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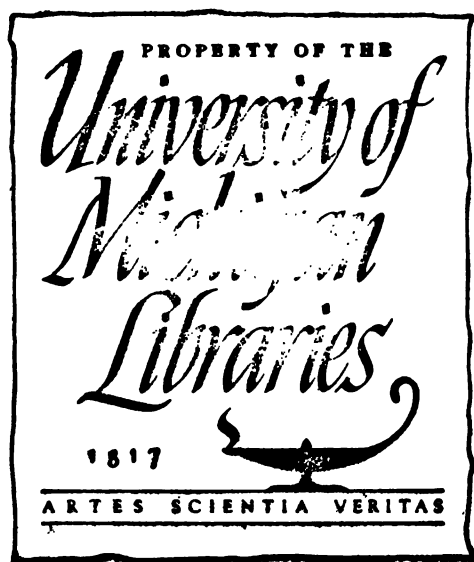
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BOSTON MASSACRE, MARCH 5, 1770.

HISTORY
OF THE
BOSTON MASSACRE,

MARCH 5, 1770;

CONSISTING OF THE



NARRATIVE OF THE TOWN,

THE

Trial of the Soldiers:

AND

A HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION,

CONTAINING

UNPUBLISHED DOCUMENTS OF JOHN ADAMS,
AND EXPLANATORY NOTES,

BY FREDERIC KIDDER.



ALBANY, N. Y. :
JOEL MUNSELL.
1870.

INTRODUCTION.

THE BOSTON MASSACRE, ITS CAUSES AND ITS RESULTS.

The passage by parliament of the law known as the stamp act, and the attempt to carry it into effect, had raised a feeling throughout the colonies that was found to be so injurious to the trade of England as to cause its repeal in March, 1766.

The news of this yielding to the popular clamor was received with joy throughout the colonies, but many of the far-seeing men, among the patriots, saw no cause for rejoicing, as the act of repeal contained a clause which to them was portentous of evil to our liberties. It claimed "the absolute right of parliament to bind the colonies in all cases whatsoever."

It was soon seen that the British government had determined to follow out this declaration by a practical show of force which should overawe the people; for during this autumn the garrison at the castle was reenforced, and in the following June additional forces arrived.

In July, the British cabinet resolved upon new restrictions on American commerce. It was determined to raise an additional revenue by impost which would prove onerous and oppressive. The officers of the customs were to be multiplied, and the governor, judges and the revenue officers were to be paid by the crown, so as to make them entirely independent of colonial legislation and complete instruments of arbitrary power. The military forces were to be largely increased so as to completely overawe and subjugate the people, particularly in and around Boston.

The knowledge of these new forms of oppression reached the prominent patriots by letters from their friends in England, with

intimations that the government intended to seize some of the popular leaders here as also the writers of articles in the public papers, and transport them to England for trial and punishment under the sedition act.

It was not in the nature of a people who had for generations enjoyed and understood freedom of thought and expression to be cowed and frightened by these warnings of tyranny and power, and their leaders stood boldly to their former declarations, and by their speeches and writings soon rekindled the flames which the repeal of the stamp act had in a great measure allayed.

The public prints were filled with articles written in the highest fervor of patriotism, of which the following by Josiah Quincy, Jr., may be taken as sounding the key note of the acts that followed.

"Blandishments will not fascinate us, nor will threats of a halter intimidate. For under God, we are determined that whatsoever, whensoever, or howsoever, we shall be called to make our exit, we will die freemen.

"Well do we know that all the regalia of this world cannot dignify the death of a villain, nor diminish the ignominy, with which a slave shall quit his existence. Neither can it taint the unblemished honor of a son of freedom, though he should make his departure on the already prepared gibbet, or be dragged to the newly erected scaffold for execution. With the plaudits of his conscience he will go off the stage. A crown of joy and immortality shall be his reward. The history of his life his children shall venerate. The virtues of their sire shall excite their admiration."

This is a sample of many of the articles which were published in the patriot papers of that period; the effect was to excite and stimulate the quiet and thinking people, while it roused and excited the lower classes to action.

In October, 1767, the new revenue acts went into operation. This was looked upon as another step towards oppression, and was met by measures to make it inoperative by a general system of non-importations of these articles. The following year was one of excitement in Boston, of which the attempts to carry out these arbitrary revenue laws and the arrival in the harbor of men of war from Halifax were the immediate cause.

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In October, 1783
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In October, 1780,
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and the ruling powers of Great Britain, and a hope and trust in the future of an independent American government.

It had been the intention of the compiler to make a summary of the facts as developed in the evidence, and to have undertaken to reconcile some of the discordant statements as detailed in the course of the trial; but it was found to be a matter full of difficulty, and as Mr. Frothingham in his *Life of General Warren* seems to have elucidated all these things more fully and clearly than any other writer, we copy with his permission the following account of the event from his interesting work :

“ There was a layer of ice on the ground, a slight fall of snow during the day, and a young moon in the evening.

“ At an early hour, as though something uncommon was expected, parties of boys, apprentices, and soldiers, strolled through the streets; and neither side was sparing of insult. Ten or twelve soldiers went from the main guard in King street, across this street to Murray's Barracks in Brattle street, about three hundred yards from King street; and another party came out of these barracks, armed with clubs and cutlasses bent on a stroll. A little after eight o'clock quite a crowd collected near Brattle Street Church, many of whom had canes and sticks. After wretched abuse was pantered on both sides, things grew into a fight. As it became more and more threatening, a few Northenders ran to the Old Brick Meeting House, on what is now Washington street at the head of King street, and lifted a boy into a window, who rung the bell. About the same time, Captain Goldfinch of the army, who was on his way to Murray's Barracks, crossed King street near the Custom House, at the corner of Exchange lane (now Exchange street), where a sentinel had long been stationed. The captain as he was passing was taunted by a barber's apprentice, as a mean fellow, for not paying for dressing his hair; when the sentinel ran after the boy, and gave him a severe blow with his musket. The boy went away crying, and told several persons of the assault; while the captain went towards Murray's Barracks, but found the passage into the yard obstructed by the affray going on there, the crowd pelting the soldiers with snowballs, and the latter defending themselves. Being the senior officer, he ordered the men into the barracks; the gate of the yard was then shut, and the promise

made that no more men should be let out that evening. In that way the affray here was effectually stopped.

"For a little time, perhaps twenty minutes, there was nothing to attract to a centre the people who were drawn by the alarm bell out of their homes on this frosty moonlit memorable evening; and in various places people were asking where the fire was. King street, then as now, the commercial centre of Boston, was quiet. A group was standing before the main guard with fire bags and buckets in their hands, a few persons were moving along in other parts of the street, while the sentinel at the Custom House, with his fire lock on his shoulder, was pacing his beat quite unmolested. In Dock square, a small gathering, mostly participants in the affray just over, were harangued by a tall large man, who wore a red cloak and a white wig; and, as he closed there was a hurrah, and the cry, 'To the main guard.' That is the nest, but no assault was made on the guard. The word went round that there was no fire, 'only a rumpus with the soldiers,' who had been driven to their quarters, and well disposed citizens as they withdrew were saying, 'Every man to his home.'

"But at about fifteen minutes past nine an excited party passed up Royal Exchange lane, leading into King street; and as they came near the Custom House, on the corner, one of the number who knew of the assault on the apprentice boy said, 'Here is the soldier who did it!' when they gathered round the sentinel. The barber now came up and said: 'This is the soldier who knocked me down with the butt end of his musket.' Some now said: 'Kill him! knock him down!' The sentinel moved back up the steps of the Custom House, and loaded his gun.

"Missiles were thrown at him, when he presented his musket, warned the party to keep off, and called for help. Some one ran to Captain Preston, the officer of the day, and informed him that the people were about to assault the sentinel, when he hastened to the main guard, on the opposite side of the street, about forty rods from the Custom House, and sent a sergeant, a very young officer, with a file of seven men to protect the sentinel. They went over on a kind of trot, using rough words and actions towards those who went with them, and coming near the party round the sentinel, rudely pushed them aside, pricking some with their bayonets, and formed

in a half circle near the sentry box. The sentry now came down the steps and fell in with the file, when they were ordered to prime and load. Captain Preston almost immediately joined his men ; the file now numbered nine. The number of people at this time is variously stated from thirty to a hundred 'between fifty and sixty' being the most common enumeration. Some of them were fresh from the affray at the barracks, and some of the soldiers had been in the affray at the ropewalk. There was aggravation on both sides. The crowd was unarmed or had but sticks, which they struck defiantly against each other, having no definite object, and doing no greater mischief than in retaliation of uncalled for military roughness, to throw snow-balls, hurrah, whistle through their fingers, use oaths and foul language, call the soldiery names, hustle them, and dare them to fire. One of the file was struck with a stick. There were good men trying to prevent a riot, and some assured the soldiers that they would not be hurt. Among others, Henry Knox, subsequently the general, was present, who saw nothing to justify the use of firearms, and with others remonstrated against the use of them ; but Captain Preston, as he was talking with Knox, saw his men pressing the people with their bayonets, when in great agitation he rushed in among them.

"Then with or without orders, but certainly without any legal form or warning, seven of the file, one after another, discharged their muskets upon the citizens, and the result indicates the malignity and precision of their aim. Crispus Attucks, an intrepid mulatto, who was a leader in the affray at Murray's Barracks, was killed as he stood leaning with his breast resting on a stout cordwood stick : Samuel Gray, one of the rope makers, was shot as he stood with his hands in his bosom, and just as he had said, 'My lads they will not fire.' Patrick Carr left his house on hearing the alarm bell, and was mortally wounded as he was crossing the street ; James Caldwell, in like manner, summoned from his home, was killed as he was standing in the middle of the street. Samuel Maverick, a lad of seventeen, ran out of the house at the alarm of fire, and was shot as he was crossing the street ; six others were wounded. But fifteen minutes had elapsed from the time the sergeant went from the main guard to the time of firing. The people on the report of the guns fell back, but immediately returned for the killed and wounded, when the infuriated

soldiers prepared to fire again ; but checked by Captain Preston were withdrawn across the street to the main guard. The drums beat ; several companies of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, under Colonel Carr, promptly appeared, and were formed in three divisions before the main guard ; the front division near the north-east corner of the Town House in the kneeling position for street firing. The Fourteenth regiment were ordered under arms, but remained at their barracks.

“ The report now spread that ‘ the troops had risen on the people,’ and the beat of drums, the church bell, and the cry of fire, summoned from their homes the inhabitants, who hastened to the place of alarm. In a few moments thousands collected, and the cry was ‘ To arms, to arms !’ The whole town was in confusion ; while in King street, there was now what the patriots had so long predicted, dreaded and endeavored to avert, an indignant population and an exasperated soldiery face to face. The excitement was terrible. The care of the popular leaders for their cause, since the mob days of the stamp act, had been like the care of their personal honor ; it drew them forth as the prompt and brave controlling power in every crisis, and they were among the concourse on this ‘ night of consternation.’ Warren, early on the ground to act the good physician, as well as the fearless patriot, gives the impression produced on himself and his collaborators as they saw the first blood flowing that was shed for American liberty. ‘ The horrors,’ he says, ‘ of that dreadful night are but too deeply impressed on our hearts. Language is too feeble to paint the emotions of our souls, when our streets were stained with the blood of our brethren, when our ears were wounded by the groans of the dying, and our eyes were tormented by the sight of the mangled bodies of the dead. Our hearts beat to arms. We snatched our weapons, almost resolved by one decisive stroke, to avenge the death of our slaughtered brethren and to secure from future danger all that we hold dear.’ Meantime, the lieutenant-governor at his residence in North square, heard the sound of the church bell near by, and supposed it was an alarm of fire. But soon at nearly ten o’clock a number of the inhabitants came running into his house, entreating him to go to King street immediately, otherwise, they said, the town would be all in blood. He immediately started for the

scene of danger. On his way in the Market place (Dock square) he found himself amidst a great body of people, some armed with clubs, others with cutlasses, and all calling for firearms.

"He made himself known to them, but pleaded in vain for a hearing, and to insure his safety he retreated into a dwelling house, and then went by a private way into King street, where he found an excited multitude anxiously awaiting his arrival.

"He first called for Captain Preston, and a natural indignation at a high handed act is expressed in the stern and searching questions which the civilian put to the soldier bearing on the vital point of the subordination of the military to the civil power.

"Are you the commanding officer?' 'Yes sir.' 'Do you know, sir, you have no power to fire on any body of the people collected together, except you have a civil magistrate with you to give orders.'

"Captain Preston replied, 'I was obliged to, to save the sentry.' So great was the confusion that Preston's reply was heard but by a few. The cry was raised 'To the Town house, to the Town house!' when Hutchinson, by the irresistible force of the crowd, was forced into the building and up to the council chamber, and in a few minutes he appeared on the balcony. Near him were prominent citizens, both tories and whigs; below him on the one side were his indignant townsmen, who had conferred on him every honor in their power, and on the other side the soldiers in defiant attitude. He could speak with eloquence and power; throughout this trying scene he bore himself with dignity and self-possession, and as in the stillness of night he expressed great concern at the unhappy event, and made solemn pledges to the people. His tone must have been uncommonly earnest. 'The law,' he averred, 'should have its course; he would live and die by the law.'

"He promised to order an inquiry in the morning, and requested all to retire to their homes. But words were now not satisfactory to the people, and those near him urged, that the course of justice had always been evaded or obstructed in favor of the soldiery, and that the people were determined not to disperse until Captain Preston was arrested. In consequence, Hutchinson immediately ordered a court of inquiry. The patriots also entreated the lieutenant

governor to order the troops to the barracks. He replied it was not in his power to give such an order ; but he would consult the officers.

"They now came upon the balcony, Dalrymple of the Fourteenth regiment being present ; and after an interview with Hutchinson he returned to the troops. The men now rose from their kneeling posture ; the order to ' shoulder arms ! ' was heard, and the people were greatly relieved by seeing the troops move towards their barracks.

"The people now began slowly and sullenly to disperse. Meanwhile the court of inquiry on Captain Preston was in session, and after an examination which lasted three hours, he was bound over for trial. Later the soldiers were also arrested.

"It was three o'clock in the morning before the lieutenant governor left the scene of the massacre. And now all excepting about a hundred of the people, who had formed themselves into watch, left the streets.

"Thus, wise action by the crown officials, the activity of the popular leaders, and the habitual respect for law in the people proved successful in preventing further carnage. * * *

"During the night the popular leaders sent expresses to the neighboring towns, bearing intelligence of what had occurred, and summoning people from their beds to come to the aid of Boston ; but as the efforts to restore quiet was proving successful the summons was countermanded.

"This action accounts for the number who early on the morning of the 6th of March flocked into the town."

In reviewing and placing before the reader the details of this event after the lapse of a century, it is important to add any additional facts or comments which were recorded at the time by any of the principal actors in those scenes. There has been in possession of the compiler for many years a small manuscript book of a dozen leaves, finely written in the autograph of John Adams, which contains an abstract of the evidence and of the speeches made on this trial. It is to a great extent an abridgment of the trial as here printed, but as it is certain that it was made by one who had previously and soon after taken so bold a stand for the liberties of his country, and who became one of the founders of our nation, it has been thought best to preserve it in this volume.

It is somewhat singular to see the names of John Adams and Josiah Quincy, Jr., as the defenders of the soldiers they had often denounced as the oppressors of their country, while Samuel Quincy as attorney for the crown was advocating the rights of the people as adverse to the soldiers; but in this they were all doing their duty faithfully to their clients and rising entirely above their feelings without any sacrifice of principle or personal friendship.

A few years after, their positions were reversed. Josiah Quincy had closed a life devoted to liberty and the rights of the colonies, and John Adams was in congress advocating the adoption of the declaration of independence, while Samuel Quincy had abandoned his country to take sides with England, and to die almost forgotten an exile in a foreign land. The following pages are printed exactly as they appear on the memorandum book of Mr. Adams:

“EVIDENCE OF COMMOTIONS THAT EVENING.

“James Crawford—went home to Bulls wharf at dark about 6 O'clock, met numbers of people going down towards Town House with sticks. At Calf's corner saw about a dozen with sticks, in Quaker Lane and Green's Lane, met many going towards King street. Very great sticks, pretty large cudgells, not common walking canes. Archibald Gould going to Crawfords at Bulls wharf at 8. At Swing bridge the people were walking from all quarters with sticks. I was afraid to go home, went through Greens Lane and met many people, the streets in such commotion as I hardly ever saw in my life. Uncommon sticks such as a man would pull out of an hedge. At Hancocks wharf when the bells began to ring. Mem, it must have been later.

John Gillispie—at 7 went up to the south end to Mr. Silvesters, met forty or fifty with white sticks, in small parties of 4 or 5 in a party, this was thro' Main street.

Thomas Knight at his own door, 8 or 10 passed with sticks or clubs and one of them said D—n their bloods, let us go and attack the main guard first, the bell ringing, one of them made a pause and said, let us go and get our guns. I'll go and get my

gun, went in and told his wife he beleived there would be bloodshed, this also was in the Main street. Mem, if these witnesses are beleived people were in motion both in the main street and from the Town House toward the south end and in Quaker Lane and Greens Lane.

Archibald Wilson, Hunter, Mitchelston, Silking, Bowman, Dixon, 6 of them were all at one house at Mr Hunters in Dock Square, and all agree in their general account, tho' they dont all remember the same circumstances. Their general account is that many people came from the north end, and assembled in Dock Square made several attempts in small parties at Murrays Barracks, but came running hastily back as if driven back by the soldiers. Many had staves tho' many had none. After sometime there appeared among them a gentleman with a red cloak and a white wig, he made a speech to them of 4 or 5 minutes, then they proposed to go the street and attack the main guard, and the effect immediately followed. One party under one leader went round and up Cornhill, another party up by Exchange Lane, and a third up Silsby's alley and several proposed to cry fire, fire was cried several times and the bells soon after rung. In confirmation of the testimonies of these 6 scotch gentlemen, we have the testimonies of Shubert Hewes and B. Davis, Mr. Hewes says he was in Dock Square saw by the Market, a number coming from the N. E. a number of lads came along and tried to pull out and break the legs of the stalls 6 or 7 of them can't say exactly the number. Mr. Davis says, a number came, 3 or 4 and cried where are any clubs, or cordwood sticks, cried, fire, fire, fire.

This assembly of people in Dock Square, was undoubtedly a riot in that they meant to set off for King street to attack the main guard this was an unlawful design and end. Dr. Hyrons Very particular vid p. 26, Capt. Goldfinch, p. 28, Patrick Heeton, p. 30, Wm. Davis, p. 31, Benjamin Lee, p. 34, John Ruddock, Esq., Gregory Townsend, Esq., p. 37, James Thompson, p. 29, McCauley, Jona W. Austin, Hartegan, J. Danbrook, J. Simpson, Carrol, J. Bailey, Danbrook, Wemms, E. Bridgman, J. Simpson, Kilroy, E. G. Langford, F. Archibald, Ferrister, White, S. Clark, E. G. Langford, J. Bailey, J. Simpson, Montgomery, J. Bailey, R. Palmes,

J. Bass, T. Wilkinson, Warren, E. Bridgeman, J. Dodge, J. Simpson, Ferrister.

Attack, Assault, and Insult, Crown Witnesses.

E. Bridgman. A number of twigs, Ice or snow thrown, sticks struck the guns, about 12 with sticks surrounded the party and struck their guns with their sticks, several blows, when the soldiers were loading, the people went up quite to them within the lengths of their guns before the firing. Numbers were coming down by the Towns House, called them cowardly rascals, dared them to fire all the bells rung, the ratling of a blow before the firing very violent.

J. Dodge, about fifty people being near the soldiers, Ice and snowballs thrown, sticks rattled upon their guns, the balls seemed to come from close before them.

J. Bailey. The boys hove peices of ice at sentry as big as your fist hard and large enough to hurt a man, Montgomery was knocked down and his musket fell of his hand, by a club or stick of wood by one of the inhabitants, and as soon as he got up he fired, the club was not thrown, but I saw him struck with it, he fell down and the gun fell out of his hand, the blow was very violent.

R. Palmes, saw a peice of ice or snow or something white strike Montgomery's gun, it struck the grenadier and made a noise, he fell back and fired.

J. Danbrook saw a little stick fly over their heads, a peice of rattan or some such thing.

J. Bass, saw a stick strike to knock up Montgomery's gun it knocked it up five or six inches.

J. Simpson, saw one man going to throw a club but he did not, saw one club thrown into the soldiers, it hit one of the soldiers guns, I heard it strike, the person who threw stood it 10 yards from the soldiers, the stick was thrown 1 or 2 seconds before the first gun, a white birch cordwood stick an inch thick.

B. Burdick. Had an highland broad sword in my hand, I struck at the soldier who pushed at me, and had I struck 2 or 3 inches further I should have left a mark that I could have sworn to;

I struck the cock of his gun, I saw a short stick thrown about 2 or 3 feet long heard a ratling.

R. Williams, saw the people some huzzaing, some whistling, somebody said dont press upon the guard, the people seemed to be pressing, saw some snowballs thrown.

Ferrister, testifies that he was at the Rope walks and that Gray was there too and active in the affray there, these circumstances must remove all doubt of the fact and of the grenadiers.

Archibald — J. Brewer, saw no abuse more than was common, met Dr. Young with a sword, Dr. said every man to his own home, perhaps some use may be made of this circumstance, there was a general alarm, everybody had a right and it was very prudent to arm themselves for their defense.

Bailey, thinks Montgomery killed Attucks, that he fired is clear from this witness.

Mr. Palmes, saw Montgomery stand back, he did not fall, Montgomery slipped in pushing the third time at him and fell, in all probability he killed Attucks and continued in same mischevious spirit in pushing.

Danbrook, saw a piece of rattan, saw M. fire, *two persons fell Attucks at the left of this witness and leaning on his stick.*

J. Bass, Thos. Wilkinson, the people in the windows cautioning those in the street not to go there. Soldiers challenging the people, not apprehensive of danger, well placed to observe. He must be beleived if any witness is, striking of the clock, 7 went off, one flashed, saw no pressing, nothing thrown, 2 or 3 cheers before none after the party came down.

J. Simpson. Curious handle case, support arms, there is something like those in the words of command behind the soldiers, 8 guns.

N. Frosdick. Pushing behind him with bayonets in his back, thrust and pushes in the breast and arm.

S. Heminway. Kilroy not in anger or in liquor.

Hilyer. People in Dock Square *afraid to go up*. 20 seconds between 1st and 2d gun, a little boy running and crying fire, the last gun was pointed at him and fired.

Ferrister. 3 attacks at the Ropewalks, Kilroy and Warren in the last battle at the ropewalks.

B. Burdick,—*spoke to the bald man he thinks Yes by the God intention to fire.* Mem vid test.

Williams, the guns followed the people as they run.

Quincy. No doubt with me they did it sedato animo, the person he killed was in peace, no insult offered to K.

Marshall. The street entirely still, fewer people there than usual he had been warned not to go out there that evening. Moon to the north, saw a party come out of the main guard door, d—n em we are 7! by Jesus let em come, boisterous language, the party came from Quaker Lane and cried fire, very probable the word fire was a watch word, any one next the meeting house steps in at a cry of fire and sets the bell a ringing.

Mr. Thayer heard a cry of fire and supposed it a watch word.

Bart Kneeland. One pointed his bayonet at his breast. Mr. Appleton and little Master, his story and the manner of his telling it must have struck deep into your mind. Struck by a soldier, tenderly asked him "Soldier spare my life," no, damn you we'll kill you all — Brother Adams social creature — here is food enough for your social appetite. Immaterial who gives the mortal blow where there a number of persons together, all present aiding and abetting are guilty, no man shall be an avenger of his own cause unless from absolute necessity.

J. Trowbridge, you ought to produce all your evidence now.

Josiah Quincy. 3 main divisions, under the last, there will be many sub divisions, 1st whether any were killed, 2d who killed them? whenever a doubt the bias is in favor of the prisoner. 3d last and main division is what are the facts to allege to justify excuse or alleviate. Under this are many minute divisions. I need not remind you of the importance to the prisoners nor to the community, important that the dignity of justice and to the country, that the same rules should prevail.

A prejudice prevails that the life of a soldier is less valuable than that of a subject, the criminal law extends itself to every individual of the community. It views man possessed of appetite and passions. The law attends to mankind, as we find them surrounded with all their infirmities and all their passions. Whatever will justify an inhabitant in firing upon an inhabitant will justify a soldier and a soldier

need not have a civil magistrate any more than an inhabitant. A general opinion almost universal through this continent that their rights and liberties were invaded, it is believed that the soldiers came here to enforce these acts. Mankind act from feeling more than from reasoning. The object of resentment was out of reach and it fell upon the instrument. The people thought the soldiers the instrument for fastening the shackles that had been forged, the soldier felt himself touched in the point of honor and in the pride of virtue when he saw and felt these marks of disrespect. You are not sitting here as statesmen or politicians, you have nothing to do with the injuries your country has just received, the town is not concerned. This cause has attracted the attention of this whole continent if not of all Europe, you ought to be careful to give a verdict that will bear examination of time, when the pulse which now beats shall beat no more. Do nothing which shall hereafter bite like a serpent and sting like an adder. All the colours of the canvass that pictures, the publications, everything that could possibly stimulate and inflame. An high water mark. The passions so high that they can go no higher.

The fact of killing has not been proved with regard to some of them, and others are left in doubt. A person producing a witness is never to discredit him. A person swearing a positive is to be believed *cæteris paribus* rather than one swearing a negative, persons upon guard have a particular habit, therefore probably C. Marshall was mistaken.

In that temper of mind that frame of disposition which prevailed through the whole continent. These persons were upon their duty and their lives in danger if they moved from their stations."

The next, which is fragmentary, is no doubt a part of the testimony of B. Burdick:

* * "who pushed at me and had I struck two or three inches further I should have left a mark I could have sworn to. This was before the firing. I struck the cock of the gun, the man I struck was the 4th man from the corner about the middle, I saw but one thing thrown, that was a short stick 2 or 3 feet long, I heard a rattling. I took it seven had guns and were continually

pushing at people and it was pretty slippery. I went afterwards to take up the dead and they began to present and cock their guns. The Officer came before and knocked up their guns, and said *don't fire any more*, can't ascertain the number of guns believe 5 or 6. I saw no blows struck by others, for I had not time to see before, I drew my own sword.

Robert Williams — in Dock Square it was said there had been an affray — some went to the north, some one way some another. I went to King street. People there *some huzzaing, whistling, some leaning over their sticks, somebody said don't press upon the Guard, I repeated the words. The people seemed to be pressing as I was to get among the thickest of them.* I heard a flash of a gun, it made a noise like a pistol, a small report, another gun went off at the right, a man fell, the 3rd gun was fired, I saw the flash, and heard the report on my knees. *The people were running away and the guns seemed to move after the people. I saw people jumping upon the backs of others, trying to get in as I had been, saw several snowballs* — no sticks, I cautioned them not to press upon the soldiers, lest they should press the people upon the points of the bayonets, they were within two feet, I was not there more than a minute, saw no blows.

Bartholomew Kneeland. I lived at Mrs. Torrey's by the Town pump, about a $\frac{1}{4}$ after 9 the bells ringing I went to the door and saw a number of soldiers, one came up to me and said, D—n you what do you do there? *He put his bayonet at my breast and put it there some time.*

Mr. Thayer. A terrible swearing, cutlasses and clubs were going. *The soldiers came from the Town House without any coats, or like wild creatures (saying), damn them, where are they, cut them to pieces.* Time, a little after 9. I can't say who they were, the people below cried fire. Soon before — I took it for a signal for the soldiers to come to help the others. The cry of fire was by *Justice Quincy's*.

Mr. Nathaniel Appleton — A little after 9 — It was said at my door the soldiers and inhabitants were fighting. A party of soldiers came down from the southward, 10 or 12, short clothes on — with arms, I stood, I saw the course of the soldiers began to bend

towards us, and when they got about half a rod off, they lifted up their weapons and retreated. *They rushed on with uplifted weapons, and I thought myself in danger if I did not retreat.*

John Appleton—About 9 o'clock I was sent of an errand, in King street. I was going home—at Jenkin's alley about 20 soldiers, one came to me with his cutlass. *I cried soldier spare my life, no d—n you we'll kill you all and struck me upon the shoulder. I dodged or he would have hit me on the head.*

Coll Thomas Marshall. Nobody at Dock Square, nobody in Kings street at 9—King street never clearer. I some time after heard a distant cry of murder. A party from the Main Guard came out (and said) *damn em where are they, by Jesus let em come*, I went in and came out again, and another party came out of Quaker Lane.—I saw their arms glitter and heard much such expressions as before.

Jos. Crosby. Kilroy's bayonet appeared to be covered with blood, 5 or 6 inches next day.

James Carter. *The next morning I observed Kilroy's Bayonett to be bloody. I am satisfied it was blood, I was near to it as to Mr. Paine.*

Jona. Cary.—*4 of my sons, Maverick and another lad were at supper in my kitchen, when the bells rung. I told them there was fire, they said they would eat a few mouthfulls more and go. John Hill Esqr was struck at the Ropewalks.*

Mr. Sam'l Quincy.—It is my province to apply the evidence. It is complex and in some places difficult, two things I must prove, the identity and the fact—goes over all the names and mentions the witnesses who swore to each of them—I could wish that the fatigues of yesterday and the circumstances of my family would have allowed me to have arranged the evidence more particular, to have extracted the most material parts of it—Considers J. W. Austin's testimony—then Eb. Bridgham's—the last man aimed at a running lad,—did not apprehend any danger.

Dodge—Clark—Langford—as particular as any witnesses on the part of the crown—Boys were damning the sentrys, told him the boys should not hurt him. Gray came up, what's here? I dont know but some thing will come of it by and by—Gray with his hands folded, he leaning on his stick. He spoke to Kilroy, D—n

you, you aint going to fire—Kilroy presented at Gray and shot him dead upon the spot, and then pushed at Langford with his bayonet, here is evidence of a heart desperately wicked, bent, deliberately bent on mischief—compared with the testimony of Heminway. This is malice, a distinction between hatred and malice. Keyling 126, Elmer 62, Mawgrigges case. Envy hatred and malice he that doeth a cruel act voluntarily doth it of malice prepense tho' upon a sudden occasion."

In referring to the life of John Adams we find he made no entry in his diary of this event or of the prominent part he took in the trial; but about thirty years after, while his memory was perfectly good, he put on record the following account of the massacre and the subsequent events connected with it. See his *Life*, &c., vol. II, p. 227.

"The evening of the fifth of March, 1770, I spent at Mr. Hensperson in his house, at the south end of Boston, in company with a club with whom I had been associated for several years. About nine o'clock we were alarmed with the ringing of bells, and supposing it to be the signal of fire, we snatched our hats and cloaks, broke up the club, and went out to assist in quenching the fire, or to aid our friends who might be in danger. In the street we were informed that the British soldiers had fired on the inhabitants, killed some, and wounded others, near the Town house. A crowd of people was flowing down the street to the scene of action. When we arrived we saw nothing but some field pieces placed before the south door of the Town house, and some engineers and grenadiers drawn up to protect them. * * * *

"Endeavors had been systematically pursued for many months by certain busy characters to excite quarrels, rencounters and combats, single or compound, in the night, between the inhabitants of the lower class, and the soldiers, and at all risks to enkindle an immortal hatred between them. I suspected that this was the explosion which had been intentionally wrought up by designing men, who knew what they were aiming at, better than the instruments employed. If these poor tools should be prosecuted for any of their illegal conduct they must be punished. If the soldiers in self-defence should kill any of them, they must be tried, and if truth was respected, and the law prevailed, must be acquitted.

"To depend upon the perversion of the law, and the corruption or partiality of juries, would insensibly disgrace the jurisprudence of the country and corrupt the morals of the people.

"It would be better for the whole people to rise in their majesty, and insist on the removal of the army, and take upon themselves the consequences, than to excite such passions between the people and the soldiers as would expose both to continual prosecution, civil or criminal, and keep the town boiling in a continual fermentation. The real and full intentions of the British government, and nation were not yet developed, and we know not whether the town would be supported by the country, whether the province would be supported by even our neighboring states of New England, nor whether New England would be supported by the continent; these were my meditations in the night. The next morning, I think it was, I was sitting in my office, near the steps of the Town house stairs, Mr. Forrest came in who was then called the Irish infant. I had some acquaintance with him. With tears streaming from his eyes he said, 'I am come with a very solemn message from a very unfortunate man, Captain Preston, in prison. He wishes for counsel and can get none. I have waited on Mr. Quincy, who says he will engage if you will give him your assistance; without it he positively declines, unless you will give him your assistance; without it he will not. Even Mr. Auchmuty declines unless you will engage.' I had no hesitation in answering that counsel ought to be the very last thing that an accused person should want in a free country, that the bar ought, in my opinion, to be independent and impartial at all times, and in every circumstance, and that persons whose lives were at stake ought to have the counsel they preferred. But he must be sensible this would be as important a cause as was ever tried in any court or country of the world; and that every lawyer must hold himself responsible not only to his country but to the highest and most infallible of all tribunals for the part he should act. He must therefore expect from me no art or address, no sophistry or prevarication in such a cause nor anything more than the past evidence and law would justify. 'Captain Preston,' he said, 'requested and desired no more, and that he had such an opinion from all he had heard from all parties of me, that he could

cheerfully trust his life with me on those principles.' 'And' said Forrest, 'as God Almighty is my judge, I believe him to be an innocent man.' I replied, 'That must be ascertained by his trial, and if he thinks he cannot have a fair trial of that issue without my assistance, without hesitation he shall have it.' Upon this Forrest offered me a single guinea as a retaining fee and I readily accepted it."

These trials seem to have been the first in the province which lasted more than a day. In the margin of the record of Captain Preston's case appears the following memorandum: "N. B. The Court being unable to go through this trial in one day, the King's Attorney and the prisoner consent that the Court shall adjourn over Night during the trial; the Jury being kept together by two Keepers, one chosen by the King's Attorney, the other by the prisoner or his council besides the officers appointed by the Court."—*Quincy's Mass. Reports*. A report of this trial has never been printed. Nearly the same course was pursued in the trial of the soldiers.

The following is a copy of a letter from Oliver to Hutchinson, during the trial, the latter having resigned the office of chief justice when he assumed that of governor on the departure of Gov. Bernard :

Saturday Night.

"Dear Brother: After having had the Pleasure of seeing you to-day, I now give myself the Pleasure of writing to you. I know you think you would have finished the cause in half the Time & I know it would not have taken half a day at the old Bailey, but we must conform to the times. We have not finished yet.

"Mr. Paine has now to close for the Crown and he was so unfit, that to avoid as much as possible all popular censure we indulged him till Monday morn, for Mr. Auchmuty did not finish till past 4 o'clock. We shall finish I believe by one or two o'clock on Monday. Hard upon the Jury, you say, it is so, but we have allowed them the Liberty of the Court House Tomorrow with their Keepers. It is best on the whole. I have a Quarto Volume of Evidence which I have pretty minutely taken. I have reviewed it, & it turns out to the dishonor of the Inhabitants, & appears quite plain to me that he must be acquitted, that the Person who gave the orders to fire was not the Capt. & indeed if it had been he, it is at present justifiable. What the Verdict will be, Monday I suppose will declare. I shall be glad to be released from this Prison, but it will be only an Exchange to Others. Farewell Dear Brother,

Yours Affectionately,

"To His Honour, Mr. Hutchinson, Milton." "PETER OLIVER.¹

¹ *Quincy's Mass. Reports*, p. 383.

ACTION OF THE TOWN OF BOSTON.

A town meeting was holden at Faneuil Hall on the day after the massacre at eleven o'clock, but in consequence of the great concourse of people, more than the hall would contain, it was adjourned to Rev. Dr. Sewall's Meeting house. At this meeting many statements were made showing the malicious designs of the soldiers towards the citizens. A committee was appointed to wait upon the lieutenant governor and acquaint him that it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting that the inhabitants and soldiery can no longer dwell together in safety. That nothing can restore the peace of the town and prevent blood and carnage, but the immediate removal of the troops; and that they most fervently pray his honor that his power and influence may be exerted for their instant removal.

The following is the report of this committee at the adjourned meeting :

Report of the Committee of the Town of Boston.

The town of Boston now legally convened at Faneuil Hall, have directed us, their committee, to acquaint you of their present miserable situation, occasioned by the exorbitancy of the military power, which, in consequence of the intrigues of wicked and designing men to bring us into such a state of bondage and ruin, in direct repugnance to those rights which belong to us as men, and as British subjects, have long since been stationed among us.

The soldiers, ever since the fatal day of their arrival, have treated us with an insolence which discovered in them an early prejudice against us, as being that rebellious people which our implacable enemies had maliciously represented us to be. They landed in the town with all the appearance of hostility ! They marched through the town with all the ensigns of triumph ! and evidently designed to subject the inhabitants to the severe discipline of a garrison ! They

have been continuing their enormities by abusing the people, rescuing prisoners out of the hands of justice, and even firing upon the inhabitants in the street, when in the peace of God and the King ; and when we have applied for redress in the course of the law of the land, our magistrates and courts of justice have appeared to be overawed by them ; and such a degree of mean submission has been shewn to them, as has given the greatest disgust, even to the coolest and most judicious persons in the community. Such has been the general state of the town.

On Friday the 2d instant, a quarrel arose between some soldiers of the 29th, and the rope-maker's journeymen and apprentices, which was carried to that length, as to become dangerous to the lives of each party, many of them being much wounded. This contentious disposition continued until the Monday evening following, when a party of seven or eight soldiers were detached from the main guard—under the command of Captain Preston, and by his orders fired upon the inhabitants promiscuously in King street, without the least warning of their intention, and killed three on the spot; another has since died of his wounds, and others are dangerously, some it is feared mortally, wounded. Captain Preston and his party now are in jail. An inquiry is now making into this unhappy affair ; and by some of the evidence, there is no reason to apprehend that the soldiers have been made use of by others as instruments in executing a settled plot to massacre the inhabitants. There had been but a little time before a murder committed in the street by two persons of infamous characters, who had been employed by the commissioners and custom house officers. In the present instance there are witnesses who swear that when the soldiers fired, several muskets were discharged from the house, where the commissioners' board is kept before which this shocking tragedy was acted ; and a boy, servant of one Manwaring, a petty officer in the customs, has upon oath accused his master of firing a gun upon the people out of a window of the same house, a number of persons being at the same time in the room ; and confesses that himself, being threatened with death if he refused, discharged a gun twice by the orders of that company. But as it has been impossible for any person to collect a state of facts hitherto, we are directed by the town to give you this short intimation of the matter for the present, and to entreat your friendship to prevent any ill impressions from being made upon the minds of his Majesty's ministers, and others against the town, by the accounts which the commissioners of the customs and our other enemies may

send, until the town shall be able to make a full representation of it, which will be addressed to you by the next conveyance.

This horrid transaction has occasioned the greatest anxiety and distress in the minds of the inhabitants, who have ever since been necessitated to keep their own military watch; and his Majesty's council were so convinced of the imminent danger of the troops being any longer in town, that upon application made by the inhabitants, they immediately and unanimously advised the lieutenant governor to effect their removal; and Lieutenant Colonel Dalrymple the present commanding officer, is now removing all the troops to Castle William.

We are, with strict truth, Sir,

Your most faithful and obedient servants,

JOHN HANCOCK,

WM. PHILLIPS,

SAM. ADAMS,

JOS. WARREN,

W. MOLINEUX,

SAM. PEMBERTON,

JOSHUA HENSHAW,

Committee of the Town of Boston.

TO THOMAS POWNALL, ESQ.

Boston, March 12, 1770.

BOSTON, ss. *At a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Boston, duly qualified and legally warned, in public Town Meeting assembled at Faneuil Hall, on Monday the 12th day of March, Anno Domini, 1770,—*

That article in the warrant, for calling this meeting, viz: "What steps may be further necessary for obtaining a particular account of all proceedings relative to the massacre in King street on Monday night last, that a full and just representation may be made thereof?" was read,

Whereupon,

Voted, that the Honorable James Bowdoin, Esq., Doctor Joseph Warren, and Samuel Pemberton, Esq., be a committee for this important business; and they are desired to report as soon as may be.

Attest.

WILLIAM COOPER, *Town Clerk.*

The following Report, containing a narrative of the late Massacre, is submitted to the Town.

In the name of the Committee,
JAMES BOWDOIN.

At the Town Meeting held on the 19th of March, 1770, by adjournment,

The aforementioned Report was read and considered, whereupon *voted unanimously*, that the same be accepted, and that it be immediately printed, and the Committee are desired to transmit copies thereof as soon as possible, to the following gentlemen; viz.: the Right Honorable Isaac Barré, Esq., one of his Majesty's most Honorable Privy Council, Thomas Pownall, Esq., late Governor of the Massachusetts, William Bollan, Esq., Agent for his Majesty's Council, Dennys DeBerdt, Esq., Agent for the House of Representatives, Benjamin Franklin, Esq., LL. D., and Barlow Trecothick, Esq., a member of Parliament for the city of London.

Attest.

WILLIAM COOPER, *Town Clerk.*

A

SHORT NARRATIVE

OF THE

HORRID MASSACRE IN BOSTON,

Perpetrated in the evening of the fifth day of March, 1770, by soldiers of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, which with the Fourteenth Regiment were then quartered there; with some observations on the state of things prior to that catastrophe.

It may be a proper introduction to this narrative, briefly to represent the state of things for some time previous to the said massacre; and this seems necessary in order to the forming a just idea of the causes of it.

At the end of the late war, in which this province bore so distinguished a part, a happy union subsisted between Great Britain and the colonies. This was unfortunately interrupted by the stamp act; but it was in some measure restored by the repeal of it. It was again interrupted by other acts of parliament for taxing America; and by the appointment of a board of commissioners, in pursuance of an act, which by the face of it was made for the relief and encouragement of commerce, but which in its operation, it was apprehended, would have, and it has in fact had, a contrary effect. By the said act the said commissioners were "to be resident in some convenient part of his majesty's dominions in America." This must be understood to be in some part convenient for the whole. But it does not appear that, in fixing the place of their residence, the convenience of the whole was at all consulted, for Boston, being very far from the centre of the colonies, could not be the place most convenient for the whole. Judging by the act, it may seem this town was intended to be favored, by the commissioners being appointed to reside here; and that the consequence of that residence would be the relief and encouragement of commerce; but the reverse has been the constant and uniform effect of it; so that the commerce of the town, from the embarrassments in which it has been lately

involved, is greatly reduced. For the particulars on this head, see the state of the trade not long since drawn up and transmitted to England by a committee of the merchants of Boston.

The residence of the commissioners here has been detrimental, not only to the commerce, but to the political interests of the town and province; and not only so, but we can trace from it the causes of the late horrid massacre. Soon after their arrival here in November, 1767, instead of confining themselves to the proper business of their office, they became partisans of Governor Bernard in his political schemes; and had the weakness and temerity to infringe upon one of the most essential rights of the house of commons of this province — that of giving their votes with freedom, and not being accountable therefor but to their constituents. One of the members of that house, Capt. Timothy Folger, having voted in some affair contrary to the mind of the said commissioners, was for so doing dismissed from the office he held under them.

These proceedings of theirs, the difficulty of access to them on office business, and a supercilious behavior, rendered them disgusting to people in general, who in consequence thereof treated them with neglect. This probably stimulated them to resent it; and to make their resentment felt, they and their coadjutor, Governor Bernard, made such representations to his majesty's ministers as they thought best calculated to bring the displeasure of the nation upon the town and province; and in order that those representations might have the more weight, they are said to have contrived and executed plans for exciting disturbances and tumults, which otherwise would probably never have existed; and, when excited, to have transmitted to the ministry the most exaggerated accounts of them.

These particulars of their conduct his majesty's council of this province have fully laid open in their proceeding in council, and in their address to General Gage, in July and October, 1768; and in their letter to Lord Hillsborough of the 15th of April, 1769. Unfortunately for us, they have been too successful in their said representations, which, in conjunction with Governor Bernard's, have occasioned his majesty's faithful subjects of this town and province to be treated as enemies and rebels, by an invasion of the town by sea and land; to which the approaches were made with all the circumspection usual where a vigorous opposition is expected.¹ While

¹ Gordon remarks, that the British commander in this instance expected resistance from the people, and accordingly the vessels of war in the harbor

the town was surrounded by a considerable number of his majesty's ships of war, two regiments landed and took possession of it; and to support these, two other regiments arrived some time after from Ireland; one of which landed at Castle island,¹ and the other in the town.

Thus were we, in aggravation of our other embarrassments, embarrassed with troops, forced upon us contrary to our inclination—contrary to the spirit of Magna Charta—contrary to the very letter of the bill of rights, in which it is declared, that the raising or keeping a standing army within the kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with the consent of parliament, is against law, and without the desire of the civil magistrates, to aid whom was the pretence for sending the troops hither; who were quartered in the town in direct violation of an act of parliament for quartering troops in America; and all this in consequence of the representations of the said commissioners and the said governor, as appears by their memorials and letters lately published.

As they were the procuring cause of troops being sent hither, they must therefore be the remote and a blameable cause of all the disturbances and bloodshed that have taken place in consequence of that measure.

But we shall leave them to their own reflections, after observing, that as they had some months before the arrival of the troops, under pretence of safety to their persons, retired from town to the Castle, so after the arrival of the troops, and their being quartered in the town, they thought proper to return; having answered as they doubtless thought, the purpose of their voluntary flight.

We shall next attend to the conduct of the troops, and to some circumstances relative to them. Governor Bernard without consulting the council, having given up the State-house² to the troops at

were lying with springs on their cables, and their guns ready for firing instantly upon the town, in case of the least opposition. The troops began to land at about noon of the 1st of October, 1768, under cover of the cannon of their ships, and having effected their landing without molestation, marched on to the common, with muskets charged, bayonets fixed, drums beating, &c., as if taking possession of a conquered town.—*Gordon*, i, 207.

¹ This fortress, then called *Castle William*, was on Castle island, nearly three miles south-east from Boston. In 1798, the fortress was ceded to the United States, and in the following year was named by Pres. Adams, *Fort Independence*.—*D*.

² In State street, now standing.—*D*.

their landing, they took possession of the chambers, where the representatives of the province and the courts of law held their meetings; and (except the council-chamber) of all other parts of that house; in which they continued a considerable time, to the great annoyance of those courts while they sat, and of the merchants and gentlemen of the town, who had always made the lower floor of it their exchange. They had a right so to do, as the property of it was in the town; but they were deprived of that right by mere power. The said governor soon after, by every stratagem and by every method but a forcibly entry, endeavored to get possession of the Manufactory house,¹ to make a barrack of it for the troops; and for that purpose caused it to be besieged by the troops, and the people in it to be used very cruelly; which extraordinary proceedings created universal uneasiness, arising from the apprehension that the troops under the influence of such a man would be employed to effect the most dangerous purposes; but failing of that, other houses were procured, in which, contrary to act of parliament, he caused the troops to be quartered. After their quarters were settled, the main guard was posted at one of the said houses, directly opposite to, and not twelve yards from, the State-house (where the general court, and all the law courts for the county were held), with two field pieces pointed to the State-house. This situation of the main guard and field pieces seemed to indicate an attack upon the constitution, and a defiance of law; and to be intended to affront the legislative and executive authority of the province.

The general court, at the first session after the arrival of the troops, viewed it in this light, and applied to Governor Bernard to cause such a nuisance to be removed; but to no purpose. Disgusted at such an indignity, and at the appearance of being under duress, they refused to do business in such circumstances; and in consequence thereof were adjourned to Cambridge, to the great inconvenience of the members.

Besides this, the challenging the inhabitants by sentinels posted in all parts of the town before the lodgings of officers, which (for

¹ The Manufactory house was an old building out of repair, belonging to the province. It occupied the site of Hamilton place. The council refusing to allow it to be used as a barrack, Governor Bernard directed a British officer to take possession of it. The keeper resisted, with so much resolution, that the attempt was abandoned.—*D.*

about six months, while it lasted), occasioned many quarrels and uneasiness.¹

Capt. Wilson, of the 59th, exciting the negroes of the town to take away their masters' lives and property, and repair to the army for protection, which was fully proved against him — the attack of a party of soldiers on some of the magistrates of the town — the repeated rescues of soldiers from peace officers — the firing of a loaded musket in a public street, to the endangering of a great number of peaceable inhabitants — the frequent wounding of persons by their bayonets and cutlasses, and the numerous instances of bad behavior in the soldiery, made us early sensible that the troops were not sent here for any benefit to the town or province, and that we had no good to expect from such conservators of the peace.

It was not expected, however, that such an outrage and massacre, as happened here on the evening of the fifth instant, would have been perpetrated. There were then killed and wounded, by a discharge of musketry, eleven of his majesty's subjects, viz :

Mr. Samuel Gray, killed on the spot by a ball entering his head.²

Crispus Attucks, a mulatto, killed on the spot, two balls entering his breast.³

Mr. James Caldwell, killed on the spot, by two balls entering his back.

¹ While the British troops were in Boston, the citizens, whenever it was necessary to be out in the evening, generally went armed with walking-sticks, clubs, &c., to protect them from insult.—*D.*

² Samuel Gray was a young man, and worked in the ropewalks of John Gray. "After Mr. Gray had been shot through the body, and had fallen upon the ground, a bayonet was pushed through his skull, and his brains scattered upon the pavement."—*Warren's Address, March 6th, 1775.*

³ Crispus Attucks is described as a mulatto; he was born in Framingham near the Chochituate lake and not far from the line of Natick. Here an old cellar hole remains where the Attucks family formerly lived. Attuck is an Indian word meaning a deer, and was often given to children; his ancestors were probably of the Natick tribe, who had intermarried with negroes who were slaves, and as their descendants were held as such; he inherited their condition, although it is likely the blood of three races coursed through his veins.

It would seem that this event was not his first effort for liberty, for twenty years before he had run away from his master, who published in the *Boston Gazette or Weekly Journal*, the following description of him, which shows that he must have been about forty-seven at the time he was killed.

"Ran away from his master *William Brown of Framingham* on the 30th of Sept last a Mulatto Fellow about 27 years of age, named *Crispus* 6 feet and 2 inches high, short curl'd hair, his knees nearer together than com-

Mr. Samuel Maverick, a youth of seventeen years of age, mortally wounded; he died the next morning.

Mr. Patrick Carr mortally wounded; he died the 14th instant.

Christopher Monk and John Clark, youths about seventeen years of age, dangerously wounded. It is apprehended they will die.

Mr. Edward Payne, merchant, standing at his door; wounded.

Messrs. John Green, Robert Patterson, and David Parker; all dangerously wounded.¹

The actors in this dreadful tragedy were a party of soldiers commanded by Capt. Preston of the 29th regiment. This party, including the captain, consisted of eight, who are all committed to jail.

There are depositions in this affair which mention, that several guns were fired at the same time from the Custom-house;² before

mon; and had on a light colour'd Beaver skin coat, plain brown fustian jacket or brown all wool one, new Buckskin Breeches, blue yarn stockings and a checked woolen shirt. Whoever shall take up said Runaway, and convey him to his aforesaid Master shall have *ten pounds* old tenor Reward, and all necessary charges paid. And all Masters of Vessels and Others are hereby cautioned against concealing or carrying off said Servant on Penalty of the Law.—*Boston, Octo. 2, 1750.*"

¹ Three days after the event on the 5th, the funeral of the martyrs took place. The shops were all closed, and the bells in Boston and the neighboring towns were rung. It is said that a greater number of persons assembled on this occasion than were ever gathered on the continent for a similar purpose. The bodies of Attucks and Caldwell, who had no homes in the town, were placed in Fanueil Hall. Maverick was buried from his mother's house in Union street; and Gray, from his brother's in Royal Exchange lane, now Exchange street. The four hearses formed a junction in King street, and from there the procession marched in columns six deep, with a long file of coaches belonging to the most distinguished citizens to the Granary Burying ground, where the four bodies were deposited in one grave.

Patrick Carr, who from his name has been supposed to have been an Irishman or the son of Irish parents, died of his wounds on the 14th, was buried on the 17th in the same grave with his murdered associates.

It is singular that no stone has ever marked their place of interment, and it is not certain as the locality can now be found. Tradition points to a spot near the Checkley tomb, where it is said the remains of Samuel Adams were deposited, and he too has not a stone to mark the spot or perpetuate his memory.

As many may read these lines who are unable to call to mind the locality of this cemetery, we would state that it is now between Park street and the Tremont House.—*K.*

² The Custom-house stood at the corner of King street and 'Wilson's lane, the present site of the Merchants' Bank. On the opposite corner stood the Royal Exchange Tavern.—*D.*

which this shocking scene was exhibited. Into this matter inquiry is now making. In the meantime it may be proper to insert here the substance of some of those depositions.

Benjamin Frizell, on the evening of the 5th of March, having taken his station near the west corner of the Custom-house in King street, before and at the time of the soldiers firing their guns, declares (among other things) that the first discharge was only of one gun, the next of two guns, upon which he the deponent thinks he saw a man stumble; the third discharge was of three guns, upon which he thinks he saw two men fall; and immediately after were discharged five guns, two of which were by soldiers on his right hand; the other three, as appeared to the deponent, were discharged from the balcony, or the chamber window of the Custom-house, the flashes appearing on the left hand, and higher than the right hand flashes appeared to be, and of which the deponent was very sensible, although his eyes were much turned to the soldiers, who were all on his right hand.

Gillam Bass, being in King street at the same time, declares that they (the party of soldiers from the main guard) posted themselves between the Custom-house door and the west corner of it; and in a few minutes began to fire upon the people: two or three of the flashes so high above the rest, that he the deponent verily believes they must have come from the Custom-house windows.

Jeremiah Allen declares, that in the evening of the 5th day of March current, being at about nine o'clock in the front chamber in the house occupied by Col. Ingersoll in King street, he heard some guns fired, which occasioned his going into the balcony of the said house. That when he was in the said balcony in company with Mr. William Molineux, jun., and John Simpson, he heard the discharge of four or five guns, the flashes of which appeared to be to the westward of the sentry-box, and immediately after, he the deponent heard two or three more guns and saw the flashes thereof from out of the house, now called the Custom-house, as they evidently appeared to him, and which he the said deponent at the same time declared to the aforesaid Molineux and Simpson, being then near him, saying to them (at the same time pointing his hands towards the Custom-house), "there they are out of the Custom-house."

George Coster, being in King street at the time above mentioned, declares that in five or six minutes after he stopped, he heard the word of command given to the soldiers *fire*; upon which one gun was fired, which did no execution, as the deponent observed; about half

a minute after two guns, one of which killed one Samuel Gray a rope-maker, the other a mulatto man, between which two men the deponent stood; after this the deponent heard the discharge of four or five guns more, by the soldiers; immediately after which the deponent heard the discharge of two guns or pistols, from an open window of the middle story of the Custom-house, near to the place where the sentry-box is placed, and being but a small distance from the window, he heard the people from within speak and laugh, and soon after saw the casement lowered down; after which the deponent assisted others in carrying off one of the corpses.

Cato, a negro man, servant to Tuthill Hubbard, Esq., declares that on Monday evening the 5th of March current, on hearing the cry of fire, he ran into King street, where he saw a number of people assembled before the Custom-house; that he stood near the sentry-box and saw the soldiers fire on the people, who stood in the middle of said street; directly after which he saw two flashes of guns, one quick upon the other, from the chamber window of the Custom-house; and that after the firing was all over, while the people were carrying away the dead and wounded, he saw the Custom-house door opened, and several soldiers (one of whom had a cutlass), go into the Custom-house and shut the door after them.

Benjamin Andrews declares, that being desired by the committee of inquiry to take the ranges of the holes made by musket balls, in two houses nearly opposite to the Custom-house, he finds the bullet hole in the entry-door post of Mr. Payne's house (and which grazed the edge of the door, before it entered the post, where it lodged, two and a half inches deep), ranges just under the stool of the westernmost lower chamber window of the Custom-house.

Samuel Drowne, towards the end of his deposition (which contains a pretty full account of the proceedings of the soldiers on the evening of the 5th instant), declares, that he saw the flashes of two guns fired from the Custom-house, one of which was out of a window of the chamber westward of the balcony, and the other from the balcony; the gun (which he clearly discerned), being pointed through the ballisters, and the person who held the gun, in a stooping posture withdrew himself into the house, having a handkerchief or some kind of cloth over his face.

These depositions show clearly that a number of guns were fired from the Custom-house. As this affair is now inquiring into, all the notice we shall take of it is, that it distinguishes the actors in it into street-actors and house-actors; which is necessary to be observed.

What gave occasion to the melancholy event of that evening seems to have been this. A difference having happened near Mr. Gray's ropewalk,¹ between a soldier and a man belonging to it, the soldier challenged the ropemakers to a boxing match. The challenge was accepted by one of them, and the soldier worsted. He ran to the barrack in the neighborhood, and returned with several of his companions. The fray was renewed, and the soldiers were driven off. They soon returned with recruits, and were again worsted. This happened several times, till at length a considerable body of soldiers was collected, and they also were driven off, the ropemakers having been joined by their brethren of the contiguous ropewalks. By this time Mr. Gray being alarmed interposed, and with the assistance of some gentlemen prevented any further disturbance. To satisfy the soldiers and punish the man who had been the occasion of the first difference, and as an example to the rest, he turned him out of his service; and waited on Col. Dalrymple, the commanding officer of the troops, and with him concerted measures for preventing further mischief. Though this affair ended thus, it made a strong impression on the minds of the soldiers in general, who thought the honor of the regiment concerned to revenge those repeated repulses. For this purpose they seem to have formed a combination to commit some outrage upon the inhabitants of the town indiscriminately; and this was to be done on the evening of the 5th instant or soon after; as appears by the depositions of the following persons, viz:

William Newhall declares, that on Thursday night the 1st of March instant, he met four soldiers of the 29th regiment, and that he heard them say, "there were a great many that would eat their dinners on Monday next, that should not eat any on Tuesday."

Daniel Calfe declares, that on Saturday evening the 3d of March, a camp-woman, wife to James McDeed, a grenadier of the 29th, came into his father's shop, and the people talking about the affrays at the ropewalks, and blaming the soldiers for the part they had acted in it, the woman said, "the soldiers were in the right;" adding, "that before Tuesday or Wednesday night they would wet their swords or bayonets in New England people's blood."

Mary Brailsford declares, that on sabbath evening the 4th of March instant, a soldier came to the house of Mr. Amos Thayer, where she then was. He desiring to speak with Mr. Thayer, was

¹Gray's ropewalk was near Green's barracks in Atkinson street.—D.

told by Mrs. Mary Thayer, that her brother was engaged and could not be spoke with. He said, "your brother as you call him, is a man I have a great regard for, and I came on purpose to tell him to keep in his house, for before Tuesday night next at twelve o'clock, there will be a great deal of bloodshed, and a great many lives lost;" and added, "that he came out of a particular regard to her brother to advise him to keep in his house, for then he would be out of harm's way." He said, "your brother knows me very well; my name is Charles Malone." He then went away. Of the same import, and in confirmation of this declaration, are the depositions of Mary Thayer and Asa Copeland, who both live with the said Mr. Thayer, and heard what the soldier said as above mentioned. It is also confirmed by the deposition of Nicholas Ferriter.

Jane Usher declares, that about 9 o'clock on Monday morning the 5th of March current, from a window she saw two persons in the habit of soldiers, one of whom being on horseback appeared to be an officer's servant. The person on the horse first spoke to the other, but what he said, she is not able to say, though the window was open, and she not more than twenty feet distant; the other replied, "he hoped he should see blood enough spilt before morning."

Matthew Adams declares, that on Monday evening the 5th of March instant, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock, he went to the house of Corporal Pershall of the 29th regiment, near Quaker lane,¹ where he saw the corporal and his wife, with one of the fifers of said regiment. When he had got what he went for, and was coming away, the corporal called him back, and desired him with great earnestness to go home to his master's house as soon as business was over, and not to be abroad on any account that night in particular, for "the soldiers were determined to be revenged on the rope-walk people; and that much mischief would be done." Upon which the fifer (about eighteen or nineteen years of age), said "he hoped in God they would burn the town down." On this he left the house, and the said corporal called after him again, and begged he would mind what he said to him.

Caleb Swan declares, that on Monday night, the 5th of March instant, at the time of the bells ringing for fire, he heard a woman's voice, whom he knew to be the supposed wife of one Montgomery, a grenadier of the 29th regiment, standing at her door, and heard

¹ Congress street.

her say, "it was not fire; the town was too haughty and too proud; and that many of their arses would be laid low before the morning."

Margaret Swansborough declares, that a free woman named Black Peg, who has kept much with the soldiers, on hearing the disturbance on Monday evening the 5th instant, said, "the soldiers were not to be trod upon by the inhabitants, but would know before morning, whether they or the inhabitants were to be masters."

Joseph Hooton, jun., declares, that coming from the Southend of Boston on Monday evening the 5th of March instant, against Dr. Sewall's meeting he heard a great noise and tumult, with the cry of murder often repeated. Proceeding towards the Town-house he was passed by several soldiers running that way, with naked cutlasses and bayonets in their hands. He asked one of them what was the matter, and was answered by him, "by God you shall all know what is the matter soon." Between 9 and 10 o'clock he went into King street, and was present at the tragical scene exhibited near the Custom-house; as particularly set forth in his deposition.

Mrs. Mary Russell declares, that John Brailsford a private soldier of the 14th regiment, who had frequently been employed by her (when he was ordered with his company to the castle, in consequence of the murders committed by the soldiers on the evening of the 5th of March), coming to the deponent's house declared, that *their* regiment were *ordered* to hold themselves in readiness, and accordingly was ready *that evening*, upon the inhabitants firing on the soldiery, to come to the assistance of the soldiery. On which she asked him, if he would have fired upon any of the inhabitants of this town. To which he replied, "yes, if he had orders; but that if he saw Mr. Russell, he would have fired wide of him." He also said, "It's well there was no gun fired by the inhabitants, for had there been, *we* should have come to the soldiers' assistance."

By the foregoing depositions it appears very clearly, there was a general combination among the soldiers of the 29th regiment at least, to commit some extraordinary act of violence upon the town; that if the inhabitants attempted to repel it by firing even one gun upon those soldiers, the 14th regiment were ordered to be in readiness to assist them; and that on the late butchery in King street they actually were ready for that purpose, had a single gun been fired on the perpetrators of it.

It appears by a variety of depositions, that on the same evening between the hours of six and half after nine (at which time the firing began), many persons, without the least provocation, were in various

parts of the town insulted and abused by parties of armed soldiers patrolling the streets; particularly :

Mr. Robert Pierpont declares, that between the hours of 7 and 8 in the same evening, three armed soldiers passing him, one of them who had a bayonet gave him a back-handed stroke with it. On complaint of this treatment, he said the deponent should soon hear more of it, and threatened him very hard.

Mr. Henry Bass declares, that at 9 o'clock, a party of soldiers came out of Draper's alley, leading to and from Murray's barracks,¹ and they being armed with large naked cutlasses, made at every body coming in their way, cutting and slashing, and that he himself very narrowly escaped receiving a cut from the foremost of them, who pursued him.

Samuel Atwood declares, that ten or twelve soldiers armed with drawn cutlasses bolted out of the alley leading from Murray's barracks into Dock square, and met the deponent, who asked them if they intended to murder people? They answered, "Yes, by God, root and branch;" saying, "here is one of them;" with that one of them struck the deponent with a club, which was repeated by another. The deponent being unarmed turned to go off, and he received a wound on the left shoulder, which reached the bone, disabled him and gave him much pain. Having gone a few steps the deponent met two officers, and asked them, "Gentlemen, what is the matter?" they answered "you will see by and by;" and as he passed by Col. Jackson's he heard the cry, turn out the guards.

Capt. James Kirkwood declares, that about 9 of the clock in the evening of the 5th day of March current, he was going by Murray's barracks: hearing a noise he stopped at Mr. Rhoads's door, opposite the said barracks, where said Rhoads was standing, and stood some time, and saw the soldiers coming out of the yard from the barracks, armed with cutlasses and bayonets, and rushing through Boylston's alley² into Cornhill, two officers, namely, Lieuts. Minchin and Dickson, came out of the mess-house, and said to the soldiers, "My lads, come into the barracks and don't hurt the inhabitants," and then retired into the mess-house. Soon after they

¹ Murray's barracks were in Brattle street, in the building directly opposite the little alley (formerly called Boylston's alley), which leads from the bottom of Cornhill. The city tavern now occupies the site. The 14th royal regiment was here quartered. The 29th was quartered in Water and Atkinson streets.— *D.*

² The arch-way through the block from Brattle street to Cornhill.— *D.*

came to the door again, and found the soldiers in the yard ; and directly upon it, Ensign Mall came to the gate of the barrack-yard and said to the soldiers, " Turn out, and I will stand by you ; " this he repeated frequently, adding, " Kill them ! stick them ! knock them down ; run your bayonets through them ; " with a great deal of language of like import. Upon which a great number of soldiers came out of the barracks with naked cutlasses, headed by said Mall, and went through the aforesaid alley ; that some officers came and got the soldiers into their barracks, and that Mall, with his sword or cutlass drawn in his hand, as often had them out again, but were at last drove into their barracks by the aforesaid Minchin and Dickson.

Mr. Henry Rhoads's declaration agrees with Captain Kirkwood's.

Mr. Matthias King, of Halifax, in Nova Scotia, declares that in the evening of the fifth day of March instant, about nine o'clock, he was at his lodgings at Mrs. Torrey's, near the town pump, and heard the bells ring and the cry of " Fire ; " upon which he went to the door and saw several soldiers come round the south side of the Town-house, armed with bayonets, and something which he took to be broadswords ; that one of those people came up almost to him and Mr. Bartholomew Kneeland ; and that they had but just time to shut the door upon him ; otherwise he is well assured they must have fell victims to their boundless cruelty. He afterwards went into the upper chamber of the said house, and was looking out of the window when the drum and the guard went into the barrack, and he saw one of the guards kneel and present his piece, with a bayonet fixed, and heard him swear he would fire upon a parcel of boys who were then in the street, but he did not. He further declares that when the body of troops was drawn up before the guard house (which was presently after the massacre), he heard an officer say to another, that this was fine work, and just what he wanted ; but in the hurry he could not see him, so as to know him again.

Robert Polley declares, that on Monday evening, the 5th instant, as he was going home, he observed about ten persons standing near Mr. Taylor's door ; after standing there a small space of time, he went with them towards Boylston's alley, opposite to Murray's barracks ; we met in the alley about eight or nine armed soldiers ; they assaulted us, and gave us a great deal of abusive language ; we then drove them back to the barracks with sticks only ; we looked for stones or bricks, but could find none, the ground being covered with snow. Some of the lads dispersed, and he, the said Polley, with a few others, were returning peaceably home, when we met about

nine or ten other soldiers armed : one of them said, " Where are the sons of bitches ?" They struck at several persons in the street, and went towards the head of the alley. Two officers came and endeavored to get them into their barracks ; one of the lads proposed to ring the bell ; the soldiers went through the alley, and the boys huzzaed, and said they were gone through Royal Exchange lane into King street.

Samuel Drowne declares that, about nine o'clock of the evening of the fifth of March current, standing at his own door in Cornhill, he saw about fourteen or fifteen soldiers of the 29th regiment, who came from Murray's barracks, armed with naked cutlasses, swords, &c., and came upon the inhabitants of the town, then standing or walking in Cornhill, and abused some, and violently assaulted others as they met them ; most of whom were without so much as a stick in their hand to defend themselves, as he very clearly could discern, it being moonlight, and himself being one of the assaulted persons. All or most of the said soldiers he saw go into King street (some of them through Royal Exchange lane),¹ and there followed them, and soon discovered them to be quarrelling and fighting with the people whom they saw there, which he thinks were not more than a dozen, when the soldiers came first, armed as aforesaid. Of those dozen people, the most of them were gentlemen, standing together a little below the Town-house, upon the Exchange. At the appearance of those soldiers so armed, the most of the twelve persons went off, some of them being first assaulted.

The violent proceedings of this party, and their going into King street, " quarrelling and fighting with the people whom they saw there " (mentioned in Mr. Drowne's deposition), was immediately introductory to the grand catastrophe.

These assailants, who issued from Murray's barracks (so called), after attacking and wounding divers persons in Cornhill, as above mentioned, being armed, proceeded (most of them) up the Royal Exchange lane into King street ; where, making a short stop, and after assaulting and driving away the few they met there, they brandished their arms and cried out, " Where are the boogers ! where are the cowards ! " At this time there were very few persons in the street beside themselves. This party in proceeding from Exchange lane into King street, must pass the sentry posted at the westerly corner of the Custom-house, which butts on that lane and

¹ Exchange street.

fronts on that street. This is needful to be mentioned, as near that spot and in that street the bloody tragedy was acted, and the street actors in it were stationed: their station being but a few feet from the front side of the said Custom-house. The outrageous behavior and the threats of the said party occasioned the ringing of the meeting-house bell near the head of King street, which bell ringing quick, as for fire, it presently brought out a number of the inhabitants, who being soon sensible of the occasion of it, were naturally led to King street, where the said party had made a stop but a little while before, and where their stopping had drawn together a number of boys, round the sentry at the Custom-house. Whether the boys mistook the sentry for one of the said party, and thence took occasion to differ with him, or whether he first affronted them, which is affirmed in several depositions; however that may be, there was much foul language between them, and some of them, in consequence of his pushing at them with his bayonet, threw snowballs at him,¹ which occasioned him to knock hastily at the door of the Custom-house. From hence two persons thereupon proceeded immediately to the mainguard, which was posted opposite to the State-house, at a small distance, near the head of the said street. The officer on guard was Capt. Preston, who with seven or eight soldiers, with fire-arms and charged bayonets, issued from the guard house, and in great haste posted himself and his soldiers in front of the Custom-house, near the corner aforesaid. In passing to this station the soldiers pushed several persons with their bayonets, driving through the people in so rough a manner that it appeared they in-

¹ Since writing this narrative, several depositions have appeared, which make it clear that the sentry was first in fault. He overheard a barber's boy saying, that a captain of the 14th (who had just passed by) was so mean a fellow as not to pay his barber for shaving him. Upon this the sentry left his post and followed the boy into the middle of the street, where he told him to show his face. The boy pertly replied, "I am not ashamed to show my face to any man." Upon this the sentry gave him sweeping stroke on the head with his musket, which made him reel and stagger, and cry much. A fellow-apprentice asked the sentry, what he meant by this abuse? He replied, "Damn your blood, if you do not get out of the way, I will give you something;" and then fixed his bayonet and pushed at the lads, who both ran out of his way. This dispute collected a few persons about the boy, near the Custom-house. Presently after this, the party above-mentioned came into King street, which was a further occasion of drawing people thither, as above related.—See deposition of Benjamin Broaders and others.

tended to create a disturbance. This occasioned some snowballs to be thrown at them, which seems to have been the only provocation that was given. Mr. Knox (between whom and Capt. Preston there was some conversation on the spot) declares, that while he was talking with Capt. Preston, the soldiers of his detachment had attacked the people with their bayonets; and that there was not the least provocation given to Capt. Preston or his party; the backs of the people being toward them when the people were attacked. He also declares that Capt. Preston seemed to be in great haste and much agitated, and that, according to his opinion, there were not then present in King street above seventy or eighty persons at the extent.

The said party was formed into a half circle; and within a short time after they had been posted at the Custom-house, began to fire upon the people.

Captain Preston is said to have ordered them to fire, and to have repeated that order. One gun was fired first; then others in succession, and with deliberation, till ten or a dozen guns were fired; or till that number of discharges were made from the guns that were fired. By which means eleven persons were killed and wounded, as above represented.

These facts, with divers circumstances attending them, are supported by the depositions of a considerable number of persons, and among others of the following, viz: Messrs. Henry Bass, Samuel Atwood, Samuel Drowne, James Kirkwood, Robert Polley, Samuel Condon, Daniel Usher, Josiah Simpson, Henry Knox, Gillam Bass, John Hickling, Richard Palmes, Benjamin Frizzel, and others, whose depositions are in subsequent pages.

Soon after the firing, a party from the main guard went with a drum to Murray's and the other barracks, beating an alarm as they went, which, with the firing, had the effect of a signal for action. Whereupon all the soldiers of the 29th regiment, or the main body of them, appeared in King street under arms, and seemed bent on a further massacre of the inhabitants, which was with great difficulty prevented. They were drawn up between the State-house and main guard, their lines extending across the street and facing down King street, where the town-people were assembled. The first line kneeled, and the whole of the first platoon presented their guns ready to fire, as soon as the word should be given. They continued in that posture a considerable time; but by the good providence of God they were restrained from firing. That they then went into King street with

such a disposition will appear probable by the two following depositions.

Mrs. Mary Gardner, living in Atkinson street, declares, that on Monday evening the 5th of March current, and before the guns fired in King street, there were a number of soldiers assembled from Green's barracks towards the street, and opposite to her gate; that they stood very still until the guns were fired in King street; then they clapped their hands and gave a cheer, saying, "This is all that we want." They ran to their barrack, and came out again in a few minutes, all with their arms, and ran towards King street.

William Fallass declares, that (after the murder in King street) on the evening of the 5th instant, upon his return home, he had occasion to stop opposite to the lane leading to Green's barracks,¹ and while he stood there, the soldiers rushed by him with their arms, towards King street, saying: "This is our time or chance;" and that he never saw men or dogs so greedy for their prey as those soldiers seemed to be, and the sergeants could hardly keep them in their ranks.

These circumstances, with those already mentioned, amount to a clear proof of a combination among them to commit some outrage upon the town on that evening; and that after the enormous one committed in King street, they intended to add to the horrors of that night by making a further slaughter.

At the time Capt. Preston's party issued from the main guard, there were in King street about two hundred persons, and those were collected there by the ringing of the bell in consequence of the violences of another party, that had been there a very little while before. When Captain Preston had got to the Custom-house, so great a part of the people dispersed at sight of the soldiers, that not more than twenty or thirty then remained in King street, as Mr. Drowne declares, and at the time of the firing not seventy, as Mr. Palmes thinks.²

But after the firing, and when the slaughter was known, which occasioned the ringing of all the bells of the town, a large body of the inhabitants soon assembled in King street, and continued there the whole time the 29th regiment was there under arms, and would not retire till that regiment, and all the soldiers that appeared, were ordered, and actually went, to their barracks: after which, having been assured by the lieutenant-governor, and a number of the

¹ In Atkinson street.—*D.* ² See his deposition.

civil magistrates present, that every legal step should be taken to bring the criminals to justice, they gradually dispersed. For some time the appearance of things were dismal. The soldiers outrageous on the one hand, and the inhabitants justly incensed against them on the other ; both parties seemed disposed to come to action. In this case the consequences would have been terrible. But by the interposition of his honor, some of his majesty's council, a number of civil magistrates, and other gentlemen of weight and influence, who all endeavored to calm and pacify the people, and by the two principal officers interposing their authority with regard to the soldiers, there was happily no further bloodshed ensued ; and by two o'clock the town was restored to a tolerable state of quiet. About that time, Capt Preston, and a few hours after, the party that had fired, were committed to safe custody.

One happy effect has arisen from this melancholy affair, and it is the general voice of the town and province it may be a lasting one—all the troops are removed from the town. They are quartered for the present in the barracks at Castle island ; from whence it is hoped they will have a speedy order to remove entirely out of the province, together with those persons who were the occasion of their coming hither.

In what manner this was effected, it is not foreign from the subject of this narrative to relate.

The morning after the massacre, a town meeting was held ; at which attended a very great number of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town. They were deeply impressed and affected by the tragedy of the preceding night, and were unanimously of opinion, it was incompatible with their safety that the troops should remain any longer in the town. In consequence thereof they chose a committee of fifteen gentlemen to wait upon his honor the lieutenant-governor in council to request of him to issue his orders for the immediate removal of the troops.

The message was in these words :

“ That it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting that the inhabitants and soldiery can no longer live together in safety ; that nothing can rationally be expected to restore the peace of the town and prevent further blood and carnage, but the immediate removal of the troops ; and that we therefore most fervently pray his honor, that his power and influence may be exerted for their instant removal.”

His honor's reply, which was laid before the town then adjourned to the old south meeting-house, was as follows :

" Gentlemen,

" I am extremely sorry for the unhappy differences between the inhabitants and troops, and especially for the action of the last evening, and I have exerted myself upon that occasion, that a due inquiry may be made, and that the law may have its course. I have in council consulted with the commanding officers of the two regiments who are now in the town. They have their orders from the general at New York. It is not in my power to countermand those orders. The council have desired that the two regiments may be removed to the castle. From the particular concern which the 29th regiment has had in your differences, Col. Dalrymple, who is the commanding officer of the troops, has signified that that regiment shall without delay be placed in the barracks at the castle, until he can send to the general and receive his further orders concerning both the regiments, and that the main-guard shall be removed, and the 14th regiment so disposed, and laid under such restraint, that all occasion of future disturbances may be prevented."

The foregoing reply having been read and fully considered — the question was put, Whether the report be satisfactory? Passed in the negative (only one dissentient) out of upwards of 4,000 voters.

A respectable committee was then appointed to wait on his honor the lieutenant-governor, and inform him, that it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that the reply made to a vote of the inhabitants presented his honor in the morning, is by no means satisfactory; and that nothing less will satisfy than a total and immediate removal of all the troops.

The committee having waited upon the lieutenant-governor, agreeable to the foregoing vote, laid before the inhabitants the following vote of council received from his honor.

His honor the lieutenant-governor laid before the board a vote of the town of Boston, passed this afternoon, and then addressed the board as follows :

" Gentlemen of the Council,

" I lay before you a vote of the town of Boston, which I have just now received from them, and I now ask your advice what you judge necessary to be done upon it."

The council thereupon expressed themselves to be unanimously of opinion, "that it was absolutely necessary for his majesty's service, the good order of the town, and the peace of the province, that the troops should be immediately removed out of the town of Boston, and thereupon advised his honor to communicate this advice of the council to Col. Dalrymple, and to pray that he would order the troops down to Castle William." The committee also informed the town, that Col. Dalrymple after having seen the vote of council, said to the committee,

"That he now gave his word of honor that he would begin his preparations in the morning, and that there should be no unnecessary delay until the whole of the two regiments were removed to the castle."

Upon the above report being read, the inhabitants could not avoid expressing the high satisfaction it afforded them.¹

After measures were taken for the security of the town in the night by a strong military watch, the meeting was dissolved.

In the concluding paragraph of the foregoing narrative it is said, that the town meeting was dissolved after the measures were taken for the security of the town in the night, by a strong military watch.

Our implacable enemies, in pursuance of their plan of misrepresentation, have taken pains to misrepresent this most necessary measure, by declaring it to have been contrary to the mind of the commander-in-chief, and against law.

¹ The town of Boston afterwards determined to celebrate the anniversary of the fifth of March, to the end that there might be an annual development of the "fatal effects of the policy of standing armies, and the natural tendency of quartering regular troops in populous cities in times of peace." The first anniversary was observed at the Manufactory House, that being the place where the first opposition to the soldiery was made, in October, 1768. The anniversary was observed every year until 1784, when the celebration was superseded by that of the 4th July. The names of the orators in their order were—James Lovell, Dr. Joseph Warren, Dr. Benjamin Church, John Hancock, Dr. Joseph Warren, Rev. Peter Thacher, Benjamin Hichborn, Jonathan W. Austin, William Tudor, Jonathan Mason, Jun., Thomas Dawes, Jun., George Richards Minot, Dr. Thomas Welch. The Boston orations, so called, were published in a volume in 1785, by Peter Edes.—*D.*

This matter will be judged of, by stating the fact, and producing the law.

When the committee, who had waited on the lieutenant-governor, had reported to the town that the troops would be removed to Castle island (at which time it was near night), it was thought necessary for the safety of the town, and from preventing a rescue of the persons committed to jail for firing upon and killing a number of his majesty's subjects, that there should be a military watch ; and divers gentlemen were desired to take the needful steps for that purpose. It being then night, it was impossible a regular notification should issue from the officers of the militia ; a considerable number of respectable persons therefore offered themselves volunteers, and did the duty of a military watch under the direction of the lieutenant-colonel, who attended that service with the approbation of the chief colonel of the Boston regiment. The next day, with two of the select men of the town, the chief colonel went to the lieutenant-governor, and they informed him it was apprehended absolutely necessary for the safety of the town there should be a military watch kept ; and that the colonel then waited upon him to receive his orders. The lieutenant-governor declined giving any orders concerning it, but said the law was clear, that the colonel, as chief officer of the regiment, might order a military watch ; and that he might do about it as he thought fit. In consequence of this, and knowing the law gave him such a power, the colonel issued his orders for that purpose, and a regular watch was kept the following night. The next day the lieutenant-governor sent for the colonel, and let him know, that he was in doubt about the legality of the appointment of the military watch ; and recommended to the colonel to take good advice whether he had a right by law to order such a watch.

This being quite unexpected, occasioned the colonel to express himself with some fervor. He also said, he had already taken advice, and had no doubt of his own power ; but had the preceding day waited upon his honor as commander-in-chief to receive his orders ; which, as his honor had declined giving, and left the matter with himself, he had appointed a military watch ; and judged it a necessary measure to quiet the fears and apprehensions of the town. The interview ended with the lieutenant-governor's recommending again, that the colonel would take care to proceed according to law ; and without his forbidding a military watch.

This military watch was continued every night, till Colonel Dalrymple had caused the two regiments under his command to be re-

moved to the barracks at Castle island. During the continuance of the watch, the justices of the peace in their turns attended every night; and the utmost order and regularity took place through the whole of it.

This is the state of the fact, upon which every one is left to make his own observations.

Now for the law; with respect to which nothing is more necessary than just to recite it. It runs thus, "That there be military watches appointed and kept in every town, at such times, in such places, and in such numbers, and under such regulation, as the chief military officers of each town shall appoint, or as they may receive orders from the chief officer of the regiment."¹ This needs no comment. It clearly authorizes the chief officer of the regiment to appoint military watches. The late military watch in Boston being founded on such an appointment was therefore according to law.

¹ See a law of the province for regulating the militia, made in the 5th year of William and Mary, chap. vii, sec. 10.

THE

SEVERAL DEPOSITIONS

*Referred to in the preceding Narrative ; and also other Depositions
relative to the subject of it.*

(No. 1). I, John Wilme, of lawful age, testify that about ten days before the late massacre, Christopher Rumbly of the 14th regiment, was at my house at the north part of the town, with sundry other soldiers ; and he, the said Rumbly, did talk very much against the town, and said if there should be any interruption, that the grenadier's company was to march up King street ; and that if any of the inhabitants would join with them, the women should be sent to the castle, or some other place ; and that he had been in many a battle ; and that he did not know but he might be soon in one here ; and that if he was, he would level his piece so as not to miss ; and said that the blood would soon run in the streets of Boston ; and that one Sumner, of the same regiment did say that he came here to make his fortune ; and that he would as soon fight for one king as another ; and that the two gaps would be stopped, said one of the soldiers ; and that they would soon sweep the streets of Boston.

And further saith, that he heard a soldier's wife, named Eleanor Park, say, that if there should be any disturbance in the town of Boston, and that if any of the people were wounded, she would take a stone in her handkerchief and beat their brains out, and plunder the rebels. And further I say not. JOHN WILME.

Suffolk, ss. Boston, March 21, 1770. John Wilme, above named, after due examination, made oath to the truth of the aforesaid affidavit, taken to perpetuate the remembrance of the thing.

Before, JOHN RUDDOCK, Just. Peace and of the Quorum,
And, JOHN HILL, Just. Peace.

(No. 2). I, Sarah Wilme, of lawful age, testify that about ten days before the late massacre, Christopher Rumbly, of the 14th regiment, was at our house at the north part of the town, with sundry other soldiers ; and he, the said Rumbly, did talk very much

against the town, and said, if there should be any interruption, that the grenadier's company was to march up King street; and that if any of the inhabitants would join with them, the women should be sent to the castle or some other place; and that he had been in many a battle; and that he did not know but he might be soon in one here; and that if he was, he would level his piece so as not to miss; and said that the blood would soon run in the streets of Boston; and that one Sumner, of the same regiment, did say, that he came here to make his fortune, and that he would as soon fight for one king as another; and that the two gaps would be stopped, said one of the soldiers; and that they would soon sweep the streets of Boston. And further saith not.

SARAH WILME.

(No. 3). I, David Cockran, of lawful age, testify, that I went to the house of Mr. John Wilme, to pay him a visit in the evening, about ten days before the late massacre, and there I found four or five soldiers, and after some time the said Wilme told me not to be out in the night of such a day (though I cannot positively say what day); whereupon I asked him what he meant, and he told me that there would be disturbances, or words to that effect; and that one of said soldiers took me by the arm, and said, the blood would soon run in the streets of Boston. And further saith not.

Attest. ELISHA STORY.

DAVID ^{his} + COCKRAN.
mark.

(No. 4). William Newhall, living in Fish street, of lawful age, testifies and says, that on Thursday night, being the first of March instant, between the market and Justice Quincy's, he met four soldiers of the 29th regiment, all unarmed, and that he heard them say, "there was a great many that would eat their dinners on Monday next, that should not eat any on Tuesday."

WILLIAM NEWHALL.

(No. 5). I, Nicholas Feriter, of lawful age, testify that on Friday the second instant, about half past 11 o'clock, A. M., a soldier of the 29th regiment came to Mr. John Gray's ropewalks, and looking into one of the windows said, *by God I'll have satisfaction!* with many other oaths; at the last he said he was not afraid of any one in the ropewalks. I stepped out of the window and speedily knock'd up his heels. On falling, his coat flew open, and a naked sword

appeared, which one John Wilson, following me out, took from him, and brought into the ropewalks. The soldier then went to Green's barrack, and in about twenty minutes returned with eight or nine more soldiers armed with clubs, and began, as I was told, with three or four men in Mr. Gray's warehouse, asking them why they had abused the soldier aforesaid? These men in the warehouse passed the word down the walk for the hands to come up, which they did, and soon beat them off. In a few minutes the soldiers appeared again at the same place, reinforced to the number of thirty or forty, armed with clubs and cutlasses, and headed by a tall negro drummer with a cutlass chained to his body, with which, at first rencounter, I received a cut on the head, but being immediately supported by nine or ten more of the ropemakers, armed with their wouldrings sticks, we again beat them off. And further I say not.

NICHOLAS FERITER.

(No. 6). I, Jeffrey Richardson, of lawful age, testify and say, that on Friday, the second instant, about 11 o'clock, A. M., eight or ten soldiers of the 29th regiment, armed with clubs, came to Mr. John Gray's ropewalks, and challenged all the ropemakers to come out and fight them. All the hands then present, to the number of thirteen or fourteen, turned out with their wouldrings sticks, and beat them off directly. They very speedily returned to the ropewalk, reinforced to the number of thirty or forty, and headed by a tall negro drummer, again challenged them out, which the same hands accepting, again beat them off with considerable bruises. And further I say not.

JEFFREY RICHARDSON.

(No. 7). John Fisher, of lawful age, testifies and saith, that on the second day of March, between 11 and 12 o'clock, A. M., he saw about six soldiers going towards Mr. John Gray's ropewalk, some with clubs; they had not been there long, before they returned quicker than they went, and retreated into their barracks, and brought out the light infantry company, with many others, and went against the ropemakers again; but were soon beat off as far as Green's lane, the soldiers following and chasing many persons they could see in the lane with their clubs, and endeavoring to strike them, when a corporal came and ordered them into the barracks. And further saith, that on Saturday the 3d instant, he saw the soldiers making clubs; and by what he could understand from their

conversation, they were determined to have satisfaction by Monday. And further saith not.

JOHN FISHER.

(No. 8). I, John Hill, aged sixty-nine, testify, that in the forenoon of Friday the second of March current, I was at a house the corner of a passage way leading from Atkinson's street to Mr. John Gray's ropewalks, near Green's barracks so called, when I saw eight or ten soldiers pass the window with clubs. I immediately got up and went to the door, and found them returning from the ropewalks to the barracks; whence they again very speedily reappeared, now increased to the number of thirty or forty, armed with clubs and other weapons. In this latter company was a tall negro drummer, to whom I called, you black rascal, what have you to do with white people's quarrels? He answered, I suppose I may look on, and went forward. I went out directly and commanded the peace, telling them I was in commission; but they not regarding me, knocked down a ropemaker in my presence, and two or three of them beating him with clubs, I endeavored to relieve him; but on approaching the fellows who were mauling him, one of them with a great club struck at me with such violence, that had I not happily avoided it might have been fatal to me. The party last mentioned rushed in towards the ropewalks, and attacked the ropemakers nigh the tar-kettle, but were soon beat off, drove out of the passage-way by which they entered, and were followed by the ropemakers, whom I persuaded to go back, and they readily obeyed. And further I say not.

JOHN HILL.

(No. 9). I, John Gray, of lawful age, testify and say, that on the Saturday preceding the massacre on the Monday evening of the 5th instant, Middleton the chimney-sweeper being at my house, said to my maid, as she informed me, that he was well acquainted with the soldiers, and they had determined to have their revenge of the ropewalk people; being alarmed with this news, I determined to see Col. Dalrymple on Monday morning. At sabbath noon I was surprised at hearing that Col. Carr and his officers had entered my ropewalk, opened the windows, doors, etc., giving out that they were searching for a dead sergeant of their regiment; this put me upon immediately waiting upon Col. Dalrymple, to whom I related what I understood had passed at the ropewalk days before. He replied it was much the same as he had heard from his people; but says he, "your man was the aggressor in affronting one of my peo-

ple, by asking him if he wanted to work, and then telling him to clean his little-house." For this expression I dismissed my journeyman on the Monday morning following; and further said, I would do all in my power to prevent my people's giving them any affront in future. He then assured me, he had and should do everything in his power to keep his soldiers in order, and prevent their any more entering my inclosure. Presently after, Col. Carr came in, and asked Col. Dalrymple what they should do, for they were daily losing their men; that three of his grenadiers passing quietly by the ropewalks were greatly abused, and one of them so much beat that he would die. He then said he had been searching for a sergeant who had been murdered; upon which, I said, Yes, colonel, I hear you have been searching for him in my ropewalks; and asked him, whether that sergeant had been in the affray there on the Friday; he replied, no; for he was seen on the Saturday. I then asked him, how he could think of looking for him in my walks; and that had he applied to me, I would have waited on him, and opened every apartment I had for his satisfaction.

JOHN GRAY.

(No. 10). Archibald McNeil, Jun., of lawful age, testifies and says, that on Saturday the third instant, about half an hour after four in the afternoon, the deponent with two apprentices were spinning at the lower end of Mr. McNeil's ropewalk, three stout grenadiers, armed with bludgeons, came to them, and addressing the deponent, said, "You damned dogs, don't you deserve to be killed? Are you fit to die?" The deponent and company being quite unarmed, gave no answer. James Bayley, a seafaring young man, coming up, said to the deponent, &c., Why did you not answer? One of the grenadiers, named Dixson, hearing him, came up to Bayley and asked him if he was minded to vindicate the cause? Bayley, also unarmed, did not answer till James Young came up, who, though equally naked, said to the grenadier, Damn it, I know what a soldier is. That grenadier stood still, and the other who had threatened the deponent came up and struck at him, which Young fended off with his arms, and then turning, aimed a blow at the deponent, which had it reached might probably have been fatal. Patrick ———, Mr. Winter Calef's journeyman, seeing the affray, went into the tan-house, and bringing out two bats gave one to a bystander, who, together with Patrick, soon cleared the walk of them. And further saith not.

ARCHIBALD MCNEIL.

(No. 11). Mary Thayer, of lawful age, testifies and says, that on sabbath day evening, the 4th current, a soldier of the 29th, named Charles Malone, came into Mr. Amos Thayer's house, brother to the deponent, and sent a young lad belonging to Mr. Thayer up stairs to his master, desiring him to come down to him. Mr. Thayer refused to come down or have any thing to say to him. The deponent going down on other occasion, said she would hear what the soldier had to say. And coming to the soldier told him her brother was engaged. The soldier said, "Your brother as you call him, is a man I have a very great regard for, and came here to desire him to keep in the house and not be out, for there would be a great deal of disturbance and blood between that time and Tuesday night at 12 o'clock." He repeatedly said he had a greater regard for Mr. Thayer than any one in Boston, and on that account came to desire him to keep in the house, which if he did there would be no danger. After repeating the above frequently, he even turned at the door, and said, my name is Charles Malone, your brother knows me well, and insisted very earnestly that the deponent would not neglect informing her brother. And further saith not.

MARY THAYER.

(No. 12). I, Mary Brailsford, of lawful age, testify and declare, that on Sunday evening, the 4th instant, a person knocked at the door of Mr. Thayer's house; Mr. Thayer's lad went to see who it was, the boy went up stairs to his master, and the soldier came into the room where I then was; Miss Mary Thayer and the boy came down stairs into the same room. Miss Thayer told the soldier her brother was engaged, and could not be spoke with. He said, "Your brother as you call him, is a man I have great regard for, and I came on purpose to tell him to keep in his house, for before Tuesday night next at twelve o'clock there will be a great deal of blood shed, and a great many lives lost;" and added, "that he came out of particular regard to her brother to advise him to keep in his house, for then he would be out of harm's way." He said, your brother knows me very well, my name is Charles Malone; he then went away. And further saith not.

her
MARY *M* BRAILSFORD.
mark.

(No. 13). I, Asa Copeland, of lawful age, testify and declare, that on Sunday evening, the 4th instant, a soldier named Malone, came to the house of my master, Mr. Amos Thayer, and asked for

the young man that lived in the house. I asked him what young man he meant; he said the young man a carpenter; I supposing he meant my master, told him he was up stairs. He then asked me to go and call him, and said he wanted to speak with him; I then went up and told my master that Malone was below and wanted to speak with him. My master told me to tell him he was engaged and could not go down, and said if he had any thing to say, he must say it to his sister, Miss Mary Thayer. I then went down and heard said Malone saying to Miss Thayer, "I would have him keep in for I have a greater regard for Mr. Thayer, than for any other person in town;" and added, "I would have him keep in his own place, for by Tuesday night next before twelve o'clock, there will be a great many lives lost, and a great deal of blood shed," which he repeated several times. As he was going out of the door he turned back and said Mr. Thayer knew him very well, and had drank with him, that his name was Charles Malone. And further saith not.

ASA COPELAND.

(No. 14). I, John Brailsford, of lawful age, testify that on Monday evening, the 5th instant, as I was passing by the sentry at Col. Dalrymple's house in Greene's lane, I asked a soldier named Swan, of the 29th regiment, what was the reason of their people's going about armed with clubs in such a manner, and troubling the town's people. Swan told me, "You will see, you had better go home," and more to the same purpose. When the guns were fired, I returned back and asked Swan what that could mean? Swan, waving his head, said, "It's the guards; there is no shot there; You had better go home;" and by all his behavior and discourse he manifested his full acquaintance with the whole affair. And further saith not.

JOHN BRAILSFORD.

(No. 15). Nathaniel Noyes, of lawful age, testifies and says, that on last sabbath evening, the 4th day of March current, a little after dark, he saw five or six soldiers of the 14th and 29th regiments, each of them with clubs, passing through Fore street, and heard them say, that if they saw any of the inhabitants of this town out in the street after nine o'clock, they swore by God, they would knock them down, be they who they will.

NATH. NOYES.

(No. 16). Richard Ward, of lawful age, does testify and say, that on the Lord's day evening preceding the fifth day of March instant,

about dusk, he went to see one Mr. Dines (who is a soldier in the 29th regiment, and who worked, when he was not upon duty, in Mr. John Piemont, peruke maker's shop, with the deponent, a journeyman to said Piemont); the said Dines lives near the barracks at New Boston; when your deponent was there, he heard one of the officers of the said 29th regiment say to the sergeants, "Don't let any of your people go out unless there be eight or ten together."

RICHARD WARD.

(No. 17). Jane Usher, of lawful age, testifies and says, that about nine o'clock in the morning of Monday the fifth day of March current, she being in the front chamber of the house of John Scollay, Esq., on Dock square, from the window saw two persons in the habit of soldiers, one of them being on horseback, appeared to be an officer's servant. The person on the horse first spoke to the other, but what he said she is not able to say, though the window was open, and she not more than twenty feet distant; the other replied, "He hoped he should see blood enough spilt before morning."

JANE USHER.

(No. 18). Matthew Adams (living with Mr. John Arnold) being of lawful age, testifies and says, that on Monday evening the fifth day of March instant, between the hours of seven and eight of the clock, he went to the house of Corporal Pershall, of the twenty-ninth regiment, near Quaker lane, where he saw the corporal and his wife, with one of the fifers of said regiment; when he had got what he went for, and was coming away, the corporal called him back, and desired him with great earnestness to go home to his master's house as soon as business was over, and not to be abroad on any account that night in particular, for the soldiers were determined to be revenged on the ropewalk people; and that much mischief would be done; upon which the fifer (about eighteen or nineteen years of age), said he hoped in God they would burn the town down; on this he left the house, and the said corporal called after him again, and begged he would mind what he had said to him; and further saith not.

MATTHEW ADAMS.

(No. 19). Caleb Swan, of lawful age, testifies and says, that last Monday night, the 5th of March, 1770, being at Mr. Sample's door, at the north part of the town, near the north battery, at the time of the bells ringing for fire, he heard a woman's voice, whom he knew

to be the supposed wife of one Montgomery, a grenadier of the 29th regiment, standing at her door, and heard her say it was not fire ; the town was too haughty and too proud ; that many of their arses would be laid low before the morning. Upon which Susanna Cathcart said to her, I hope your husband will be killed. On which the woman replied, my husband is able and will stand his ground.

CALEB SWAN.

(No. 20.) Margaret Swansborough, of lawful age, testifies and says, that a free woman, named Black Peg, who has kept much with the soldiers, on hearing the disturbance on Monday evening, the 5th instant, said, " the soldiers were not to be trod upon by the inhabitants, but would know before morning, whether they or the inhabitants were to be masters." Since which time, the said Black Peg has sold off her household stuff and left the town, on hearing what she had said before was given in to the committee of inquiry.

MARGARET ^{her}+ SWANSBOROUGH.
mark.

(No. 21.) Robert Pierpont, of lawful age, testifies and says, that going to see a sick neighbor between the hours of seven and eight on Monday evening, the fifth current, two soldiers armed, one with a broad sword, the other with a club, passed him near the hay market, going towards the Town-house, seeming in great haste. In a few minutes they returned and hollowed very loud, " Colonel." Before the deponent reached Mr. West's house, where he was going, they passed him again, joined by another, with a blue surtout, who had a bayonet, with which he gave the deponent a back-handed stroke, apparently more to affront than hurt him. On complaint of this treatment, he said, the deponent should hear more of it, and threatened him very hard, and further saith not.

ROB. PIERPONT.

(No. 22.) John Brown, of lawful age, testifies and says, that coming homeward, about nine of the clock on Monday evening, the fifth current, he fell in with Nathaniel Bosworth, and walking slowly together, a little to the southward of Liberty-tree so called, they met a parcel of soldiers, about six or seven in number, walking very fast into town, one of the foremost said, " damn you stand out of the way," and struck the deponent a blow on the breast, which made him stagger and fall nearly to the ground, though he had

sheared out of the way. The soldiers pressed along cursing and damning, towards the Town-house with naked bayonets in their hands.

JOHN BROWN.

The following deposition should have immediately preceded No. 5.

(No. 23.) Samuel Bostwick, of lawful age, testifies and says, that on Friday, the 2d instant, between ten and eleven o'clock in the forenoon, three soldiers of the 29th regiment, came up Mr. Gray's ropewalk, and William Green, one of the hands, spoke to one of them, saying, "soldier, will you work?" The soldier replied, "Yes." Green said, "then go and clean my s—t house." The soldier swore by the Holy Ghost that he would have recompense, and tarried a good while swearing at Green, who took no further notice of him, and then went off, and soon after returned to the ropewalk with a party of thirty or forty soldiers, headed by a tall negro drummer, and challenged the ropemakers to come out. All hands then present, being about thirteen or fourteen, turned out and beat them off, considerably bruised. And further saith not.

SAMUEL BOSTWICK.

(No. 24.) I, William Tyler, of lawful age, do testify and say, that on the evening of the fifth of March, a little after nine o'clock, as I was coming up King street, just before I got to the Custom-house, I saw the sentinel running after a boy, and immediately heard him cry out as though in great distress. I asked the boy what was the matter; he told me the sentinel had struck him with his gun and bayonet because he asked Captain Goldfinch for some money that he owed him. The sentinel said that he should not use an officer ill in the street. Soon after the boy left the sentinel and went away, and immediately ten or twelve soldiers came running up Silsby's alley, crying out, "Where are your sons of liberty?" and went from thence to Cornhill. I further testify, that when the above complaint was made of the sentinel's striking the barber's boy, there were few people in the street. I saw but five or six about them, who immediately dispersed. I then left King street, and went up to Cornhill.

WILLIAM TYLER.

(No. 25). Henry Bass, of lawful age, testifies and says, that going from his house in Winter street, on Monday evening, the fifth of March, to see a friend in the neighborhood of the Rev. Dr. Cooper's

meeting-house ; that the bell was ringing for nine o'clock when he came out of his house, and that he proceeded down the Main street, and going near Draper's alley, leading to Murray's barracks, through which he purposed to pass, heard some boys huzzaing, and imagines that there were six or seven of them and not more ; and presently after he saw two or three persons in said alley with weapons, but cannot positively say what they were. Soon after several more came into the alley and made a sally out, and those that came out were soldiers, and thinks were all grenadiers, as they were stout men, and were armed with large naked cutlasses ; they made at every body coming in their way, cutting and slashing ; the said deponent very narrowly escaped receiving a cut from the foremost of them, who pursued him below Mr. Simpson's stone shop, where he made a stand ; presently after, going up Cornhill, he met an oyster man, who said to the deponent, " Damn it, this is what I got by going up," and showed the deponent a large cut he had received from one of the soldiers with a cutlass, over his right shoulder ; said deponent thinking it not safe but very dangerous for him to go through the alley, he returned home by the way of King street, through Royal Exchange lane, and passed by the sentinel at the corner of the Custom-house. And said deponent further says, that he never saw fewer persons in King street, considering the pleasantness of the evening, and verily believes there was not twelve persons between the Crown coffee-house and the bottom of the Town-house ; he imagines it to be then about fifteen or twenty minutes after nine. After said deponent got to the head of the Town-house, he met a great many persons who enquired of him about the affair ; the said deponent told them there had been an affray by Murray's barracks, but that it was then over. And further this deponent saith not.

HENRY BASS.

(No. 26). I, William LeBaron, of Boston, of lawful age, testify and say, that on Monday evening the fifth day of this instant March, about ten minutes after nine o'clock, being in King street with my brother Francis LeBaron, saw a soldier, the sentry of the Custom-house door, running after a barber's boy ; the boy called out as if he was in distress, and the soldier pursuing him with his firelock, told him if he did not hold his tongue he would put a ball through him, after which the soldier returned to his post ; immediately after this I heard a great noise in Silsby's lane, so called, and immediately about thirteen or fourteen soldiers appeared in King street,

near the watch-house, with their drawn swords, cutlasses, and bayonets, calling out, "Where are the damned boogers, cowards, where are your liberty boys;" at which time there was not more than eight or ten persons in King street; one of the soldiers came up to me, damned me, and made several passes at me with a drawn sword, the last of which the sword went between my arm and breast, and then I run, as I had nothing to defend myself, and was pursued by a soldier with a naked bayonet, who swore he would run me through; at which time your deponent cried fire! and soon after the bells rung, and further your deponent saith not. WILLIAM LEBARON.

(No. 27). William Lewis testifies and says, that on the evening following Monday the fifth instant, about nine o'clock, he passing through King street in order to go into Cornhill street, while he was crossing King street, heard some people wrangling at the Custom-house door, and he immediately saw four soldiers of the 29th regiment jump out from between the Watch-house and the Town-house steps, at the east end of the house, in their short jackets, with drawn swords in their hands, two of whom run after the deponent and pursued him close until he got to his home in Cornhill street, where just as he entered the door one of the soldiers struck at him either with his sword or bayonet, but the deponent rather thinks it was the latter, as he afterwards found a three-square hole cut in the skirt of his surtout, which he verily believes was made by the blow that the soldier struck at him; and further saith not.

WILLIAM LEWIS.

(No. 28). Nathaniel Thayer, of lawful age, testifies, that on Monday evening the 5th of March, about nine of the clock, as he sat in his house in Cornhill he heard a great noise, at which he went to the door, and saw a number of people by Mr. Quincy's door, near Murray's barracks, where he heard the sticks and clubs going, upon which fire was cried, and presently ran five soldiers as he supposes from the main-guard, with swords or cutlasses, swearing and damning, and saying, "Where are they? cut them to pieces." The soldiers in their waistcoats came to his door and insulted him; so he shut his door and went in.

NATH. THAYER.

(No. 29) I, Isaac Parker, of lawful age, testify and say, that being at Mr. Richard Salter's house on the evening of the fifth current, heard a great noise in the street, upon which I went to the

entry door and saw a great number of soldiers in their jackets without sleeves, having naked cutlasses in their hands, flourishing them over their heads, one of whom assaulted me with a naked cutlass, aiming a stroke at my head, which I happily avoided by a sudden retreat in-doors.

ISAAC PARKER.

(No. 30). I, Bartholomew Kneeland, of Boston, merchant, being of lawful age, testify and say, that on Monday evening, the fifth instant (being at my lodgings at the house of my sister, Mrs. Mehetable Torrey, widow of the late Mr. Samuel Torrey, deceased), about fifteen minutes after nine o'clock, hearing a bell ring, which I supposed was for fire, went immediately to the front door, followed by Mr. Matthias King, Mrs. Torrey, and two others of the family; standing at the door for the space of four or five minutes, I saw a number of soldiers, with broadswords and bayonets, in the main street near the town pump, making a great noise. One of the said soldiers, when nearly opposite to me, spake to me the following words, viz., "Damn you, what do you do there? Get in." To which I made no answer. The same soldier immediately crossed the gutter, and, coming up to me, pointed his naked bayonet within six inches of my breast; I told him to go along, and then I retired into the house. In about half an hour's time after the above, I heard a volley of small arms fired off in King street; and upon inquiry was told that three men were killed and one wounded. BART. KNEELAND.

(No. 31). I, Nathaniel Appleton, of lawful age, testify, that on Monday evening, the 5th instant, between nine and ten o'clock, I was sitting in my house in Cornhill, heard a noise in the street, I went to my front door and saw several persons passing up and down the street; I asked what was the matter? was informed that the soldiers at Murray's barrack were quarrelling with the inhabitants. Standing there a few minutes, I saw a number of soldiers, about twelve or fifteen, as near as I could judge, come down from the southward, running toward the said barrack with drawn cutlasses, and appeared to be passing by, but on seeing me in company with Deacon Marsh at my door, they turned out of their course and rushed upon us with uplifted weapons, without our speaking or doing the least thing to provoke them; with the utmost difficulty we escaped a stroke by retreating and closing the door upon them.

I further declare, that at that time my son, a lad about twelve years old, was abroad on an errand, and soon came home and told

me that he was met by a number of soldiers with cutlasses in their hands, one of which attempting to strike him, the child begged for his life, saying, "Pray soldier, save my life;" on which the soldier replied, "No, damn you, I will kill you all," and smote him with his cutlass, which glanced down along his arm and knocked him to the ground, where they left him. After the soldiers had all passed, the child arose and came home, having happily received no other damage than a bruise on the arm. I further declare that the above-related transactions happened but a few minutes before the soldiers fired upon the people in King street; and further saith not.

NATH. APPLETON.

(No. 32). Jeremiah Belknap, of lawful age, testifies and says, that on the first appearance of the affray in Cornhill on Monday evening, the fifth instant, hearing a noise he ran to his door and heard Mr. William Merchant say he had been struck by a soldier, and presently saw to the number of eight or nine soldiers come out of Boylston's alley into the street, armed with clubs and cutlasses. The deponent went into the street, and desired them to retire to their barracks; upon which one of them, with a club in one hand and a cutlass in the other, with the latter made a stroke at the deponent; when finding there was no prospect of stopping them, the deponent ran to the main-guard, and called for the officers of the guard. The reply was, "There is no officer here." Several of the soldiers came out of the guard-house, and the deponent told them if there was not a party sent down there would be bloodshed. Just as the deponent spoke these words he was attacked by two soldiers, with drawn cutlasses, supposed of the party from Murray's barracks, one at his breast and the other over his head. One of the guards said, "This is an officer," meaning the deponent, I believe a constable; on which the two assailants retired and put up their cutlasses; and further saith not.

JEREMIAH BELKNAP.

(No. 33). John Coburn, of lawful age, testifies and says, that on the evening of the 5th of March instant, being alarmed by the cry of fire and ringing of bells, ran out of my house with my bags and buckets; upon going to Mr. Payne's door, he told me it was not fire, it was a riot. I sent my buckets home again, and went to Mr. Amory's corner with Mr. Payne, and Mr. Walker, the builder, came along and said the soldiers were in the street in Cornhill and Dock square, with their drawn cutlasses, cutting and slashing every body

in their way, and the inhabitants wanted help, and said, pray gentlemen run, or words to that purpose. I returned again to my house, and a few minutes after, at the head of Royal Exchange lane, in the street, I saw a few, not exceeding fifteen or twenty persons, stop, as I supposed, talking what had happened. I went to Mr. Payne's door and stood in his entry with him, I believe, about ten or fifteen minutes, and heard some words with the people and the sentinel, such as, Do fire if you dare, but no further than words, not so much as to touch him, as I saw; neither did I see more than five or six that had so much as sticks in their hands, all entirely unarmed, without any weapons. Mr. Harrison Gray, jun., came into the entry to us, and upon this immediately came an officer with a party of six or seven men with their guns breast high, and cleared the way, and by their behavior I did not know but they would fire. I said it was not prudent to tarry there; went directly into my own house and called all my family in. To the best of my judgment, there was not more than fifty or sixty people in the street when the party came, and I believe it was not exceeding two minutes from the time that I left Mr. Payne to the firing of the guns, and further your deponent saith not.

JOHN COBURN.

(No. 34). I, Robert Polley, of lawful age, testify and declare, that on Monday evening, the 5th inst., as I was going home, observed about ten persons standing near Mr. Taylor's door. After standing there a small space of time, I went with them towards Boylston's alley opposite to Murray's barracks. We met in the alley about eight or nine soldiers, some of whom were armed with drawn swords and cutlasses, one had a tongs, another a shovel, with which they assaulted us, and gave us a great deal of abusive language. We then drove them back to the barracks with sticks only; we looked for stones or bricks but could find none, the ground being covered with snow. Some of the lads dispersed, and myself with a few others were returning peaceably home, when we met about nine or ten other soldiers armed with a naked cutlass in one hand and a stick or bludgeon in the other. One of them said, "Where are the sons of bitches?" They struck at several persons in the street, and went towards the head of the alley. Two officers came and endeavored to get them into the barracks. One of the lads proposed to ring the bell. The soldiers went through the alley, and the boys huzzaed and said they were gone through Royal Exchange lane into King street. Myself and some of the boys

then went into King street. I saw two or three snow balls strike the side of the Custom-house, near which a sentinel stood. The sentinel kept the boys off with his bayonet charged breast high, which he frequently pushed at them. I then saw eight or nine soldiers with a leader come from the main guard towards the Custom-house, where they drew up, three facing up the street and three fronting the street. They kept continually striking and pushing with their bayonets at the people who pressed towards them, without offering any insult as I saw. I then went down Royal Exchange lane. When I was in the middle of the lane, I heard the discharge of a gun, which was immediately followed by about seven others. And further saith not.

ROBERT ^{his} POLLEY.
mark.

(No. 35). Samuel Atwood, of Welfleet, of lawful age, testifies and says, that a few minutes after nine of the clock on Monday evening last, lying on board a vessel in the town dock, he heard a noise and disturbance at the upper end of Dock square, and going up he found the soldiers and inhabitants engaged in the narrow passages round Murray's barracks so called; the latter being mostly boys unarmed, dispersed, on which ten or twelve soldiers armed with drawn cutlasses, clubs, and bayonets bolted out of the alley into the square and met the deponent, who asked them if they intended to murder people? They answered, "Yes, by God, root and branch," saying, "here is one of them;" with that one of them struck the deponent with a club, which was repeated by another: the deponent being unarmed turned to go off, and he received a wound on the left shoulder, which reached the bone, disabled him, and gave him much pain. Having gone a few steps, the deponent met two officers, and asked them, gentlemen what is the matter? They answered, "You will see by and by;" and as he passed by Colonel Jackson's, he heard the cry, "Turn out the guards."

SAMUEL ATWOOD.

(No. 36). Captain James Kirkwood, of lawful age, testifies and says, that about nine of the clock in the evening of the fifth day of March current, he was going by Murray's barracks, hearing a noise, stopped at Mr. Rhoads's door, opposite to said barracks, where said Rhoads was standing, and stood some time and saw the soldiers coming out of the yard from the barracks, armed with cutlasses and bayonets, and rushing through Boylston's alley into Cornhill. Two

officers, viz: Lieuts. Minchin and Dickson, came out of the mess-house and said to the soldiers, my lads come into the barrack and don't hurt the inhabitants, and then retired into the mess-house. Soon after they came to the door again, and found the soldiers in the yard; and directly upon it, Ensign Mall came to the gate of the barrack yard, and said to the soldiers, "Turn out, and I will stand by you!" This he repeated frequently, adding, "Kill them! stick them! knock them down, run your bayonets through them," with a great deal of language of like import. Upon which a great number of soldiers came out of the barracks, with naked cutlasses, headed by said Mall, and went through the aforesaid alley; some officers came and got the soldiers into their barracks; and that Mall, with his sword or cutlass drawn in his hand, as often had them out again; but they were at last drove into their barracks by the aforesaid Minchin and Dickson. JAMES KIRKWOOD.

(No. 37). Matthias King, of Halifax, in Nova Scotia, of lawful age, testifies and says, that in the evening of the fifth day of March instant, about nine of the clock, he was at his lodgings at Mrs. Torrey's, near the town pump, and heard the bells ring and the cry of fire; upon which he went to the door, and saw several soldiers coming round the south side of the Town-house armed with bayonets, and something which he took to be broad-swords; that one of those people came up almost to him and Mr. Bartholomew Kneeland; and they had but just time to shut the door upon him, otherwise he is well assured they must have fell victims to their boundless cruelty: He afterwards went into the upper chamber of the said house, and was looking out of the window when the drum and the guard went to the barrack; and he saw one of the guards kneel and present his piece with a bayonet fixed; and heard him swear he would fire upon a parcel of boys who were then in the street, but he did not. He further declares, that when the body of troops was drawn up before the guard-house, (which was presently after the massacre), he heard an officer say to another, that this was fine work, and just what he wanted; but in the hurry he could not see him, so as to know him again.

MATTHIAS KING.

(No. 38). Bartholomew Broaders, of lawful age, testifies and says, that on Sunday evening, being the 4th instant, preceding the massacre, he went up to see Patrick Dines, a soldier of the 29th

regiment, who worked with Mr. Piemont, and in Dawson's room heard Sergeant Daniels say, that the officers said, since patience would not do, force must. And that the soldiers must not bear the affronts of the inhabitants any longer, but resent them, and make them know their distance; and further, that the inhabitants would never be easy, and that he should desire to make the plumbs fly about their ears, and set the town on fire round them, and then they would know who and who were of a side — said Daniels asked Edward Garrick, fellow-apprentice to the deponent, if he knew where he could get a stick that would bear a good stroke? Garrick replied, you must look for one. And the deponent further saith, that about eight o'clock on Monday evening, he went down King street, and met twelve of the towns people with clubs, who said that they had been attacked by the soldiers; that he followed the towns people to the conduit, and then returned home. Soon after Mr. Green's maid and his daughter called him out of the shop, and asked him to go to the apothecaries; and then they with the deponent returned to the Custom-house; in going he met his fellow-apprentice, and they went and stood upon the Custom-house steps, and Mr. Hammond Green came out, saying, come in girls; then the deponent and his fellow-apprentice, by the maid's invitation, went in also. Soon after Sawny Irving, so called, came in as he thought without a hat, seemed a little angry, and he thinks asked for a candle, (the maid has since told him he did ask for one), then he went through the room along with Hammond Green, the latter returned into the kitchen, then he left the house and went home; after which the deponent came down King street, and went through Quaker lane, and coming up the lane again, saw the sentinel at the Custom-house leave his post and come into the middle of the street, and said to the deponent's fellow-apprentice — who he thought had said something of an officer's not paying his debts — let me see your face; the boy answered, I am not ashamed to show my face; immediately upon which the sentinel fetched a sweeping stroke with his gun, upon the side of his head, which made him reel and stagger about, and cry much. The deponent asked what he was struck for; he answered for nothing; he then asked the sentinel what he meant by thus abusing the people. He replied, damn your blood, if you do not get out of the way, I will give you something; he then fixed his bayonet, and pushed at them, and they both run. Then one Richard Ward, another fellow-apprentice, asked the one struck, what it was for, and endeavored to get his stick to strike the senti-

nel, but he told him not to, and came away ; then he heard a huzza or two, and as he got up Silsby's alley, up came a number of grenadiers, as he thought about ten, with clubs, cutlasses, and bayonets, crying out, where are the damned Yankees. He replied, what is the matter ? They answered, we will let you know. He then run into his master's entry, and as running in, saw near twenty other soldiers with bayonets, &c., flourishing, coming from the guard house as he thought ; immediately after, he heard the bells ring, and then as he took it, the same party with a sergeant at their head, came running by, knocking down and slashing all the towns people they met with ; then he heard people who were running, ask where the fire was. He told them it was no fire, but the soldiers near Justice Quincey's were fighting with the inhabitants. He then went towards Justice Quincey's, and found the soldiers had retired to their barracks, when three cheers were given by the inhabitants. He then went down to King street, and heard the people talking of the abuse his fellow-apprentices had received from the sentinel, but saw no insult offered the sentinel, the people being in the middle of the street. One came up with a cane, appeared a gentleman, and spoke to the sentinel, and then went away ; then the sentinel went up the steps of the Custom-house and pointed his gun ; some of the inhabitants then said he is going to fire — then he took down his gun and loaded it ; while he was loading, one Thomas Greenwood a waiter, went into the Custom-house door, and it was shut immediately ; and then Mr. Green's son, John, said the sentinel was a going to fire ; but he saw no abuse offered him, or any danger he was in. He then went down Royal Exchange lane, met a number of people who were also dispersing near Dock square. He then said to one Cox and the people, that the soldiers were going to fire upon the inhabitants at the commissioner's steps ; some of the people went up upon this news to King street ; another man came from King street, and said to them, come up into King street. He then went up Silsby's alley, and when he got to Mrs. Eustis's shop heard a gun go off, and afterwards several others in a short space of time after one another. Soon after he was told that three men were killed ; then heard the bells ring, and saw the people assemble fast in King street. The deponent further saith, that on the night abovesaid, the snow was deep upon the ground, and well remembers that when the sentry called for the main guard, there were not above ten or twenty people in King street near the Custom-house. And further saith not.

BARTHOLOMEW BROADERS.

(No. 39). John Goddard, of Brookline, testifies and says, as he was passing the street on Saturday last, being the 3d instant, he stopped near the barracks in Water street, and sold several of the barrack people some potatoes about five o'clock in the afternoon, and found by their discourse some of the soldiers had returned from a fray near the ropewalks, and a number of soldiers came out of the barracks, he supposed about twenty, with clubs, seemingly much enraged; and one in a profane manner swore he would be revenged on them, if he fired the town.

JOHN GODDARD.

(No. 40). Daniel Calfe, of lawful age, testifies and says, that on Saturday evening, the 3d instant, a camp woman, wife to James McDeed, a grenadier in the 29th, came into Daniel Calfe's shop, father to the deponent, and the people, talking about the affray at the ropewalk, and blaming the soldiers for the part where they had acted in it. The woman said the soldiers were in the right, adding that before Tuesday or Wednesday night they would wet their swords or bayonets in New England people's blood. The deponent further says, that on the evening of the fifth current, hearing the bells ring, which he took for fire, he went out, and near the old south meeting house heard the soldiers were fighting with the inhabitants in King street, whereupon he came into King street, and seeing a number of people (about one hundred) he went up to the Custom-house, where were posted about a dozen soldiers with an officer. That this deponent heard said officer order the soldiers to fire, and gave the second word to fire before they fired; and upon the officers ordering the soldiers to fire the second time, this deponent ran off about thirty feet distant, when turning about, he saw one Caldwell fall, and likewise a mulatto man.

DANIEL CALFE.

(No. 41). I, Thomas Marshall, of lawful age, do testify and declare, that on Monday night, the 5th of March, four or five minutes after nine o'clock, coming from Col. Jackson's house on Dock square, to my house in King street, next door to the Custom-house, I saw no person in the street but the sentinel at the Custom-house, in perfect peace. After I had been in my house ten or twelve minutes, being in my shop in the front of the house, I heard the cry of murder at a distance, on which I opened the door, but saw no person in the street; but in half a minute I saw several persons rushing out from the main guard house, crying out, damn them, where are they?

They came down as far as the corner of Mr. Philips's house ; I saw their swords and bayonets glitter in the moonlight, crying out as before, and by Jesus let them come ; at which time I was called into the house by one of my family, but returned again in half a minute, and saw ten or twelve soldiers, in a tumultuous manner, in the middle of King street, opposite to Royal Exchange lane, flourishing their arms, and saying, damn them where are they, and crying fire ; the bells then rung as for fire ; I was then called in again for half a minute, and returning again to the door, the inhabitants began to collect. Soon after a party of soldiers came down the south side of King street and crossed over to the Custom-house sentinel, and formed in a rank by him, nor did I see any manner of abuse offered the sentinel, and in three minutes at the farthest they began to fire on the inhabitants, by which several persons were killed, and several others were wounded. Some time after this, the party marched off very leisurely, and without molestation, and presently after the main guard was drawn out in ranks between the Guard-house and Town-house, and was joined by the piquet in the same manner, with fixed bayonets and muskets shouldered, except the front rank, who stood with charged bayonets, until the lieutenant-governor came up. And I do further declare, as near as I can judge, there was not more than 100 persons in the street at the time the guns were discharged.

THO. MARSHALL.

(No. 42). I, John Leach, jun., of lawful age, do testify and say, that on Monday night, between the hours of nine and ten in the evening of the 5th instant, three youths and myself were passing through the alley leading from Justice Quincey's to Murray's barracks (so called) ; when we had got about half way through the alley a soldier of the 29th regiment with a dirty looking man overtook us, the soldier being armed with a cutlass or sword, and the man with a short thick club, and rushing through us, one of the youths asked what the matter was ; by that the man that had the club struck one of the youths on the shoulder ; another of the youths asked him what he meant, by that the soldier came up and struck the youth with his sword or cutlass on his arm, which did him considerable damage ; then we all ran up the alley and asked for assistance, when soon came up some more soldiers out of their barracks through the alley armed with cutlasses, swords, shovels, and tongs, cutting and slashing, that we were obliged to run up the alley and stand at the head of the alley and keep them in, as long

as we could ; but there were so many that we were obliged to run ; but they immediately made after us and knocked several of us down, myself for one. Some time after ~~two~~ officers of the 29th regiment came up the alley and drove the soldiers home to their barracks, and then the people chiefly dispersed, myself for one ; as I was going down Dock square to go home I heard a number of people halloo, Run up King street, for the soldiers are knocking people down ; after some time considering what the matter was, I ran up Royal Exchange alley, so called ; when I had got to the head of the alley, I saw about eight soldiers standing round the sentry box by the Custom house with their guns levelled breast high and a considerable number of people stand in King street ; when I had been there about three minutes I heard the word fire (but who it came from I cannot say), but nobody seemed to mind it ; about half a minute after I heard the word fire again, and some other words, but could not tell what they were ; directly the soldier on the right hand fired, I had a blow on my back which I thought was from the butt of a gun, I was then agoing off when I heard five or six guns go off which I took to be nothing but powder at first, till I see two men drop, ~~by this the people seemed to disperse.~~ Then I was going up by the Town-house when I saw the people bringing along two dead men ; a little while after the whole of the 29th regiment drew up by the Town-house, I stayed a little while longer, and made the best of my way home. And further I say not.

JOHN LEACH, JUN.

(No. 43). I, the subscriber, of lawful age, testify and say, that on Monday evening, the 5th instant, March, 1770, being at the south part of the town between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, I heard the bells in the centre of the town ring, and fire cried, ran immediately for King street, where I supposed it was, and to my great astonishment, I saw a number of soldiers with presented bayonets, commanded by an officer whom I did not then know ; the soldiers formed a semicircle round the sentinel box to the Custom-house door—I went immediately up to them, and spoke to the fourth man from the corner, who stood in the gutter, and asked him if the soldiers were loaded, he replied Yes ! I then asked (addressing myself to the whole), if they intended to fire, was answered positively, Yes, by the Eternal God. I then looked round to see what number of inhabitants were in the street, and computed them to be about fifty, who were then going off as fast as possible ; at the

same time I observed a tall man standing on my left hand, who seemed not apprehensive of the danger he was in, and before I had time to speak to him, I heard the word "Fire!" and immediately the report followed, the man on my left hand dropped. I asked him if he was hurt, but received no answer, I then stooped down and saw him gasping and struggling with death. I then saw another man laying dead on my right hand, but further advanced up the street. I then saw the soldiers loading again, and I ran up the street to get some assistance to carry off the dead and wounded. Doctor Jos. Gardner, and David Bradley, came down with me to the corpses, and as we were stooping to take them up, the soldiers presented at us again; I then saw an officer passing busily behind them. We carried off the dead without regarding the soldiers. I then saw an officer pass before the soldiers and hove up their arms, and said stop firing, don't fire any more, upon which they shouldered. I then went close up to them, and addressing myself to the whole, told them I came to see some faces that I might be able to swear to another day. Capt. Preston, who was the officer, turned round and answered (in a melancholy tone), "perhaps you may." After taking a view of each man's face I left them. They soon after ran up to the main guard-house. I have nothing farther to say.

BENJ. BURDICK, JUN.

(No. 44). I, Charles Hobby, of lawful age, testify and say, that on Monday evening the 5th instant, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, being in my master's house, was alarmed with the cry of fire, I ran down as far as the Town-house, and then heard that the soldiers and the inhabitants were fighting in the alley by Dr. Cooper's meeting-house. I went through the alley, I there saw a number of soldiers about the barracks, some with muskets, others without. I saw a number of officers at the door of the mess-house, almost fronting the alley, and some of the inhabitants intreating the officers to command the soldiers to be peaceable and retire to their barracks. One of the officers, viz.: Lieut. Minchin, replied, that the soldiers had been abused lately by the inhabitants, and that if the inhabitants would disperse, the soldiers should follow their example. Captain Goldfinch was among the rest of the officers in or about the steps of the mess-house door, but did not command the soldiers. I then left them and went to King street. I then saw a party of soldiers loading their muskets about the Custom-house door, after which they all shouldered. I heard some of the inhabit-

ants cry out, "heave no snow balls," others cried "they dare not fire." Capt. Preston was then standing by the soldiers, when a snow ball struck a grenadier, who immediately fired, Capt. Preston standing close by him. The captain then spoke distinctly, "Fire, fire!" I was then within four feet of Capt. Preston, and know him well; the soldiers fired as fast as they could one after another. I saw the mulatto fall, and Mr. Samuel Gray went to look at him, one of the soldiers, at the distance of about four or five yards, pointed his piece directly for the said Gray's head and fired. Mr. Gray after struggling, turned himself right round upon his heel and fell dead. Capt. Preston some time after ordered them to march to the guard-house. I then took up a round hat and followed the people that carried him down to a house near the post-office. And further saith not.

CHARLES HOBBY.

(No. 45). I, William Tant, of lawful age, testify and say, that on Monday 5th instant, being then in a house on the Long Wharf, hearing a bell ring, imagined it was for fire: whereupon I run up King street, and inquiring the cause, was informed, that there had been a number of the inhabitants of the town insulted by the soldiers in different places. As I got abreast of Quaker lane, I met a number of persons, to the amount of thirty or forty, mostly boys and youngsters, who assembled in King street, before the Custom-house, and gave three cheers, and some of them being near the sentry, at the Custom-house door, damned him, and bid him fire and be damned; and some snow balls were throwed, or other things: whereupon the sentry stepped on the steps of the Custom-house door, and loaded his piece, and struck the butt of it against the steps, presented it at the people several times: at length the people drawing nearer to him, he knocked at the Custom-house door, and I saw it opened about half-way. In the space of six or seven minutes, I saw a party of soldiers come from the main guard, and draw themselves up in a line from the corner of the Custom-house to the sentry-box; the people still continued in the street, crying, "Fire, fire, and be damned," and hove some more snow balls; whereupon I heard a musket go off, and in the space of two or three seconds, I heard the word fire given, but by whom I know not, and instantly the soldiers fired one after another. I then stood between the sentry-box and the Custom-house door. And further I know not.

WILLIAM TANT.

(No. 46). I, Thomas Cain, of lawful age, testify and say, that on Monday, the 5th instant, being in a house on the Long wharf, I heard a bell ring, which I imagined was for nine o'clock, but being informed by a person in my company that it was twelve minutes past that hour by his watch, I then concluded the bell rung for fire, so I ran up King street, in company with Mr. William Tant, and asking a few people whom I met the cause of the bell's ringing, was answered the soldiers had insulted some of the town's people by the ropewalks. I then went down Quaker lane as far as Justice Dana's house, where I met a number of people coming up, and asked them if there had been any disturbance at or near the ropewalks? They answered me, that there had been several people insulted and knocked down by the soldiers in different parts of the town. I then came up into King street, where they assembled together below the Town-house (to the best of my knowledge), between thirty and forty persons, mostly youngsters or boys, and when there they gave three cheers, and asked where the soldiers were (I imagine they meant them that had insulted them); some of the people assembled being near the sentry at the Custom-house door, damned him, and I saw some snow balls or other things thrown that way, whereupon the sentry stepped on the steps at the Custom-house door and loaded his piece, and when loaded struck the butt of his firelock against the steps three or four times, in the interim the people assembled, continuing crying, "Fire, fire, and be damned," and some of them drawing near to him he knocked at the Custom-house door very hard, whereupon the door was opened about half way, and I saw a person come out, which I imagined to be a servant without a hat, his hair tied and hung down loose.

— In the space of about five minutes, to the best of my remembrance, I perceived a party of soldiers come from the main-guard directly through the concourse of people that was then in King street, with their muskets and fixed bayonets, pushing to and fro, saying, "Make way;" when they had got abreast of the Custom-house they drew up in a line from the corner of Royal Exchange lane to the sentry box at the Custom-house door, and being in that position for the space of five or six minutes, with their muskets levelled breast high and pointed at the people that was still in the street, huzzaing, &c., and crying fire, as before, and some more snowballs or other things being hove, I heard and saw the flash of a gun that went off near the corner of the afore-mentioned lane, and in the space of two seconds I heard the word "Fire" given, but by whom I cannot ascertain, but

the soldiers fired regularly one after another, and when discharged, loaded again; I then stood behind the sentry box, between the soldier next it and the Custom-house.

THOMAS CAIN.

(No. 47). I, Peter Cunningham, of lawful age, testify, that on Monday evening, the 5th current, on the cry of fire, a few minutes after 9 o'clock, coming into King street, I saw Captain Preston standing before the door where the main-guard was kept, and heard him say, "Turn out the guard!" Then I passed down King street, and saw the sentry at the Custom-house with his bayonet charged, dodging it about as if pushing at the boys, who seemed to be laughing at him, and none of them within twelve or fifteen feet of him. In a few minutes after, Captain Preston arrived with a party of soldiers, perhaps seven or eight, and took post between the Custom-house door and the west corner of said house, round the sentry box. As soon as they had taken their post, they began to push their bayonets at the people, though none seemed to offer them any offence. The captain quickly commanded them to prime and load, which being effected, they began to push as before. The captain came before them and put his arm under three or four of their pieces, and putting them into an upright posture, then retired from my sight; and presently they again levelled and the firing began, and proceeded till ten or eleven pieces were discharged. On the people's scattering a little, I saw two men near me lay dead on the street, and observed the soldiers to load again, and moved off. And further I say not.

PETER CUNNINGHAM.

(No. 48). I, Samuel Condon, of lawful age, testify and say, that on the night of the 5th instant March, being on the Long wharf, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, and hearing the bells ring as for fire, I ran up King street; on my coming nigh the Town-house I saw a number of people, about thirty or forty, chiefly consisting of boys and lads, who proceeded down said street opposite the Custom-house; the sentinel on their approach placed himself on the Custom-house steps, and charged his musket and presented the same against the body of the people who offered him no insult or violence; in a few minutes after, a party came down from the main guard, consisting of about eight soldiers with their guns and bayonets in a charged position, headed by an officer, and posted themselves by the west corner of the Custom-house, round the sentry box in a half circle; at this time I stood near the door of the Royal

Exchange tavern, but apprehending danger as the soldiers stood with their muskets and bayonets in a charged or presented position, moved from thence down said Royal Exchange lane, and stood nigh the west end of the Custom-house; during this interim I saw no violence offered the soldiers; in a few minutes after having placed myself as aforesaid, a musket was fired by the soldiers who stood next the corner, in a few seconds after another was fired, and so in succession till the whole was discharged, to the number of eight or thereabouts; while the muskets were discharging I walked down the lane, and when the firing ceased I turned and went up to the head of the lane where I saw the people carrying off one dead person and two more laying lifeless on the ground about two muskets' length from the said soldiers, inhumanly murdered by them, the blood then running from them in abundance; a person asked the soldier who fired first, the reason for his so doing, the soldier answered, "Damn your bloods, you boogers, I would kill a thousand of you!" the soldiers were then charging their muskets again in order for a second discharge in case any insult had been offered them.

SAMUEL CONDON.

(No. 49). Ebenezer Hinckley, of Boston, of lawful age, declares that on Monday evening the 5th of March current, that being at home in his house, he heard the bells ring, and came out, and came through Cornhill street, to the corner of King street, near the main guard house; immediately as he turned the corner, he saw a party of soldiers come out of the main guard house, and he the deponent then saw an officer, as he thought, look out of the chamber window, and call to them, and said to them "Fire upon them, damn them, fire upon them." The deponent then followed them, viz: the said party of soldiers, to the place where they were posted, being before the sentry box in a half circle, near the Custom-house; they reaching forward pushing their bayonets, and endeavoring to stab people, provoked a few boys to throw two or three snow balls, and challenged them to fire. In about a minute after, the deponent heard the word "Fire," and then saw a stick thrown which hit a soldier's gun, whereupon the corner soldier fired, and the rest followed in the firing — when the firing was, the deponent verily believes there was not more than fifty or sixty persons in that part of the street — and it appeared to the deponent, that the soldiers going down to the Custom-house in so hostile a manner, was the occasion of drawing the most of those people there.

And the deponent further saith, that through the whole, he saw not one brick-bat or stone thrown, and believes that it was naturally impossible to come at any, as the snow was considerably deep.

Memorandum. After the party of soldiers were got to their place, he saw Capt. Preston who commanded them, whom he knew very well. And further saith not. EBENEZER HINCKLEY.

(No. 50). Francis Archbald, jun., of lawful age, testifies and saith, that on Monday evening, the fifth of March instant, at about ten minutes past nine of the clock of said evening, as he was going through the alley that leads from Cornhill to Brattle street (so called), with several others with him, he saw a soldier with a cutlass, flourishing it about in said alley, and a mean looking fellow with him, with a club in his hand; then the deponent heard somebody outside of the alley speak to the said soldier and told him to put up his cutlass, for it was not clever to carry such a weapon in the night without it was in the scabbard; whereupon said soldier came up to him the deponent, with his cutlass pointing towards his breast, and damned him, and asked him what he had to say against it; whereupon the deponent told him to stand off. The said soldier then went up to one of the lads that was with him and struck him (as the deponent thought), the deponent then went out of said alley and hallooed to some lads who were standing near the Town-house; when they came to deponent's assistance, they made said soldiers retire through said alley to the barracks; in about five or six minutes after, about twelve or fifteen soldiers came out of said barracks (as I heard the next day they were encouraged and set on by Ensign Mall, belonging to the 29th regiment), with cutlasses, tongs, and clubs, and came up to them and damned them and said "Where is the Yankee boogers?" when they began to strike the people in the street with said weapons. And as the deponent was standing with Mr. John Hicks, one of the soldiers came up with a pair of tongs, and just going to make a stroke at said deponent, said Hicks knocked him down, whereupon the deponent, when said soldier got up, knocked him down again and broke his wrist (as he was informed afterwards), then the deponent was going home to the south end. Just as he got to the Town-house he looked down King street and saw about fifty or sixty people standing in the middle of said street, opposite the Custom-house, then the deponent went down to see what was the matter. When he got down said

street he saw a party of soldiers coming from the main-guard (amongst which was one Matthew Kilroy, of the 29th regiment) going to the sentinel that was standing at the Custom-house. Then the deponent went over to the side of the way and there stood about two minutes, when he saw the flash, and heard the report of a gun that was fired from said sentinel's post, and six or seven fired directly afterwards. Then the deponent saw three men lying near said sentinel's post, dead. And the deponent further adds, that at the time of his standing there as aforesaid, he saw nobody molest or trouble said sentinel or party of soldiers (as aforesaid) in any shape whatever. And further the deponent saith not.

FRANCIS ARCHBALD, JUN.

(No. 51). I, Nathaniel Fosdick, of lawful age, testify and say, that on the night of the fifth instant, betwixt the hours of nine and ten o'clock, being in my house with my family, hearing the bells ring for fire ran out to assist the inhabitants, ran towards the north; when I came to the Town-house I see the people running down King street, I followed; when I came by the guard-house I see some soldiers come out and fix their bayonets; I ran to know where the fire was; after I had got into King street I made a halt, as I stopped I was pushed behind, I turned round and saw some soldiers with their bayonets charged, which came against me. I asked them if this was the fire that is cried? They made no answer. I asked them what they meant by coming on me in that manner? Their answer was, "Damn you, stand out of our way." I told them I would not move for no man under the heavens. I offended no one. Therefore they passed me, some on my right and some on my left. I followed behind them; they went to the sentry box and faced round and formed in a half circle. I saw a number of people near the middle of King street, about twenty yards from the sentry box. I spoke out, and desired that no disturbance might be betwixt the inhabitants and the soldiers, for if the soldiers were in fault, there was their officer, which I looked upon to be the officer of the day, and he could settle the affair in one minute; then I spake to two men to speak to the officer; then I see two or three advance towards the officer. I heard some words pass, what they were I know not; I turned round and spake to the people to step off and let them that went to the officer settle the dispute; the people standing still, I turned towards the officer and see him fall into the regular circle, then I heard the word "Fire!"

On my left one gun was fired off by a soldier on their right. Upon which I rushed in; then seeing the first soldier that fired run at some persons and fall upon the ground, I hallooed to take his gun from him, then I received three pushes by their bayonets, two in my left arm and one in my breast; that at my breast I struck off with a stick, and the gun went off instantly. Then I drew back, and finding one dead, as I thought, on my left and one on my right, I then run over to Quaker lane, where I saw a number of people, I desired them to step out and keep the soldiers from getting off; from thence I went over to the other side the street, to the lane near the town watch-house, where I desired the people to step out, and not to let the soldiers get off, for I would go home and get my gun and bring a party against them, which I did, but meeting some of the inhabitants returning, they told me the soldiers were gone off and affairs would be settled to-morrow, on that I went home.

NATH. FOSDICK.

(No. 52). Joseph Hooton, Jr., of lawful age, testifies and says, that coming from the south end of Boston, on Monday evening the fifth instant, against the Old South Meeting-house, he heard a great noise and tumult, with the cry of murder often repeated. Proceeding towards the Town-house the deponent passed by several soldiers running that way, with naked cutlasses and bayonets in their hands. The deponent asked one of them what was the matter, and was answered by him, "By God, you shall all know what is the matter soon!" Between nine and ten o'clock the deponent came into King street, and stood about the middle of the street, or nearer the Custom-house, in the direction of Quaker and Royal Exchange lanes, and saw about eight or ten soldiers drawn up near the Custom-house, and an officer, which he since understands was Capt. Preston, between the soldiers and the Custom-house. There was much noise and huzzaing among the boys and people, and some of the boys the deponent observed drew near to the soldiers. In this hurry and confusion, the deponent heard many ask each other whether they thought they would fire? and it was generally concluded they would not. But in about five minutes after the deponent first stood there, he heard the officer give the word "fire;" they not then firing, he again said "fire," which they still disobeying, he said with a much higher voice, "Damn you, fire, be the consequence what it will!" Soon after this one of the guns went off—in a few seconds another, and so on, till six or seven were discharged. Near

the deponent's left hand, dropt a man, which he since learns was Mr. James Caldwell, on which he left the place. And further saith not.

JOSEPH HOOTON, JR.

(No. 53). I, Richard Palmes, of Boston, of lawful age, testify and say, that between the hours of nine and ten o'clock of the fifth instant, I heard one of the bells ring, which I supposed was occasioned by fire, and enquiring where the fire was, was answered that the soldiers were abusing the inhabitants; I asked where, was first answered at Murray's barracks. I went there and spoke to some officers that were standing at the door, I told them I was surprised they suffered the soldiers to go out of the barracks after eight o'clock; I was answered by one of the officers, pray do you mean to teach us our duty; I answered I did not, only to remind them of it. One of them then said, you see that the soldiers are all in their barracks, and why do you not go to your homes. Mr. James Lamb and I said, Gentlemen, let us go home, and were answered by some, home, home. Accordingly I asked Mr. William Hickling if he was going home, he said he was; I walked with him as far as the post-office, upon my stopping to talk with two or three people, Mr. Hickling left me; I then saw Mr. Pool Spear going towards the Town-house, he asked me if I was going home, I told him I was; I asked him where he was going that way, he said he was going to his brother David's. But when I got to the town-pump, we were told there was a rumpus at the Custom-house door; Mr. Spear said to me you had better not go, I told him I would go and try to make peace. I immediately went there and saw Capt. Preston at the head of six or eight soldiers in a circular form, with guns breast high and bayonets fixed; the said captain stood almost to the end of their guns. I went immediately to Capt. Preston (as soon as Mr. Bliss had left him), and asked him if their guns were loaded, his answer was they are loaded with powder and ball; I then said to him, I hope you do not intend they shall fire upon the inhabitants, his reply was, by no means. When I was asking him these questions, my left hand was on his right shoulder; Mr. John Hickling had that instant taken his hand off my shoulder, and stepped to my left, then instantly I saw a piece of snow or ice fall among the soldiers, on which the soldier at the officer's right hand stepped back and discharged his gun, at the space of some seconds the soldier at his left fired next, and the others one after the other. After the first gun was fired, I heard the word "fire," but who said it I know not. After the first

gun was fired, the said officer had full time to forbid the other soldiers not to fire, but I did not hear him speak to them at all ; then turning myself to the left I saw one man dead, distant about six feet ; I having a stick in my hand made a stroke at the soldier who fired, and struck the gun out of his hand. I then made a stroke at the officer, my right foot slipped, that brought me on my knee, the blow falling short ; he says I hit his arm ; when I was recovering myself from the fall, I saw the soldier that fired the first gun endeavoring to push me through with his bayonet, on which I threw my stick at his head, the soldier starting back, gave me an opportunity to jump from him into Exchange lane, or I must have been inevitably run through my body. I looked back and saw three persons laying on the ground, and perceiving a soldier stepping round the corner as I thought to shoot me, I ran down Exchange lane, and so up the next into King street, and followed Mr. Gridley with several other persons with the body of Capt. Morton's apprentice, up to the prison house, and saw he had a ball shot through his breast ; at my return I found that the officers and soldiers were gone to the main-guard. To my best observation there were not seventy people in King street at the time of their firing, and them very scattering ; but in a few minutes after the firing there were upwards of a thousand. Finding the soldiers were gone I went up to the main-guard, and saw there the soldiers were formed into three divisions, the front division in the posture of platoon firing, and I expected they would fire. Hearing that his honor the lieutenant-governor was going to the council-chamber, I went there ; his honor looking out of the door desired the people to hear him speak, he desired them to go home and he would enquire into the affair in the morning, and that the law should take its course, and said, I will live and die by the law. A gentleman desired his honor to order the soldiers to their barracks, he answered it was not in his power, and that he had no command over the troops, and that it lay with Col. Dalrymple and not with him, but that he would send for him, which after some time he did ; upon that a gentleman desired his honor to look out of the window facing the main-guard, to see the position the soldiers were in, ready to fire on the inhabitants, which he did after a good deal of persuasion, and called for Col. Carr and desired him to order the troops to their barracks in the same order they were in ; accordingly they were ordered to shoulder their guns, and were marched off by some officers. And further saith not.

RICH. PALMES.

(No. 54). I, William Wyat, of Salem, coaster, testify and say, that last Monday evening, being the fifth day of March current, I was in Boston, down at Treat's wharf, where my vessel was lying, and hearing the bells ring, supposed there was a fire in the town, whereupon I hastened up to the Town-house, on the south side of it, where I saw an officer of the army lead out of the guard-house there seven or eight soldiers of the army, and lead them down in seeming haste, to the Custom-house on the north side of King street, where I followed them, and when the officer had got there with the men, he bid them face about. I stood just below them on the left wing, and the said officer ordered his men to load, which they did accordingly, with the utmost dispatch, then they remained about six minutes, with their firelocks rested and bayonets fixed, but not standing in exact order. I observed a considerable number of young lads, and here and there a man amongst them, about the middle of the street, facing the soldiers, but not within ten or twelve feet distance from them; I observed some of them, viz., the lads, &c., had sticks in their hands, laughing, shouting, huzzaing, and crying fire; but could not observe that any of them threw anything at the soldiers, or threatened any of them. Then the said officer retired from before the soldiers and stepping behind them, towards the right wing, bid the soldiers fire; they not firing, he presently again bid them fire, they not yet firing, he stamped and said, "Damn your bloods, fire, be the consequence what it will;" then the second man on the left wing fired off his gun, then, after a very short pause they fired one after another as quick as possible, beginning on the right wing; the last man's gun on the left wing flashed in the pan, then he primed again, and the people being withdrawn from before the soldiers, most of them further down the street, he turned his gun toward them and fired upon them. Immediately after the principal firing, I saw three of the people fall down in the street; presently after the last gun was fired off, the said officer, who had commanded the soldiers (as above) to fire, sprung before them, waving his sword or stick, said, "Damn ye, rascals, what did ye fire for?" and struck up the gun of one of the soldiers who was loading again, whereupon they seemed confounded and fired no more. I then went up behind them to the right wing, where one of the people was lying, to see whether he was dead, where there were four or five people about him, one of them saying he was dead; whereupon one of the soldiers said, "Damn his blood, he is dead, if he ever sprawl again I will be damned for him." And I remember as

the said officer was going down with the soldiers towards the Custom-house, a gentleman spoke to him and said, "Capt. Preston, for God's sake keep your men in order, and mind what you are about." And further I say not. March 7th, 1770. WILLIAM WYAT.

(No. 55). I, Henry Knox, of lawful age, testify and say, that between nine and ten o'clock, P. M., the fifth instant, I saw the sentry at the Custom-house charging his musket, and a number of young persons crossing from Royal Exchange to Quaker lane; seeing him load, stopped and asked him what he meant? and told others the sentry was going to fire. They then huzzaed and gathered round him at about ten feet distant. I then advancing, went up to him, and the sentry snapped his piece upon them, Knox told him if he fired he died. The sentry answered he did not care, or words to that purpose, damning them and saying, if they touched him, he would fire. The boys told him to fire and be damned. Immediately on this I returned to the rest of the people and endeavored to keep every boy from going up, but finding it ineffectual, went off through the crowd and saw a detachment of about eight or nine men and a corporal, headed by Capt. Preston. I took Capt. Preston by the coat and told him for God's sake to take his men back again, for if they fired his life must answer for the consequence; he replied he was sensible of it, or knew what he was about, or words to that purpose; and seemed in great haste and much agitated. While I was talking with Capt. Preston, the soldiers of his detachment had attacked the people with their bayonets. There was not the least provocation given to Capt. Preston or his party, the backs of the people being towards them when they were attacked. During the time of the attack I frequently heard the words, "Damn your blood," and such like expressions. When Capt. Preston saw his party engaged he directly left me and went into the crowd, and I departed: the deponent further says that there was not present in King street above seventy or eighty people at the extent, according to his opinion. HENRY KNOX.

(No. 56). Edward Payne, of Boston, merchant, testifies and says, that on the evening of the fifth instant, on hearing the bells ring, he supposed there was fire, but on going out he was informed there was not any fire, but a riot of the soldiers, and that the soldiers were cutting down Liberty-tree. That he went into King street, where he met Mr. Walker the shipwright, who informed him, that

the soldiers at Smith's barracks had sallied out upon the inhabitants, and had cut and beat a number of persons, but were drove back to their barracks. That he (the deponent), then went to the east end of the Town-house, where he heard the same report from divers persons. That whilst he stood there, a number of persons, not exceeding twenty, some of them with sticks in their hands, came up the lane by Silsby's into King street, at which time there was, as near as he can judge, about the same number in King street, when a lad came up from the Custom-house, and informed the people, that the sentinel there had knocked down a lad belonging to their shop, upon which the people moved that way, and surrounded the sentinel. That this deponent then went home, and stood upon the sill of his entry door, which is nearly opposite to the east end of the Custom-house, where he was soon joined by Mr. George Bethune, and Mr. Harrison Gray, that the people round the sentinel were then crying out "Fire, fire, damn you, why don't you fire," soon after, he perceived a number of soldiers coming down towards the sentinel, with their arms in a horizontal posture, and their bayonets fixed, who turned the people from before the Custom-house, and drew up before the door, the people, who still remained in the street and about the soldiers, continued calling out to them to fire. In this situation they remained some minutes, when he heard a gun snap, and presently a single gun fired, and soon after several others went off, one after another, to the number of three or four, and then heard the rammers go into the guns as though they were loading; immediately after which, three or four more went off in the same manner; at which time, a ball passed through the deponent's right arm, upon which he immediately retired into the house. That at the time of the sentinels being surrounded, and at the time of the firing, it appeared to the deponent that there were from fifty to an hundred persons in the street, and not more. The deponent further saith not. EDWARD PAYNE.

Test. Mr. Payne subscribed his

name with his left hand.

JOHN AMORY.

(No. 57). John Gammell, of lawful age, testifies and says, that soon after the bells rang on Monday evening the 5th instant, he stood by the Town-house, and saw a party consisting of about fifteen or sixteen soldiers, come out of the main guard, and a serjeant or corporal ordered them to prime and load, which they did; and a detachment of about six men with a corporal, filed off to William's

court, as was said to call Captain Preston, and the rest, to the Custom-house. A few minutes after they took their post by the Custom-house, the deponent went down and saw them pushing at the people with their bayonets, and telling them to stand off, or they would fire upon them; the people laughed at them; and told them they dared not to fire. Not long after, the deponent heard the word "Fire," and quickly the man on the right wing fired; and successively several more. On this the deponent walked off through Quaker lane. And further saith not. JOHN GAMMELL.

(No. 58). I, Charlotte Bourgate, of lawful age, an indented servant to Edward Manwaring, Esq.; being at my master's lodgings at Mr. Hudson's at the north end, on the night of the horrid massacre in King street, of the 5th instant, heard the bells ring, which I took to be for fire (about half an hour before the bells rung, my master, with one Mr. Munroe, said they would go to the Custom-house, and drink a glass of wine); then I went out, there being nobody in the house that I knew of, but Mr. Hudson and wife; then I went up to the Custom-house door and knocked, when a young man, which I have since heard was named Hammond Green, let me in, and locked the door; when I saw my master and Mr. Munroe come down stairs, and go into a room; when four or five men went up stairs, pulling and hauling me after them, and said, "My good boy, come;" when I was carried into the chamber, there was but one light in the room, and that in the corner of the chamber, when I saw a tall man loading a gun (then I saw two guns in the room), my master not being in the chamber, there was a number of gentlemen in the room. After the gun was loaded, the tall man gave it to me, and told me to fire, and said he would kill me if I did not; I told him I would not. He drawing a sword out of his cane, told me, if I did not fire it, he would run it through my guts. The man putting the gun out of the window, it being a little open, I fired it sideways up the street; the tall man then loaded the gun again. I heard the balls go down. The man then laid it on the window again, and told me to fire it. I told him I would not fire again; he told me again, he would run me through the guts if I did not. Upon which I fired the same way up the street. After I fired the second gun, I saw my master in the room; he took a gun and pointed it out of the window; I heard the gun go off. Then a tall man came and clapped me on the shoulders above and below stairs, and said, that's my good boy, I'll give you some money to-morrow. I said, I don't want any

money. There being a light in the lower room, and the door being upon the jarr, I saw it was the tall man that clapped me on the shoulder; then the young man Hammond Green let me out of the door, there being two or three people in the entry; when I got out of the house, I saw a number of people in the streets. And I ran home as fast as I could, and sat up all night in my master's kitchen. And further say, that my master licked me the next night for telling Mrs. Waldron about his firing out of the Custom-house. And for fear that I should be licked again, I did deny all that I said before Justice Quincy, which I am very sorry for. And further I say not.

Attest. ELISHA STORY.

EDWARD CRAFTS.

CHARLOTTE ^{his} X BOURGATE.
mark.

(No. 59). Gillam Bass, of lawful age, testifies and says, that being in King street, on Monday night, the 5th instant, after nine of the clock, he saw about an hundred people gathered about the Custom-house, and presently came a party of armed soldiers, with bayonets fixed from the main guard keeping on the south side of King street, till they came nearly opposite the Custom-house, and then passed over, driving through the people in so rough a manner, that it appeared to the deponent that they intended to create a disturbance. They posted themselves between the Custom-house door and the west corner of it; and in a few minutes began to fire upon the people. Two or three of the flashes so high above the rest, that the deponent verily believes they must have come from the Custom-house windows: And further saith, that he observed no violence to the soldiers at or before the firing, or to the Custom-house by the people.

GILLAM BASS.

(No. 60). Benjamin Alline, of lawful age, testifies and says, that on Monday evening, the fifth current, hearing the bells ring after nine o'clock, he came into King street, and saw the Custom-house sentry standing quietly in his place. About four or five minutes after, the boys in the street came up near to him, and made a noise, on which the soldier returned to the Custom-house ~~stop~~. The deponent quickly after this saw the Custom-house door open, and the sentry turn that way, and soon shut again. The sentry then faced the boys and waved his gun about as if to keep them off, and in a few minutes eight or nine soldiers came down with an officer at their head, and placed themselves round the sen-

try, and in a few minutes after, he heard the word Fire, and they fired in succession, one after the other. The deponent further saith, that when he first arrived at the Custom-house, there did not seem to be more than thirty or forty people round it, mostly boys, and they offered no violence as he observed, only making a noise and huzzaing. And further saith not. BENJAMIN ALINE.

(No. 61). I, Francis Read, of lawful age, testify, that on Monday evening, the fifth instant, hearing the bells ringing in the centre of the town, I came into King street and found near an hundred people, mostly boys, standing round at about seven or eight yards distance from the Custom-house, before which stood a soldier on sentry. In a few minutes I saw a little man, in a grey surtout with his hair clubbed, open the Custom-house door, and go in, and quickly after the sentry went to said door, then a little open, and seemed to speak with somebody in the house, after which the door was shut, and the sentry loaded his piece. In about three or four minutes I saw a party of soldiers come down from the main guard with an officer, which were posted in a semi-circle from the door round the sentry-box to the south-west corner of the Custom-house. About five or six minutes after they were posted, I heard the word "Fire," from among the soldiers, and in a little time after the soldiers fired; first one gun, then another, sometimes two at once, till eight or ten were fired. Casting my eyes about after the firing was over, I saw the smoke of two discharges high above the rest. On this I left the place, and further say not. FRANCIS READ.

(No. 62). I, Dimond Morton, of lawful age, testify and say, that on Monday night the fifth instant, between the hours of nine and ten I heard the cry of fire by my house. Immediately I ran out towards the Town-house; when I got between the Old-South meeting and the Old-Brick meeting, I met some people, they told me there was no fire, but people gathered in King street; immediately I left them and came towards the Town-house, when I saw a number of people go round the Brazen-head corner, some crying, they are this way, and I run in amongst them, and came down before the Custom-house, and there I saw a sentinel walking backwards and forwards before the door. Soon after I saw the sentinel retreat back upon the stone of the Custom-house door, waving his bayonet breast high all the way. When he got on the stone he drew his cartridge to load his gun; whilst he was loading his gun,

I saw Thomas Greenwood, a waiter to the commissioners, run out from the people where I was, and run behind the sentinel, and knock at the door of the Customs, and was soon let in : By that time the sentinel had his gun loaded. Then the people cried, you dare not fire ; and others said, fire and be damned ; then the boys gave two or three cheers. Upon that I saw Capt. Preston, marching and leading down from the main guard eight or ten soldiers, with their bayonets fixed, swinging their guns. When they passed me I followed them down to the Custom-house. In about two minutes, Capt. Preston or some other person ordered them to load, which they did ; then I went towards Quaker lane, when I saw the flash of a gun from the soldiers at the Custom-house, and a man fall before me ; the guns being repeatedly fired, I looked round and saw two or three men lay down on the snow. When I found there were three dead and a number of others wounded, in about ten or fifteen minutes afterwards, I saw the soldiers march towards the main guard — the snow being at that time near a foot deep — And I further say, that I did not see any insult offered to the sentinel from the inhabitants ; and at the time the guns were fired, there were not above sixty or seventy persons standing before the Custom-house doof. And further I say not.

DIMOND MORTON.

(No. 63). Benjamin Frizel, of Pownalborough, in the county of Lincoln, mariner, of lawful age, testifieth and saith, that in the evening of the 5th day of March current, going to Capt. Joseph Henshaw's at the south part of Boston, in his way thither, under Liberty-tree, exactly at eight o'clock of said evening, he saw there eleven soldiers, and an officer met them, dressed in a blue surtout ; upon his speaking to them, they appeared very submissive, the officer ordering them to appear at their respective places at the time, and if they should see any of the inhabitants of the town, or any other people not belonging to them, with arms, clubs, or any other warlike weapons, more than two being assembled together, to order them to stop, and ask them their business, and where they were going ; if they refused to stop, or tell them their business or separate themselves, to stop them with their firelocks, and all that shall take their part. After giving these orders, the officer went off to the northward, and the soldiers southward ; upon which the deponent proceeded about his business as far as Wheeler's point, and while there, the bell rang as usual for fire, and he with others ran to the Town-house ; two engines being there drawn, the men attending, left

them on the west end of the Town-house, and going with others into King street, were stopped by two sentinels of the main guard, and forbid to pass on their peril, and said if they did, they would fire on them; but one man somewhat bolder than the rest, said as the bells rang for fire, and all the inhabitants of the town had good right to pass through any street or lane of the town, he should pass, and shouldering a stick he had in his hand, went forward and was followed by the deponent and many others into King street, the deponent taking his station at the west corner of the house now called the Custom-house, and between the corner and the sentry-box, where standing about two or three minutes, he saw six or seven soldiers come from the opposite side of the street, near to the head or opening of Royal Exchange lane, where they halted, and some of them spoke to the sentry at the Custom-house and faced about, in which posture they stood about two minutes, and in that time he heard nothing said to them, or of them, by any of the inhabitants; but heard two or three cheers given by the people, and two or three boatswain's calls piped, upon the last of which the soldiers began their fire, the deponent still standing at the corner of the Custom-house, the first discharge being only one gun, the next of two guns, upon which the deponent thinks he saw a man stumble; the third discharge was of three guns, upon which he thinks he saw two men fall, and immediately after were discharged five guns, two of which were by soldiers on his right hand, the other three, as appeared to the deponent, were discharged from the balcony or the chamber window of the Custom-house, the flashes appearing on the left hand and higher than the right hand flashes appeared to be, and of which the deponent was very sensible, although his eyes were much turned to the soldiers who were all on his right hand; soon after this, the deponent saw five men on the ground, three whereof appeared to be dead, and the other two to be struggling; for the space of two minutes following all action ceased; after which the general cry was, let us pick up the dead, and not let the soldiers have them, and thereupon the deponent assisted in supporting and steadying one who was wounded till a chair was brought to carry him off.

BENJAMIN FRIZEL.

(No. 64). Jeremiah Allen, of lawful age, testifies and says, that in the evening of the fifth day of March current, being at about nine o'clock in the front chamber of the house occupied by Col. Ingersol in King street, he heard some guns fired, which occasioned

his going into the balcony of the said house — that when he was in the said balcony, in company with Mr. William Molineux, Jr., and John Simpson, he heard the discharge of four or five guns, the flashes of which appeared to be to the westward of the sentry-box; and immediately after, he the deponent heard two or three more guns, and saw the flashes thereof from out of the house now called the Custom-house, as they evidently appeared to him, and which he the said deponent at the same time declared to the aforesaid Molineux and Simpson, being then near him, saying to them, at the same time pointing his hand towards the Custom-house, "there they are out of the Custom-house." And further the deponent saith not.

JEREMIAH ALLEN.

(No. 65). Josiah Simpson, of lawful age, testifieth and saith, that on the evening of the fifth of March current, at about nine of the clock, he heard a bell ringing at the south part of the town, which caused him to leave his shop to make inquiry. Soon after, he heard that the soldiery had rose upon the inhabitants; but when he had got as far as Faneuil Hall, seeing a number of gentlemen standing together, the deponent made up to them, and asked them what the disturbance was; they answered him that two young men had been abused by the soldiers — but that the soldiers had now returned to their barracks — he then proceeded with a number of others up Royal Exchange lane; at the head of the lane some of the persons with him cried out, here is a soldier, and huzzaed. Immediately the soldier who was sentry near to the box before the Custom-house, repaired to the Custom-house door, at which with the knocker the soldier gave three very hard strokes — upon which some person within side opened the door and spoke to him remarkably short, and then it shut again. The soldier then directly loaded his gun, knocking the breech twice hard upon the stone steps; at the same time seven soldiers (as the deponent judges), with a commanding officer, came and cried clear the way, as he came along: then forming them into a half circle, ordered them to load; the deponent then made up as he could to the officer, and said, for God's sake don't fire upon the people; he made him no answer; then turning to the inhabitants, he the deponent expressed himself in the following manner: for God's sake don't trouble these men for they are upon duty and will fire — turning about to the soldiers he saw them making up to the inhabitants, with their bayonets fixed (about ten feet off), directing them to stand off, attempting to drive them away

with their bayonets — then he withdrew himself to the other side of the way, where seeing a man attempt to throw a club, he begged that he would not, adding that if he did the soldiers would fire, and he did not. The deponent then standing by Warden and Vernon's shop on the south side of King street, with his back to the soldiers; immediately after heard the word present, at which word he stooped down. A little space of time ensued, and then he heard the words, "Damn you, fire;" the sound of which words seemed to proceed from the left of all the soldiers, and very near to the sentry box; upon this order, he judged two guns were discharged, and immediately three more, and then two more — one of the two last guns went about five or six inches over the deponent's back — after which he stood up, and another gun was discharged which wounded one Robert Patterson in the arm, and the blood was sprinkled upon the deponent's hand and waistcoat. After the firing the deponent saw four persons drop; then looking towards the soldiers, the deponent saw them making towards the inhabitants with their fixed bayonets; upon which he retired down Quaker lane, and went round into the main street homewards, where he met a number of people going up Royal Exchange lane — from thence he retired home.

JOSIAH SIMPSON.

The deponent further saith that he is satisfied there was not more than seventy or eighty people in King street, who offered no violence to the soldiers or to any other persons, nor threatened any.

JOSIAH SIMPSON.

(No. 66). I, John Wilson, of lawful age, testify, that on Monday evening the 5th current, I was at Mr. Burdett's at the head of Long lane, and heard the bells ring and fire cried, and thereupon went in company with others to King street, and saw no disturbance there; hearing the bells still ringing, I asked what was the matter? The people said the soldiers had insulted the inhabitants, on which I went to Cornhill, where the bustle had been, and found no soldiers there. Then I came down King street opposite the Custom-house, and saw a man with a light colored surtout coming from the main guard go up to the sentry, and lay his hand on his shoulder and speak some words to the sentry, and then enter the Custom-house door. On this the sentry grounded the breech of his gun, took out a cartridge, primed and loaded, and shouldered his firelock. After this I drew back opposite Mr. Stone's, and in a few minutes

saw a party of soldiers headed by an officer coming down from the main guard, crying to the inhabitants, "Damn you, make way you boogers!" I not moving from my place, was struck by one of them on the hip with the butt of his musket, which bruised me so much that it was next day very sore, and much discolored. The officer seeing the soldier strike me, said to the soldier in an angry manner, "Why don't you prick the boogers?" The party drew up before the Custom-house door, and ranged to the west corner in a half circle, and charged their pieces breast high. Some small boys coming up made a noise to the soldiers, on which the officer said to them, "Why don't you fire? Damn you, fire!" They hereupon fired, and two men fell dead in my sight. I then left the place, and went over the street and assisted Patterson the wounded man in getting home. The deponent further saith, that when he got into King street he saw nobody but the sentry walking backwards and forwards by the Custom-house, and then went to Cornhill as above; and at the time of firing he verily believes there were not above fifty persons in the street near the Custom-house, the snow being at that time near a foot deep; and further I say not.

JOHN WILSON.

(No. 67). George Costar, of the Bay of Bulls, in the island of Newfoundland, mariner, of lawful age, testifieth and saith, that being in Boston, about nine of the clock, in the evening of the 5th day of March current, he, the deponent, was standing in King street, near the middle of said street, and while there standing, among a large number of other people, in about five or six minutes after he stopped, he heard the word of command given to the soldiers, "Fire," upon which one gun was fired, which did no execution as the deponent observed. About half a minute after, two guns, one of which killed one Samuel Gray, a ropemaker, the other, a mulatto man, between which two men the deponent stood; after this the deponent heard the discharge of four or five guns more, by the soldiers; immediately after which the deponent heard the discharge of two guns or pistols from an open window of the middle story of the Custom-house, near to the place where the sentry box was placed, and being but a small distance from the window, he heard the people from within speak and laugh, and soon after he saw the casement lowered down; after which the deponent assisted others in carrying off one of the corpses.

GEORGE V. ^{his} T COSTER.
mark.

(No. 68). Samuel Drowne, of Boston, of lawful age, testifieth and saith, that about nine of the clock of the evening of the fifth day of March current, standing at his own door in Cornhill, saw about fourteen or fifteen soldiers of the 29th regiment, who came from Murray's barrack, some of whom were armed with naked cutlasses, swords, or bayonets, others with clubs, fire shovels, or tongs, and came upon the inhabitants of the town, then standing or walking in Cornhill, and abused some and violently assaulted others as they met them, most of whom were without so much as a stick in their hands to defend themselves, as the deponent very clearly could discern, it being moon-light, and himself being one of the assaulted persons. All or most of the said soldiers he saw go by the way of Cornhill, Crooked lane, and Royal Exchange lane into King street, and there followed them, and soon discovered them to be quarrelling and fighting with the people whom they saw there, which the deponent thinks were not more than a dozen, when the most of them were gentlemen, standing together a little below the soldiers came there first, armed as aforesaid. Of those dozen people, the Town-house upon the Exchange. At the appearance of those soldiers so armed, the most of the twelve persons went off, some of them being first assaulted. After which the said soldiers were observed by the deponent to go towards the main-guard, from whence were at the same time issuing and coming into King street, five soldiers of said guard and a corporal armed with firelocks, who called out to the fore-mentioned soldiers armed with cutlasses, &c., and said to them, "Go away," on which they dispersed and went out of King street, some one way and some another — by this time were collected together in King street about two hundred people, and then the deponent stood upon the steps of the Exchange tavern, being the next house to the Custom-house; and soon after saw Capt. Preston, whom he well knew, with a number of soldiers armed with firelocks, drawn up near the west corner of the Custom-house; and at that instant the deponent thinks so great a part of the people were dispersed at the sight of the armed soldiers, as that not more than twenty or thirty remained in King street;¹ those who did remain being mostly sailors and other persons meanly dressed, called out to the armed soldiers and dared them to fire, upon which the

¹ Mr. Drowne says there were collected together in King street about two hundred persons, and that at the sight of the armed soldiers, they so far dispersed, as that not more than twenty or thirty remained in King street.

deponent heard Capt. Preston say to the soldiers, "Damn your bloods! why don't you fire?" The soldiers not regarding those words of their captain, he immediately said, "Fire." Upon which they fired irregularly, pointing their guns variously in a part of a circle as they stood: during the time of the soldiers firing, the deponent saw the flashes of two guns fired from the Custom-house, one of which was out of a window of the chamber westward of the balcony, and the other from the balcony, the gun which he clearly discerned being pointed through the ballisters, and the person who held the gun in a stooping posture, withdraw himself into the house, having a handkerchief or some kind of cloth over his face. After this the deponent assisted in carrying off the dead and wounded, as soon as the soldiers would permit the people so to do, for at first they were cruel enough to obstruct the carrying them off.

SAMUEL DROWNE.

(No. 69). I, Robert Patterson, of lawful age, testify and say, that on Monday night, the 5th current, being at Capt. McNeill's at the North End, heard the bells ring and "Fire!" cried. I immediately ran till I got into Royal Exchange lane, it being about a quarter after 9 o'clock. I saw a number of people in the lane. I asked what was the matter? They told me that the soldiers were going to kill all the inhabitants. I immediately went through the lane, and stood in the middle of King street about ten or eleven minutes (the sentinel then standing leaning against his box) when I saw an officer with seven or eight soldiers coming from the main guard, clearing the way with their guns and bayonets, go below the sentinel box, and turn up and place themselves around it, facing the people standing opposite Royal Exchange lane; when I saw a man with a light colored surcoat at the Custom house door, the door being wide open, there standing with his shoulder against the side; then I heard the officer order the soldiers to load, which they did. After that I heard the people say; "Damn you, why don't you fire?" In about a minute after I heard the word "Fire!" (but from whom I cannot say) which the soldiers did. Looking round I saw three men

This circumstance accounts for the diversity in some of the depositions, with regard to the number of persons in King street about that time: such depositions probably referring to different moments—*moments*, because the whole disturbance in King street, from its beginning to the firing, continued but a short space of time.

lay dead on the snow; the snow being at that time near a foot deep. Immediately they loaded again. The people then gave three cheers, and cried out, "Let's go in upon them, and prevent their firing again;" upon which they put on their hats and advanced towards them. My hand being raised to put on my hat, still advancing towards the soldiers, the sentinel up with his gun and fired, the balls going through my lower right arm, my hand immediately falling; and finding myself wounded made the best of my way home with help. And further I say not.

ROBERT ^{his} + PATTERSON.
mark.

Attest. ELISHA STORY.

(No. 70). Cato, a negro man, servant to Tuthil Hubbard, Esq., being of lawful age, testifies and says, that on Monday evening, the fifth of March current, on his hearing the cry of "Fire!" he ran into King street, where he saw a number of people assembled before the Custom-house; that he stood near the sentry box and saw the soldiers fire on the people, who stood in the middle of said street; directly after which he saw two flashes of guns, one quick upon the other, from the chamber-window of the Custom-house; and that after the firing was all over, while the people were carrying away the dead and wounded, he saw the Custom-house door opened, and several soldiers (one of whom had a cutlass) go into the Custom-house and shut the door after them; that before the soldiers fired he heard a voice saying, "Damn you, why don't you fire?" but did not see who it was.

CATO ^{his} (C.
mark.

Test. JOHN EDWARDS.

(No. 71). Daniel Usher, of lawful age, testifies and says, that coming into King street about half after nine o'clock on Monday evening the 5th current, he saw several persons, mostly young folks, gathered between the Town-house and Coffee-house, some of whom were talking to the sentinel at the Commissioners' or Custom-house; after some time, the boys at a distance began to throw light snow-balls at him, which he seemed much enraged at, and went on to the Custom-house steps, where he appeared to have charged his gun, giving it a heavy stamp upon the door step, as if to force down the lead; and then swore to the boys if they came near him he would blow their brains out. About ten minutes after this, the deponent saw Capt. Preston leading seven or eight men from towards the Town-house, and placed them between the Custom-house door, and the sentinel box. About four or five minutes after they

were posted, the snow-balls now and then coming towards the soldiers, the captain commanded them to fire. Upon this, one gun quickly went off; and afterwards he said, "Fire by all means!" others succeeding, and the deponent being utterly unarmed, to avoid further danger, went up round the Town-house till the fray was over. And further saith not.

DANIEL USHER.

(No. 72). I, Robert Goddard, of lawful age, testify and declare, that on Monday evening, the 5th instant, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, being at my house at Wheeler's point, I heard the cry of fire. I ran out, and came through Long lane into King street, right up to the north-west side of the Town-house; when I got there, I saw a number of gentlemen, standing and talking, and heard them say, that there was a man stabbed through the arm, and that it was very hard that the people could not pass the streets without being stabbed. Immediately after, I heard some people cry out for assistance. I then went down into King street, and in going down, overtook an officer (as I thought), with eight or nine soldiers with bayonets charged breast high, the officer holding a naked cutlass in his hand; swinging, and calling stand out of the way, and the soldiers cursing and damning, and pushing their bayonets, to clear the way. They went down to the Custom-house, and placed themselves just above the sentinel box; the officer then ordered the soldiers to place themselves, which they did, in a half circle; with that the boys came up near to the soldiers (standing as before). The officer then said boys go off, lest there be some murder done; with that the boys removed back a little distance, throwing snow balls, the soldiers pushing them with their bayonets, saying, damn you stand off; with that the boys went forward again, and a man with a naked cutlass in his hand, who appeared to be the commanding officer (as before), gave the word fire; immediately a gun going off upon the left of me, I saw a man like a sailor, go up to the commander, and strike him upon the left arm. Immediately he, the said officer, said "Think I'll be used in this manner, damn you, fire," which they did one after another. After they all fired, he ordered them to prime and load again; after that he ordered his men in the middle of the street, and told them to clear their way, with their bayonets breast high; with that, looking round, I saw four men lay dead on the snow, the snow being at that time near a foot deep. Then I went and helped the mulatto man, who was shot, into Mr. Stone's house. After we got him in there, I saw him give one

gasp. I then opened his breast, and saw two holes, one in each breast, where the balls had entered. After that went to the door and looked, and saw the soldiers standing in the middle of the street, and saw two gentlemen talking with the officers and soldiers. Presently after, went to see the mulatto again; and returned back into the street, saw all the soldiers at the main-guard house, with their bayonets charged breast high; with that, going home through Quaker lane into Long lane, about the middle of the lane, saw two soldiers, who told me to stand out of the way, or else they would stab me. I immediately got out of the way, and made the best of my way home. And further say, that the grand jury desired me to go and see whether I should know the officer again; one of them going with me, I went up, and when I came to the jail, I saw several people in the room with him. The gentleman of the grand jury (who went up with me), asked me which was the man. I told him that that gentleman (pointing to Capt. Preston), looked very much like the man, and I verily believed he was the man that ordered the soldiers to fire. "Don't you say so," says he; "Yes, sir," said I, "you look very much like the man." "If you say so," said he, clapping his hands, "I am ruined and undone." And further say, that at the time of firing, there was but about fifty or sixty persons, mostly boys in King street.

ROBERT GODDARD.

(No. 73). I, John Hickling, being of lawful age, testify and say, that on Monday the 5th day of March, 1770, returning from New Boston in the evening between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, I heard a noise and the cry of fire in King street, and inquiring the cause was informed the soldiers intended to fire on the inhabitants; immediately proceeding to the place, I saw eight or nine soldiers with fixed bayonets, charged breast high, standing in a circular manner at the corner of the Custom-house, and an officer standing before them at the end of the bayonets, between the soldiers and the inhabitants. I saw but a few scattering people, supposed to be about thirty, in the street before them at that time, and therefore was at a loss for the reason of such an appearance; going up to the officer I found a young man named Bliss talking with him; I inquired his name of Bliss, who informed me that it was Preston. At that instant Mr. Richard Palmes came up and asked the officer if he intended to fire upon the people? He answered, "By no means." Palmes asked if the guns were loaded? Preston answered in the affirmative. Palmes further asked, "With

powder and ball?" Preston answered they were. The soldiers, during this conversation, assumed different postures, shoving their bayonets frequently at the people, one in particular pushing against my side swore he would run me through; I laid hold of his bayonet and told him that nobody was going to meddle with them. Not more than ten seconds after this I saw something white, resembling a piece of snow or ice, fall among the soldiers, which knocked the end of a firelock to the ground. At that instant the word "Fire!" was given, but by whom I know not; but concluded it did not come from the officer aforesaid, as I was within a yard of him and must have heard him had hespoken it, but am satisfied said Preston did not forbid them to fire; I instantly leaped within the soldier's bayonet as I heard him cock his gun, which that moment went off between Mr. Palmes and myself. I, thinking there was nothing but powder fired, stood still till upon the other side of Mr. Palmes and close to him, I saw another gun fired, and the man since called Attucks, fall. I then withdrew about two or three yards, and turning, saw Mr. Palmes upon his knee, and the soldiers pushing at him with their bayonets. During this the rest of the guns were fired, one after another, when I saw two more fall. I ran to one and seeing the blood gush out of his head though just expiring, I felt for the wound and found a hole as big as my hand. This I have since learned was Mr. Gray. I then went to Attucks and found him gasping, pulled his head out of the gutter and left him; I returned to the soldiers and asked them what they thought of themselves and whether they did not deserve to be cut to pieces, to lay men wallowing in their blood in such a manner? They answered, "God damn them, they should have stood out of our way." The soldiers were then loading their muskets, and told me upon my peril not to come any nearer to them. I further declare that I heard no other affront given them than the huzzaing and whistling of boys in the street.

JOHN HICKLING.

(No. 74). I, Obadiah Whiston, of lawful age, testify and say, that on the evening of the 5th instant, being at a house in Pond lane, on hearing the bells ring, ran towards King street, and in going I met a person who said, there is no fire, but the soldiers are fighting with the inhabitants. I went down the north side of the Town-house into King street, and there was only a few scattering people in said street; I came up to the Brazenhead in Cornhill, and saw a barber's boy, who told me he had been struck by the sol-

diers ; then I went to the south side of the Town-house and stood near the main guard, where a considerable number of persons stood. Captain Preston standing by the guard-house door, said, "Damn you, turn out, guard," which they obeyed, and then took off seven or eight soldiers from the right, and went down King street, where I with the chief of the people followed, and in going down the soldiers pushed me and said, stand out of the way ; I followed them (to see where they were going) as far as the Custom-house, where said Preston drew them up, and some boys being in the street huzzaed ; a few minutes after as I stood there, I saw one gun go off, and several more were fired directly after ; the people near me said there was some persons killed, after which I saw one man dead.

OBADIAH WHISTON.

(No. 75). George Robert Twelves Hewes, of lawful age, testifies and says, that on the last night, about one o'clock, as he was returning alone from his house to the Town-house, he met Sergeant Chambers of the 29th, with eight or nine soldiers, all with very large clubs and cutlasses, when Dobson, a soldier, spoke to him and asked him how he fared, he told him very badly, to see his townsmen shot in such a manner, and asked him if he did not think it was a dreadful thing ; said Dobson swore by God it was a fine thing, and said you shall see more of it ; and on perceiving I had a cane, he informed Sergeant Chambers of it, who seized and forced it from me, saying I had no right to carry it ; I told him I had as good a right to carry a cane as they had to carry clubs, but they hurried off with it into the main guard.

GEORGE ROBERT TWELVES HEWES.

March 6, 1770. The deponent further adds, that just before the soldiers came from the main guard to the Custom-house, there were about fifteen or sixteen little boys near the sentry, who was standing on the steps of the Custom-house ; and he saw a young man of a middling stature, with a grey coat and short curled hair, press by the sentinel towards the door of the Custom-house and knock at said door, upon which some person came and opened the door and he went in and shut the door immediately after him ; and at the same time the snow was near a foot deep in King street.

GEORGE ROBERT TWELVES HEWES.

(No. 76). I, Thomas Jackson, Jr., do testify and declare, that on Monday, the fifth instant in the evening, being in company, I heard (as near as I can recollect), between nine and ten o'clock, a drum beat to arms ; I immediately told the gentlemen (with whom I was then engaged), I imagined there was some disturbance between the inhabitants and soldiery ; he replied, foh ! I believe it is nothing but boys. I told him I was afraid there was something more in it than that, and desired him (as the drum approached us), to look out of the window to see whether they were soldiers or not. He immediately opened the window, and told me they were soldiers. Upon this information, I immediately put on my hat and went out. I had not gone many paces before I met a man, of whom I inquired the reason of the drum beating. He told me there were six men killed in King street by the military ; I immediately hastened on in my way to King street, and met another person by Concert hall, of whom I likewise inquired as aforesaid ; his answer to me corresponded with the other. When I got into King street, I found a great number of people there assembled, and intended going into the Custom-house, to find out the particulars of the affair. Upon my knocking at the Custom-house door with the knocker, Mr. Hammond Green (who was then looking out of the window), asked me, "Who was there?" I called him by name, and told him I wanted to come into the Custom-house. He told me he would not let me, nor even his father (and I think he said), nor one of the commissioners, into the house, for he had orders for so doing or to that effect. I immediately quitted the door and stayed some time at the bottom, and then at the head of the Town-house, where I met Capt. John Riordan. While we were conversing, a party of the 29th regiment came down Queen street, and joined the regiment then at the Town-house ; soon after that, I asked Capt. Riordan if he would spend an hour at the coffee-house ; he complied, and we immediately went ; after spending some time there, I went home, and in going home, I found the inhabitants were gone off and the soldiers gone from the Town-house. It was some time before I came into King street, that the guns were fired, and when I knocked at the Custom-house door, all the persons I saw at the window over the sentry-box at the Custom-house (which window was then opened), was Mr. Hammond Green, and some women.

THO. JACKSON, JR.

(No. 77). I, John Riordan, of lawful age, testify, that on Monday evening the fifth instant, between 10 and 11 o'clock, I was at the British coffee-house and heard Mr. Wells, the master of the *Rose* man-of-war, say that he had done more than ever he did in his life, pointing to his hat, out of which he had pulled the cockade and continued, that all the boats were hoisted out, the barge particularly, which had not been before for four months. Said master had at the same time something that appeared like arms under his coat, which he said were good stuff—that he knew of this before (meaning as I thought, the massacre of that evening) and had sent one boat after another on shore for orders, but having no return, had come himself in the barge.

JOHN RIORDAN.

(No. 78). Abraham Tuckerman, of lawful age, testifies and says, that James Vibart, quarter-master of the 29th regiment, about ten o'clock A. M., the 8th instant, said the troubles here were nothing to what they would be in six months. Being asked why he thought so, replied, this affair will get home, and the people here will be disarmed as they are in Ireland.

ABRAHAM TUCKERMAN.

(No. 79). Spencer Walker, of Boston, tailor, of lawful age, testifies and says, that on the evening of the 5th instant, (being a bright moonlight evening) immediately after the massacre in King street, he was passing alone, by Murray's barrack, and was attacked by a man of middle height and pretty lusty, a rough countenance and hair curled round his head, whom he took to be an officer in disguise; that the said officer rushed out of the gate from behind two soldiers with a drawn sword in his hand, and seized the deponent first by the collar and asked him why he carried a stick, to which the deponent answered it was all he had to defend himself with; the officer then seized his stick and swore he would take it from him; the deponent said he should not; the officer then pulled the stick three times and drew back his sword as though he would make a pass at him, upon which the deponent let go the stick and turned back and saw at the front door of the house another officer talking with a woman; the deponent asked the officer if he kept soldiers there to disarm people as they went about their proper business, upon which the officer laughed at him; the deponent then told the officer that he would think it very hard if any inhabitant had taken a gun from a soldier as he was going to relieve a sentry, the officer again laughed at him; upon

which a soldier came up and struck the deponent on the hip with the breech end of his gun in the presence of the officer at the door, and then the deponent retired. The deponent further says, that the next day he saw the same person who took the stick from him (knowing him to be the same) in the dress of a commission-officer of the 29th regiment.

SPENCER WALKER.

(No. 80). Jonathan Mason, of lawful age, testifies and says, that on the evening of the 5th of March, 1770, about 10 o'clock, being in King street, Boston, standing near his honor the lieut. governor, he heard him say to an officer at the head of the king's troops, who it was said was Captain Preston, Sir, you are sensible you had no right to fire, unless you had orders from a magistrate. To which Capt. Preston replied, Sir, we were insulted, or words to that purpose, upon which Capt. Preston desired his honor to go with him to the guard-house, which his honor declined, and repaired to the council chamber.

JONA. MASON.

(No. 81). I, Isaac Pierce, of Boston, of lawful age, testify and say, that on Monday evening, the 5th instant, hearing the bells ring, and that the main guard had fired on the inhabitants, repaired to King street, and found the 29th regiment drawn up between the State-house and main guard-house, and facing down said street, towards the inhabitants; and seeing his honor the commander-in-chief appear, I went with him towards the soldiers, the front rank having their fire-locks presented, with bayonets fixed; when we came near, I spoke to Capt. Preston, then on the right, telling him there was his honor the commander-in-chief; Capt. Preston said "Where?" I said (pointing to his honor), "There, and you are presenting your fire-locks at him," on which his honor went round on the right flank, and coming to Capt. Preston, said "Sir, are you the commanding officer?" who answered, "Yes, sir." His honor then said, "Do you know, sir, you have no power to fire on any body of people collected together, except you have a civil magistrate with you, to give orders?" Capt. Preston answered, "I was obliged to, to save my sentry;" on which I immediately said, "Then you have murdered three or four men to save your sentry."

ISAAC PIERCE.

(No. 82.) I, Ebenezer Dorr, of lawful age, testify and say, that on the evening of the 5th instant, hearing the bells ring in the

centre of the town, I came down to the Town-house and saw the 29th regiment under arms, between the Town-house and main-guard, their lines extending across the street and facing down King street, where the town's people were assembled, and that the first rank was kneeling down, and the whole of the first platoon was presented ready for firing on the word being given, and continued a considerable time in that posture, but by the providence of God they were restrained from firing.

EBENEZER DORR.

(No. 83.) I, Edward Crafts, of lawful age, testify and say, that on Monday evening, the fifth instant, between 11 and 12 o'clock, Mr. Joseph Ayers met me at my gate, and I asked him where he was going. He answered, "To call Mr. Thomas Theodore Bliss to attend at the council-chamber, to give evidence of the captain's giving the soldiers orders to fire on the inhabitants." On leaving Mr. Bliss's door, there passed by us two corporals with about twenty soldiers, with muskets and fixed bayonets; and on their observing our moving towards the Town-house, the soldiers halted, and surrounded us, saying we were a pack of damned rascals, and for three coppers they would blow our brains out. One of the corporals (viz : Eustice), gave orders for one-half the soldiers to cock, and the rest to make ready. On which we told them, we had nothing to say to them, but were on other business. The corporal, Eustice, struck Mr. Haldan, then in company, and turning to me, aimed a blow at my head with his firelock, which I took upon my arm, and then, with all his might, he made a pass at me, with his fixed bayonet, with full intent to take my life, as I thought. This I also parried with my naked hand. Then a soldier stepped out from among the rest, and presented his musket to my breast, and six or seven more at about eight or ten feet distance also presented. Upon this I called Corporal McCan, who came to me with a drawn sword or cutlass in his hand, and pushed the gun from my breast, saying, "This is Mr. Crafts, and if any of you offer to touch him again I will blow your brains out." Corporal Eustice answered and said, "He is as damned a rascal as any of them." The next evening about dusk coming by Rowe's barrack, I saw Corporal McCan who saved my life. He asked me if my arm was broke, I answered no. He said the gun with which Eustice struck me, was broke to pieces. And continued, "You would have been in heaven or hell in an instant if you had not called me by name. One man in particular, would have shot you, seven more presented at you!" He

also said, his orders were, when the party came from the guard-house by the fortification, if any person or persons assaulted them, to fire upon them, every man being loaded with a brace of balls. And further I say not.

EDWARD CRAFTS.

(No. 84). Joseph Allen, of lawful age, testifies and says, that between the hours of nine and ten on Monday evening the fifth instant, being at the dwelling-house of Mr. Winniet at New Boston, was there informed that the town was alarmed by an affray between the soldiers and inhabitants; he immediately left said house, and after arming himself with a stout cudgel at Mr. Daniel Rea's, passed by Murray's barrack near Dr. Cooper's meeting house, where were drawn up a party of soldiers with a number of officers in front; and passing them quietly in company with Edward Winslow, Jun., was overtaken by a party of armed soldiers, one of whom laid hold of the deponent's neck of his coat and shirt, and tore the shirt, a second struck him over the shoulders, and either the latter or a third forcibly wrested the stick from him; Lieut. Minchin interposing prevented farther abuse, and entered into conversation with the deponent, complaining of the inhabitants for wrangling with the soldiers on the most trifling occasion. The deponent asked him if he thought a man could be inactive, when his countrymen were butchered in the street? Lieut. Minchin answered, that "Mr. Mollineux was the author of all this." After the conversation was ended, or was nigh ending, Lieut. Minchin returned the deponent his stick; and further saith not.

JOSEPH ALLEN.

(No. 85). I, William Fallass, of lawful age, testify and say, that after the murder was committed in King street, on the evening of the fifth instant, upon my return home I had occasion to stop opposite to the lane leading to Green's barrack, and while I stood there the soldiers rushed by me with their arms, towards King street, saying, "This is our time or chance;" and that I never saw men or dogs so greedy for their prey as these soldiers seemed to be, and the sergeants could hardly keep them in their ranks.

WILLIAM FALLASS.

(No. 86). Mary Gardner, living in Atkinson street, of lawful age, testifies and says, that on Monday evening the fifth day of March current, and before the guns fired in King street, there were a number of soldiers assembled from Green's barrack towards the

street and opposite her gate ; that they stood very still until the guns were fired in King street, then they clapped their hands and gave a cheer, saying, " This is all that we want ; " they then ran to their barrack and came out again in a few minutes, all with their arms, and ran towards King street.

MARY GARDNER.

(No. 87). John Allman, of lawful age, testifies and says, that after the party with the drum came to the main guard to Murray's barracks, he saw the soldiers there drawn up under arms, and heard the officers, as they walked backwards and forwards, say, " Damn it, what a fine fire that was ! how bravely it dispersed the mob ! "

JOHN ALLMAN.

(No. 88). I, Benjamin Church, Jun., of lawful age, testify and say, that being requested by Mr. Robert Pierpont, the coroner, to assist in examining the body of Crispus Attucks, who was supposed to be murdered by the soldiers on Monday evening the 5th instant, I found two wounds in the region of the thorax, the one on the right side, which entered through the second true rib within an inch and a half of the sternum, dividing the rib and separating the cartilaginous extremity from the sternum, the ball passed obliquely downward through the diaphragm and entering through the large lobe of the liver and the gall-bladder, still keeping its oblique direction, divided the aorta descendens just above its division into the iliacs, from thence it made its exit on the left side of the spine. This wound I apprehended was the immediate cause of his death. The other ball entered the fourth of the false ribs, about five inches from the linea alba, and descending obliquely passed through the second false rib, at the distance of about eight inches from the linea alba ; from the oblique direction of the wounds, I apprehended the gun must have been discharged from some elevation, and further the deponent saith not.

BENJ. CHURCH, JUN.

(No. 89). I, William Rhodes, of lawful age, testify and say, that on Tuesday, March 6, 1770, the morning after the affair in King street, some of the seamen belonging to the Rose man-of-war, laying in the harbor of Boston, came to my shop, and after my asking them if they had heard of the affair that happened, they answered me " yes," and that all their boats were sent on shore manned, and that the master of the ship had kept them up all night, or the greatest part ; I then asked them whether they were kept to

their quarters, they answered "No." I then asked whether they had loaded their guns, they likewise answered "no," but that they had been filling powder; some time after, I enquired of these same people whether their people when they came on shore on Monday night 5th March, were armed, they told me that the only person that had any arms was their master, who came ashore on the barge, and that he had only a pair of pistols, and that when he had got on the wharf that the said master gave the pistols to the coxswain of the barge; and further saith not. WILLIAM RHODES.

(No. 90). Mary Russell, of lawful age, declares that John Brailsford, a private soldier of the 14th regiment, who had frequently been employed by her (when he was ordered with his company to the castle, in consequence of the murders committed by the soldiers on the evening of the 5th of March), coming to the deponent's house, declared that their regiment was ordered to hold themselves in readiness, and accordingly was ready that evening upon the inhabitants firing on the soldiery to come to the assistance of the soldiery; on which the deponent asked him if he would have fired upon any of the inhabitants of this town, to which he replied, yes, if I had orders, but that if he saw Mr. Russell he would have fired wide of him — he also said, "It's well there was no gun fired by the inhabitants, for had there been, we should have come to the soldiers assistance." And further saith not. MARY RUSSELL.

(No. 91). I, Ephraim Fenno, of lawful age, testify, that on Friday the ninth instant, as I was going home by the hospital in the common, I saw Doctor Hall, surgeon of the 14th regiment, looking out of his window, who said to me, "Dirty travelling, neighbor!" "Yes, sir," returned I. He asked me what news in town? I told him I heard nothing but what he already knew, that the talk was about the people that were murdered. He then asked me if the people of the town were not easier? I replied, I believe not, nor would be till all the soldiers had left the town. He then asked me if I heard whether the fourteenth regiment was going. I answered yes, for the people would not be quiet till they were all gone. He said, the town's people had always used the soldiers ill, which occasioned this affair, and said I wish that instead of killing five or six they had killed five hundred, damn me, if I don't. And further I say not. EPHRAIM FENNO.

(No. 92). David Loring, who was much employed in making shoes for the 14th regiment, declares that being at the woodyard of the 14th regiment on the 9th or 10th of March, talking with Sergeant Whittey, he mentioned the unhappy affair of the murder committed by the soldiers on the evening of the 5th instant, and said that he believed if the 14th regiment had been upon guard that day it would not have happened, and told him that he never liked the 29th regiment since they landed in Boston ; the sergeant asked the reason why he did not like the 29th regiment as well as the 14th ; he answered that they seemed to be a set of blood-thirsty men, and therefore did not like them, and believed the affair would have never happened had it not been for the affray of the 29th regiment at the ropewalks. A soldier of the 29th regiment named John Dudley being by, said it was a planned thing a month before.

DAVID LORING.

(No. 93). I, the subscriber, being desired by the committee of inquiry to take ranges of the holes made by musket balls in two houses near opposite to the Custom-house, find that the bullet hole in the entry door post of Mr. Payne's house, and which grazed the edge of the door before it entered the post where it lodged, two and a half inches deep, ranges just under the stool of the westernmost lower chamber window of the Custom-house.

And that the hole made by another musket ball through the window shutter of the lower story of the same house, and lodged in the back wall of the shop, ranges about breast-high from the ground and between the second and third window from the west corner of the Custom-house.

And that the holes made in the shop of Warden and Vernon, through the outer shutter and back partition of the shop, ranged breast-high from the ground, and with the westernmost side of the first window west of the great door of the Custom-house.

BENJ. ANDREWS.

(No. 94). I, John Green, of lawful age, testify and say, that on Monday evening the 5th instant, just after nine o'clock, I went into the Custom-house, and saw in the kitchen of said house two boys belonging to Mr. Piemont the barber, and also my brother Hammond Green ; upon hearing an huzzaing and the bell ring, I went out and there were but four or five boys in King street near the sentinel, who was muttering and growling, and seemed very

mad. I saw Edward Garrick who was crying, and told his fellow-apprentice that the sentinel had struck him. I then went as far as the Brazen-head, and heard the people huzzaing by Murray's barrack. I went down King street again, as far as the corner of Royal Exchange lane, by the sentry, there being about forty or fifty people, chiefly boys, near the Custom-house, but saw no person insult or say anything to the sentry; I then said to Bartholomew Broaders, these words, viz: the sentry (then standing on the steps and loading his gun), is going to fire; upon which I went to the Custom-house gate and tried to get over the gate, but could not; whilst standing there, I saw Thomas Greenwood upon the fence, to whom I said, open the gate; he said that he would not let his father in, and then jumped down into the lane and said to the deponent, follow me; upon which I went down the lane with him, and round by the post-office, to the main-guard; he went into the guard-house and said, turn out the guard, but the guard was out before, and I heard that a party was gone to the Custom-house; I then heard the guns go off, one after another, and saw three persons fall; immediately after, a negro drummer beat to arms, upon that the soldiers drew up in a rank (and I did not see Greenwood again, until the next morning), after that I saw the 29th regiment drawn up in a square, at the south-west corner of the Town-house; soon after I went home; and further I say not.

JOHN GREEN.

(No. 95). I, Hammond Green, of lawful age, testify and say, that on the evening of the 5th day of March instant, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, I went to the Custom-house; when I came to the front door of the said house, there were standing two young women belonging to said house, and two boys belonging to Mr. Piemont, the barber; I went into the house and they all followed me; after that, Mr. Sawny Irving came into the kitchen where we were, and afterwards I lighted him out at the front door. I then went back into the kitchen again, and the boys above-mentioned went out; after that, two other boys belonging to Mr. Piemont, came into the kitchen, also my brother John, who had been in a little while before; he went to the back door and opened it, saying that something was the matter in the street, upon which, with the other three, I went to the corner of Royal Exchange lane, in King street, and heard an huzzaing, as I thought, towards Dr. Cooper's meeting, and then saw one of the first mentioned boys

who said the sentry had struck him ; at which time, there were not above ~~eight or nine men~~ and boys in King street, after that I went to the steps of the Custom-house door, and Mary Rogers, Eliza Avery, and Ann Green, came to the door, at the same time, heard a bell ring ; upon the people's crying fire, we all went into the house and I locked the door, saying, we shall know if anybody comes ; after that, Thomas Greenwood came to the door and I let him in, he said that there was a number of people in the street. I told him if he wanted to see anything to go up stairs, but to take no candle with him ; he went up stairs, and the three women aforementioned went with him, and I went and fastened the windows, doors, and gate ; I left the light in the kitchen, and was going up stairs, but met Greenwood in the room next to the kitchen, and he said that he would not stay in the house, for he was afraid it would be pulled down, but I was not afraid of any such thing ; I then went up stairs into the lower west chamber, next to Royal Exchange lane, and saw several guns fired in King street, which killed three persons which I saw lay on the snow in the street, supposing the snow to be near a foot deep ; after that I let Eliza Avery out of the front door, and shut it after her, and went up chamber again ; then my father, Mr. Bartholomew Green, came and knocked at the door, and I let him in ; we both went into the kitchen and he asked me what was the matter. I told him that there were three persons shot by the soldiers who stood at the door of the Custom-house ; he then asked me where the girls were, I told him they were up stairs, and we went up together, he opened the window and I shut it again directly ; he then opened it again and we both looked out ; at which time Mr. Thomas Jackson, Jr., knocked at the door. I asked who was there. Mr. Jackson said, it is I, Hammond, let me in ; I told him if my father was out, or any of the commissioners came, I would not let them in. And further I say not.

HAMMOND GREEN.

(No. 96). I, Thomas Greenwood, of lawful age, testify and say, that on Monday the 5th instant, spending the evening at Mrs. Wheeler's, I was alarmed by the bells ringing and people's crying fire, upon which I turned out with Mrs. Wheeler's three sons and helped Mr. Wheeler's engine as far as the Old South meeting-house. We met several people who told us it was not fire, but it was the soldiers and inhabitants fighting in King street, and desired them to go back and get their arms. Upon hearing this I hastened down to King

street, and coming near the west door of the Town-house, I fell in with a number of people, most of them that I saw had sticks and clubs in their hands, and huzzaed. After that we went round the north side of the Town-house, and stood between the east steps of the Town-house and whipping-post; I heard a number of people speaking, and one person in particular spoke to the two sentinels, who were walking up and down the street on the side of the Town-house, using these words,¹ "Come out and fight us if you dare," calling them "Damned bloody back rascals and scoundrels to come out and fight them, if they dared, we are enough for you now," but I do not know whether the above person belonged to the town; I looked round and saw about twenty people before the Custom-house door, upon which I went down to the Custom-house, I then heard two or three persons use these words, one after another,² "I wish I could get into the Custom-house, I would make the money circulate amongst us." After that I went up to the Custom-house door and saw two or three snow balls fall on the flat stones near the steps of the door; I knocked and Mr. Hammond Green came to the door, while I was speaking to the sentry, who stood upon the steps, I told him not to let any body come into the door, and no person offered to come in; the said Green asked who was there, I answered 'tis Thomas, let me in Hammond; when I got in, the said Green said to me

¹ It may not be improper to remark here, that the deponent, Thomas Greenwood, is a hired servant to the commissioners, on whom he is altogether dependent, and when before the justices, he was several times detected in plain falsehoods; particularly in swearing first, that the number of persons who called the soldiers "bloody back rascals," &c., was nine, then seven, and finally but one, as it now stands; and through the whole of his examination he was so inconsistent and so frequently contradicted himself, that all present were convinced no credit ought to be given to his deposition, for which reason it would not have been inserted had it not been known that a deposition was taken relating to this affair, from this Greenwood, by Justice Murray, and carried home by Mr. Robinson.

² As this deponent is the only person out of a great number of witnesses examined, who heard any mention made of the Custom-house, and as it is very uncommon for several people to repeat exactly the same words upon such occasions (for the deponent insisted that the identical words were used by each person) considering the character and connections of the deponent, and his own express declaration in this affidavit, that he saw no person attempt even to break a square of glass or to get into the Custom-house, it may very justly be doubted whether such words were used by any one.

if I wanted to see anything, go up stairs. I went into the back room and got the key of the little drawing-room, being the lower west corner chamber, and went up stairs, and Elizabeth Avery, Mary Rogers and Ann Green followed me into the room; we all looked through the glass. I saw some persons standing by the sentry-box striking with sticks, but did not see them hit any body, though a number of persons were close by them; I told the women above-mentioned that I would not stay, for I was afraid that the house would be pulled down, there being about forty or fifty persons consisting of men and boys; I saw no persons throw any stones or attempt to break even a square of glass, or get into the house (the next morning I found there was not a pane of glass broke in the said house).

Afterwards, I went down stairs and met Hammond Green in the middle room; he asked me where I was going. I told him I was going out, upon which I went into the kitchen and took my hat and went into the yard, got upon the wood pile and went to the fence; John Green being by the gate asked me to open the gate and let him in; I told him I would not open the gate for any body; one person passing by, said to me, heave over some shillelahs. I jumped off the fence into Royal Exchange lane, went down the lane with John Green, and went round by the post-office to the main guard; I told one of the soldiers if they did not go down to the sentry at the Custom-house,¹ I was afraid they would hurt him, though I had not seen any person insult him, some body said they were gone. I stood with John Green near the guard-house, saw the guns go off and heard the report; afterwards I heard a person say, which I took to be a soldier, "That's right, damn them, kill them all, they have no business there." And from thence I went to the house of Mr. Burch, one of the commissioners, where I saw Mr. Burch and wife, Mr. Paxton, another commissioner, and Mr. Reeves, secretary to the board; one of the commissioners asked me what was the matter, I told him the soldiers had fired upon the inhabitants, and had killed two or three, and wounded some more, upon which Mr. Reeves said, "God bless my soul," and then went into the other room. I left Mr. Burch's house and went to the barracks

¹ It seems very difficult, according to Greenwood's account, to form even a conjecture of the reason of his fears, which he expressed for the sentry, when in the same breath he declares that he had not seen any person insult him. But probably the true motives of his application to the main-guard were not of a nature to be made public.

at Wheelwright's wharf, and staid there all night; I heard several soldiers say, "They wished they were let out, for if they were, there should not be many people alive in the morning;" the whole of the 14th regiment being under arms, and the piquet guard went to the main guard-house about 12 o'clock that night.

THOMAS GREENWOOD.

Boston, the 22d March, 1770.

We, the subscribers, two of his majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Suffolk (one being of the quorum) hereby certify that Col. William Dalrymple, chief commander of the soldiers in Boston, William Sheaffe, Esq., deputy collector of the customs, and Bartholomew Green, head of the family in the Custom-house in Boston, were duly notified to attend the captions of the affidavits *in perpetuum*, &c., touching the massacre by the soldiers in Boston, taken before us on the 16th, 17th, and 19th days of March current; and that the said William Sheaffe and Bartholomew Green attended accordingly, on the 16th of March, and cross-examined as many of the deponents as they thought fit and as long as they pleased, but declined giving any further attendance.

RI DANA,
JOHN HILL.

SUFFOLK, ss.

Boston, March 30, 1770.

We do hereby certify, that the several copies contained in the annexed printed collection of affidavits, taken before us *in perpetuum*, &c., have been carefully compared by us with the originals, and agree therewith.

RI. DANA,
JOHN RUDDOCK,
Justices of Peace and of the Quorum.
SAM. PEMBERTON,
JOHN HILL,
BELCHER NOYES,
JOHN TUDOR,
Justices of the Peace.

I do hereby certify, that the copy of an affidavit (contained in the annexed printed collection of affidavits), taken before me, has been carefully compared by me with the original, and agrees therewith.

EDM. QUINCY, J. Pacis.

By the Honorable THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Esq., Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over his Majesty's Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England.

[SEAL] I do hereby certify that Richard Dana and T. HUTCHINSON. John Ruddock, Esquires, are two of his majesty's justices of the peace and of the quorum for the county of Suffolk within the aforesaid province; and that John Hill, Edmund Quincy, Belcher Noyes, John Tudor, and Samuel Pemberton, Esquires, are justices of the peace for the same county, and that full faith and credit is and ought to be given to their several acts and attestations (as on the annexed paper) both in court and without.

In testimony whereof I have caused the public seal of the province of Massachusetts Bay abovesaid to be hereto affixed. Dated at Boston the thirteenth day of March, 1770. In the tenth year of his majesty's reign.

By his honor's command,

JOHN COTTON, D. Sec'y.

Three original certificates of the foregoing tenor, with the province seal affixed to them, are signed by the lieutenant-governor, and annexed to three printed copies of this pamphlet.

Two of them will be sent to London for the satisfaction of such gentlemen in England as incline to see the originals, viz: one of them to William Bollan, Esq., and the other to Dennis De-Berdt, Esq. The third remains with the committee.

In pursuance of a vote of the town of the 22d of March, the committee sent printed copies of the foregoing pamphlet, accompanied with letters, to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and also to the lords and other persons of character, whose titles and names follow,¹ viz:

Peers of the Realm.—His Grace the Duke of Richmond; His Grace the Duke of Grafton; The Right Honorable the Lord Camden; The Most Noble the Marquis of Rockingham; The Rt. Hons. the Earl of Rochford, Earl of Halifax, Earl of Dartmouth, Earl Temple, Earl of Northington, Earl of Chatham, Earl of Hillsborough, Earl of Shelburne, Lord Viscount Weymouth, Lord Mansfield, Lord Lyttleton. *Members of the Honorable House*

¹This list and the following letters are annexed to such copies only of this pamphlet as are intended for publication in America.

of Commons.—Sir John Cust, Speaker of the House of Commons; Sir Fletcher Norton, the succeeding Speaker; The Marquis of Granby; Sir Edward Hawke; Sir George Saville; George Grenville, Esq.; William Dowdeswell, Esq.; William Beckford, Esq., Lord Mayor of London; The Honorable Sir William Meredith; Alex. Mackay, Esq., Col. of the 64th Regiment; Richard Jackson, Esq.; John Wilkes, Esq., John Glynn, Esq., Knights of the Shire for Middlesex; Edmund Burke, Esq.; James Townsend, Esq.; John Lawbridge, Esq.; Thomas Whately, Esq.; Alexander Wedderburn, Esq.

The Right Honorable Sir John Earldy Wilmot; The Society for the Support of Magna Charta, and the Bill of Rights; Thomas Hollis, Esq., F. R. S.; Mrs. Catharine Macaulay; John Pomeroy, Esq., Col. of the 65th Regiment, and a Member of Parliament in Ireland; Doctor Charles Lucas, Member of Parliament in Ireland.

The committee sent like copies, and also writ, to the gentlemen mentioned in the town vote prefixed to the foregoing narrative.

The following is a copy of the letter wrote by the committee to the Duke of Richmond; to which [excepting the last paragraph of it] the other letters, *mutatis mutandis*, correspond:

To his Grace the Duke of Richmond.

Boston, New England, March 23, 1770.

MY LORD DUKE,

It is in consequence of the appointment of the town of Boston, that we have the honor of writing to your grace, and of communicating the enclosed narrative, relating to the massacre in the town on the 5th instant.

After that execrable deed, perpetrated by soldiers of the 29th regiment, the town thought it highly expedient that a full and just representation of it should be made to persons of character, in order to frustrate the designs of certain men, who, as they have heretofore been plotting the ruin of our constitution and liberties, by their letters, memorials, and representations, are now said to have procured depositions in a private manner, relative to the said massacre, to bring an odium upon the town, as the aggressors in that affair: But we humbly apprehend, your grace, after examining the said narrative and the depositions annexed to it, will be fully satisfied of the falsehood of such a suggestion; and we take upon ourselves to declare upon our honor and consciences, that having examined critically into the matter, there does not appear the least ground for it.

ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS

TO

*A Short Narrative of the Horrid Massacre in Boston, perpetrated
in the evening of the 5th of March, 1770.*¹

The extraordinary conduct of the commissioners of the customs since the 5th of March, and their perseverance in it, make it necessary to bestow a few observations upon it; and upon divers matters, with which it seems to be connected.²

The said commissioners (excepting Mr. Temple) have all retired from the town: and we find, on particular inquiry, they have not held a meeting of their board since the 9th of March. How they have disposed of themselves since that time we shall here relate.

Mr. Robinson is gone to England. He sailed the 16th of March, and went not only without the leave, but as it is said, contrary to the minds of his superiors, signified to him from home. None but

¹ Printed by order of the Town of Boston, MDCCLXX. The original is in the Library of Harvard College.

² The copies of this narrative, sent to England and other parts, conclude with the foregoing pages. Since they were sent, it has appeared necessary to add a few pages to the remaining copies: to do which an opportunity has been given by the restraint laid on the publishing of said narrative here. The reason of that restraint will appear by the following vote of the town, passed at the town meeting held the 26th of March, namely: "The committee appointed to prepare the true state of facts, relating to the execrable massacre perpetrated on the evening of the 5th instant, in order that the same be transmitted to Great Britain, having accordingly reported, and the report being accepted by the town and ordered to be printed: And whereas the publishing of the said narrative with the depositions accompanying it, in this county, may be supposed by the unhappy persons now in custody for trial, as tending to give an undue bias to the minds of the jury, who are to try the same: Therefore voted, That the committee reserve all the printed copies in their hands, excepting those to be sent to Great Britain, till the further order of the town.

Attest.

WILLIAM COOPER, Town clerk.

the few, intrusted with the secret, knew anything of his going till after the departure of the vessel in which he went.

Mr. Paxton retired to Cambridge, four miles from Boston, and for the most part has continued there. He has divers times, however, visited the town since that retiring.

Mr. Hulton some time ago purchased a place at Brooklyn, five miles from Boston, and has ever since resided there.

Mr. Burch, with his wife, has retired to Mr. Hulton's, who, together with Mr. Burch (leaving their wives behind them) are now on a tour to Portsmouth, in the province of New Hampshire, where the last account from thence left them. It is now above six weeks since a board of commissioners was held: and it is utterly uncertain when there will be another.

From their first establishment here, to the 11th of June, 1768, they held their boards regularly four days every week. They then retired on board the Romney man-of-war, and from thence to the castle; for what purpose, their letters and memorials lately published have sufficiently informed the world. From their reestablishment in Boston in November, 1768, to the 5th of March, 1770, they held their boards in the same regular manner. Since that time there have been but two board meetings, the last of which was on the 9th of March.

Now what do all these manœuvres since the 5th of March indicate? Is it possible to suppose they indicate anything less than a design to take occasion from the outrages and murders committed on the evening of that day by the soldiers (assisted perhaps from the Custom-house) to represent the town in a disadvantageous light? And does not their former conduct render this highly probable? Besides, it is a fact, that depositions have been taken in a secret manner, relative to that unhappy affair, to the prejudice of the town; and it is no way improbable that Mr. Robinson is gone home with memorials and letters from the commissioners and others, accompanying such depositions.

By some escapes, as well as by what the circumstances abovementioned make probable, a pretty good judgment may be formed of the substance of those memorials, letters, and depositions, namely, that the Custom-house was attacked — the revenue chest in danger, but saved by the firing upon the mob — the King's troops compelled to leave the town — the commissioners thence obliged for their safety to quit it also — the consequent impossibility of their holding boards — the detriment thence arising to the revenue and his ma-

jesty's service — all government at an end, and the province in a state of rebellion.

If these be, either in whole or in part, the subject of the dispatches sent home, it is very proper a few observations should be made upon them.

The Custom-house attacked — a falsehood. The people drawn into King street, were drawn thither by the cry of fire, and the outrages of the soldiers, which occasioned it. From the first appearance of the people in King street, to the time of the firing upon them, there had not passed fifteen minutes. It might with as much truth be affirmed, that they made an attack upon the Custom-house in London, as upon the Custom-house in Boston : of which latter there was not even a pane of glass broken.

The revenue chest in danger — a falsehood. It is not probable the chest is kept at the Custom-house ; but if it be, there was, and is, at least as much danger of it, from some of the out-door people employed, under the commissioners, as from any body else. It is certain that some of them are of an infamous character.

The troops compelled to quit the town — a falsehood. They quitted the town by the orders of their commanding officer, in consequence of a request from the lieutenant-governor, who was advised by the council to pray the said officer to remove the troops. This request and this prayer was obtained by an application from the town to the lieutenant-governor. Into what times are we fallen, that the government of the province is reduced to the humiliating condition of making such a prayer.

But supposing the troops had been compelled *vi et armis* to quit the town, it would have been a measure justifiable in the sight of God and man. When the soldiers, sent hither for the declared purpose of assisting the civil magistrate to keep the peace, were themselves in a remarkable manner the breakers of the peace — when, instead of assisting, they insulted him ; and rescued offenders of their own corps from justice — when they frequently abused the inhabitants in the night — when they had entered into a combination to commit some extraordinary acts of violence upon the town ; and in consequence of it, on the evening of the massacre, attacked the inhabitants wherever they met them ; afterwards firing upon, and killing and wounding a number of them — when all this had been done, and more threatened, it was high time they should be removed from the town. If there had been no other means of getting rid of them, the inhabitants would have had a right by that

law of nature, which supersedes all other laws, when they come in competition with it — the law of self-preservation — to have compelled them to quit the town. This law is radical in our nature, indelible from it, and uniformly operating where it can operate, to the removal or destruction of every thing incompatible with it; and is abrogable by no other law-giver than God himself, the great author of it. Therefore, although the resisting the king's troops in anything they have a right by law to do, may be adjudged treason, yet when they act contrary to law, especially in so outrageous a manner as in the present case and retain a disposition to repeat it, whereby the lives of the king's subjects are in danger, they then cease to be the king's troops; that is, they are not the king's troops for any such purpose, but so far become traitors; and on the failure of other means of riddance from them, which the time and circumstances may make eligible and are lawful, they may (by the principles of all law, as well as by the great law above-mentioned, into which those principles are resolvable) be resisted and expelled; and not to do it, where it can be done, is a species of treason against the constitution, and consequently treason in an equal degree against the king and all his subjects.

The commissioners obliged for their safety to quit the town. If one falsehood can be more so than another, this is the greatest yet mentioned, and is as ridiculous as it is false. Their conduct and such a declaration by no means agree. Would they in that case occasionally visit the town? Would they trust themselves in the environs of it? Could they think themselves safe at Cambridge and Brookline? Could they think themselves safe anywhere in the province, or indeed in America? Must they not know, if any evil were really intended them, it might easily overtake them anywhere and everywhere on this side of the Atlantic? Some other reason than their safety must therefore be looked for to account for their retiring, and discontinuing the irboards. A similar proceeding of theirs in June, 1768, and their letters and memorials lately published, give occasion at least to conjecture what that reason may be. Is it not probable it was to corroborate the said depositions, and thence induce administration to think it necessary, not only that the troops already here should be continued, but that a further number should be sent to strengthen and support them? If this measure cannot be effected, and should the commissioners be so unfortunate as to remain here unattacked in the absence of the troops, it might naturally be thought they could have remained here without them in 1768; and therefore

that they had put the nation to a very great expense, for no other purpose than further to alienate the affections of the Americans, and to give them an additional reason to wish themselves independent of it. And hence the commissioners might have cause to expect a national resentment against them. However injurious to us the effects of such policy may be, we cannot but applaud it (on the principles of the Machiavelian system) as it stands related to themselves. If they thought their own existence in danger, considered as commissioners, how natural was it to use the means to support it? And what fault could be found with the means, if those principles justified them? Why need they trouble their heads about consequences that would not affect themselves? or, if they would, and such existence appeared precarious without those means, was it not necessary they should be used, and the consequences disregarded? If the means be successful to the end for which they seemed designed, it requires no prophetic spirit to foretell that the consequences may be—bad enough. Whether the present commissioners, or any board of commissioners at all (whose appointments are fully equal to any benefit the nation or colonies are like to reap from them, and whose usefulness hitherto may be valued by some of the negative quantities in algebra) are things of importance enough to hazard those consequences, or any ill consequence at all, is humbly submitted to the wisdom of administration to determine.

The consequent impossibility of their holding boards. This impossibility was of their own creating. If they had continued in town (from whence they had not the least reason to depart, unless to answer purposes they would choose to conceal) they might have held their boards as usual.

The detriment thence raising to the revenue, and his majesty's service. If any such detriment has arisen, the fault is their own. *His majesty's service* is a cant term in the mouths of understrappers in office. Many of them either do not know the meaning of it, or abuse it to answer their own corrupt purposes. It is used to express something distinct from the service of the people. The king and people are placed by it in opposite interests. Whereas by the happy constitution we are under, the interest of the king is the interest of the people, and his service is their service: both are one and constitutionally inseparable. They who attempt to separate them, attempt to destroy the constitution. Upon every such parricide may the vengeance both of king and people descend.

province : and *that* hope is grounded upon their innocence : of which they have the highest evidence in their own consciousness ; and of which they have given their adversaries no other cause to doubt, than what arises from an opposition to *their* measures. Measures, not only ruinous to the province, but hurtful to *Great Britain*, and destructive of the union, and commercial intercourse, which ought always to subsist between her and her colonies.

The foregoing observations appeared necessary to vindicate the town and province from the aspersions so unjustly cast upon them. The few that follow refer to the present and future state of *Great Britain* and her colonies :

How happy is *Britain* with regard to situation and many internal circumstances ; and in her connection with her colonies !

Separated from the rest of the world, and possessed of so large a naval force, she is secure from foreign invasions : her government (well administered) is the best existing ; her manufactures are extensive, and her commerce in proportion. To the two latter the colonies have in a considerable degree contributed. By these means she has risen to her present opulence and greatness, which so much distinguish her among the powers of *Europe*. But however great and opulent she may be, she is capable of being still more so ; and so much so, that she may be deemed at present in a state of minority, compared with what she will one day probably be, if her own conduct does not prevent it. The means of this greatness are held out to her by the colonies ; and it is in her power by a kind and just treatment of them, to avail herself of those means.

The colonists are husbandmen, and till lately have manufactured but a small part of their clothing, and the other articles with which they had been usually supplied from *Great Britain*. But they have been taught by experience they can supply themselves ; and that experience (which has been forced upon them) has demonstrated most clearly, that they have within themselves the means of living conveniently, if not with elegance, even if their communication with the rest of mankind were wholly cut off. This, however, could not be an eligible state : but no one entitled to and deserving the liberties of an Englishman, can hesitate a moment to say, that it would be preferable to slavery ; to which the colonists have apprehended themselves doomed, by the measures that have been pursued by administration. If the colonists might be permitted to follow their inclinations, with which at the same time their interest coincides, they would be husbandmen still, and be supplied as usual

from Great Britain. The yearly amount of those supplies (as appears by the exports from Britain) is very considerable,¹ and might be in future in proportion to the increase of the colonists.

Their increase is rapid: they are daily emigrating from the old towns, and forming new ones; and if they double their numbers every twenty years, as it is said they will continue to do, so long as they can form into families by procuring the means of subsistence at an easy rate, which probably will be the case till America shall be well peopled, there will be in a short time a prodigious addition to his majesty's subjects; who if not compelled to manufacture for themselves, will occasion a proportionable demand for the manufactures of Great Britain. If it be considered, too, that America, from its different soils and climates, can raise perhaps all the productions of other countries in the same latitudes; which being remitted in exchange would most of them be rough materials for Britain to manufacture; what a fund of wealth and power will America be to her! Her inhabitants, of every denomination, by finding employ-

¹ The value of the exports from Britain to the colonies in 1766, which was less than in 1765, stood thus:

To New England,	£409,642
New York,	330,829
Pennsylvania,	327,314
Virginia and Maryland,	372,548
Carolina,	296,732

£1,737,065

This is taken from the *Present State of the Nation*, in which there is an account of the said exports for the years 1765 and 1766 only.

Now supposing the observation just, that the colonists (whose number by the said pamphlet is estimated two millions) double every twenty years, and the exports from Great Britain to the colonies should increase in that proportion, the value of the said exports and the number of the colonists, at the end of five such periods after 1766, will stand thus:

VALUE OF EXPORTS.

In 1766 £1,737,065 for two millions of colonists.

1786 3,474,130 for four millions.

1806 6,948,260 for eight millions.

1826 13,896,520 for sixteen millions.

1846 27,793,040 for thirty-two millions.

1866 55,586,080 for sixty-four millions of colonists.

The last mentioned numbers are so large, that it is likely the principles on which they are formed may be called into question. Let us, therefore, take only one-quarter part of those numbers, and then the value of exports

ment, and the consequent means of subsistence, will greatly increase ; and her trade and navigation be in proportion. She might then view with indifference the interdiction of her trade with other parts of the world ; though she would always have it in her power, from the superiority of her naval force, which such a trade and navigation would enable her to support, to do herself justice, and command universal respect.

Connected with her colonies, she would then be a mighty empire : the greatest, consisting of people of one language, that ever existed.

If these observations be not wholly visionary, and a mere reverie, they possibly may not be unworthy the consideration of parliament ; whose wisdom will determine, whether any revenue whatever, even the greatest that America could possibly produce, either without or with her good will, would compensate the loss of such wealth and power ; or justify measures that had the least tendency to bring them into hazard : or whether for such a revenue it would be worth while to hazard even the present advantages, resulting to Great Britain from an union and harmony with her colonies.

from Britain to the colonies, in 1866, will be more than thirteen millions sterling for sixteen millions of colonists. It is highly probable, by that time there will be at least that number of colonists in the British colonies on this continent. Now, in case there be no interruption of the union and harmony that ought to subsist between Great Britain and her colonies, and which it is their mutual interest should subsist and be maintained, what good reason can be given why such exports should not bear as great a proportion to the number of the colonists as they do at this time ? If they should, the value of such exports (which will be continually increasing) will be at least thirteen millions per annum. A sum far surpassing the value of all the exports from Great Britain at this day.

In what proportion so vast a trade with the colonies would enlarge the other branches of her trade ; how much it would increase the number of her people, the rents and value of her lands, her wealth of every species, her internal strength, her naval power, and particularly her revenue (to enhance which in a trifling degree has occasioned the present uneasiness between her and the colonies) are matters left to the calculation and decision of the political arithmeticians of Great Britain.

THE

TRIAL OF THE BRITISH SOLDIERS,

OF THE 29TH REGIMENT OF FOOT,

For the Murder of Crispus Attucks, Samuel Gray, Samuel Maverick, James Caldwell, and Patrick Carr, on Monday evening, March 5, 1770, before the Honorable Benjamin Lynde, John Cushing, Peter Oliver, and Edmund Trowbridge, Esquires, Justices of the Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Assize and General Gaol Delivery, held at Boston, by Adjournment, November 27, 1770.¹

At his majesty's superior court of judicature, court of assize and general gaol delivery, begun and held at Boston, within, and for the county of Suffolk, on the second Tuesday of March, in the tenth year of the reign of George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

The jurors for the said lord the king, upon their oath present, that Thomas Preston, Esq., William Wemms, laborer, James Hartegan, laborer, William M'Cauley, laborer, Hugh White, laborer, Matthew Kilroy, laborer, William Warren, laborer, John Carrol, laborer, and Hugh Montgomery, laborer, all now resident in Boston, in the county of Suffolk, and Hammond Green, boat builder, Thomas Greenwood, laborer, Edward Manwaring, Esq., and John Munroe, gentleman, all of Boston aforesaid, not having the fear of God before their eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil and their own wicked hearts, did, on the fifth day of this instant March, at Boston aforesaid, within the county aforesaid, with force and arms, feloniously, willfully, and of their malice aforethought, assault one Crispus Attucks, then and there being in the peace of God, and of the said lord the king, and that he the said William Warren, with a certain hand gun of the value of twenty shillings, which he the said William Warren then and there held in

¹Boston: printed and published by Belcher & Armstrong, No. 70 State street, 1807.

both his hands, charged with gunpowder and two leaden bullets, then and there, feloniously, willfully, and of his malice aforethought, did shoot off, and discharge at and against the said Crispus Attucks, and that the said William Warren, with the leaden bullets as aforesaid, out of the said hand gun, then and there by force of the said gunpowder, so shot off and discharged as aforesaid, did then and there, feloniously, willfully, and of his malice aforethought, strike, penetrate, and wound the said Crispus Attucks in and upon the right breast, a little below the right pap of him the said Crispus, and in and upon the left breast, a little below the left pap of him the said Crispus, thereby giving to him the said Crispus, with one of the bullets aforesaid, so shot off and discharged as aforesaid, in and upon the right breast, a little below the right pap of him the said Crispus, one mortal wound of the depth of six inches, and of the width of one inch; and also thereby giving to him the said Crispus, with the other bullet aforesaid, so shot off and discharged by the said William Warren as aforesaid, in and upon the left breast a little below the left pap of him the said Crispus, one other mortal wound, of the depth of six inches, and of the width of one inch, of which said mortal wounds, the said Crispus Attucks, then and there instantly died; and that the aforesaid Thomas Preston, William Wemms, James Hartegan, William M'Cauley, Hugh White, Matthew Killroy, William Warren, John Carrol, Hugh Montgomery, Hammond Green, Thomas Greenwood, Edward Manwaring, and John Munroe, then and there, feloniously, willfully, and of their malice aforethought, were present, aiding, helping, abetting, comforting, assisting, and maintaining the said William Warren, to do and commit the felony and murder aforesaid.

And so the jurors aforesaid, upon their said oath, do say, that the said Thomas Preston, William Wemms, James Hartegan, William M'Cauley, Hugh White, Matthew Killroy, William Warren, John Carrol, Hugh Montgomery, Hammond Green, Thomas Greenwood, Edward Manwaring, and John Munroe, then and there in manner and form aforesaid, feloniously, willfully, and of their malice aforethought, did kill and murder the said Crispus Attucks, against the peace of the said lord the king, his crown and dignity.

JON. SEWALL, *Att. pro. Dom. Rege.*

This is a true bill. WILLIAM TAYLOR, *Foreman.*

At the same court the said James Hartegan, was indicted for the murder of Samuel Gray; and the said Thomas Preston, Esq., Wil-

The prisoners being asked whether they would agree in their challenges, consented that William Wemms should make challenges for them all.

Challenged for Cause.

Samuel Williams, Roxbury.	Joseph Barrell, Boston.
Joseph Curtiss, "	Silas Atkinson, "
Joseph Richards, Stoughton.	Harbottle Dorr, "
John Brown, Boston.	

Sworn.

Nathaniel Davis, Roxbury.	Benjamin Fisher, Dedham.
Joseph Mayo, "	Samuel Davenport, Milton.
Abraham Wheeler, Dorchester.	Joseph Houghton "
Edward Pierce, "	Consider Atherton, Stoughton.
Isaiah Thayer, Braintree.	

Challenged Peremptorily.

William Glover, Dorchester.	Nehemiah Davis, Brookline.
Samuel Bass, jun., Braintree.	James Richardson, Medfield.
James Faxen, "	John Billings, Stoughton.
John Morse, Dedham.	Abner Turner, Walpole.
James White, Medway.	

The clerk having gone through the panel, and there being a deficiency of jurors, the sheriffs, by order of the court, returned the following talesmen :

Challenged Peremptorily, - - - Samuel Sheppard.

Challenged for Cause.

John Goldsbury,	William Gouge,
Samuel Peck,	Joseph Turrell,

Sworn.

Jacob Cushing, jun., Hingham,	Jonathan Burr, Hingham.
Josiah Lane, "	

N. B. The three last being illegally returned, as jurors, were rejected by the court, and returned by the sheriff as talesmen :

Clerk. Cryer count these.

Joseph Mayo, <i>Foreman</i> , Roxbury.	Samuel Davenport, Milton.
Nathaniel Davis, "	Joseph Houghton, "
Abraham Wheeler, Dorchester.	Consider Atherton, Stoughton,
Edward Pierce, "	Jacob Cushing, jun., Hingham,
Isaiah Thayer, Braintree.	Josiah Lane, "
Benjamin Fisher, Dedham,	Jonathan Burr, "

Cryer. Gentlemen, are ye all sworn?

Clerk. Prisoners, hold up your hands. Gentlemen of the jury look upon the prisoners, and hearken to the charge. The clerk then read the several indictments against them as before set forth. Upon each and every of these several indictments the prisoners at the bar have been arraigned, and upon their arraignment have pleaded not guilty, and for trial have put themselves upon God and their country which country you are, your charge therefore is, to enquire whether they or either of them be guilty of the felony and murder whereof they stand indicted, or not guilty. If they or either of them are guilty you are to say so; if they or either of them are not guilty, you are to say so and no more. Good men and true stand together and hearken to your evidence.

Counsel for the Crown. Robert Treat Paine, Esq., and Samuel Quincy, Esq.

Counsel for the Prisoners. John Adams, Esq., Mr. Josiah Quincy, and Mr. Sampson Salter Blowers.

Samuel Quincy, Esq., addressing himself to the court and jury, opened the cause in the following words:

May it please your honors, and you gentlemen of the jury: The prisoners at the bar are that party of soldiers belonging to his majesty's 29th regiment, who in the evening of the 5th of March last, were induced from some cause or other to fire on the inhabitants of this town, in King street. They are charged in five distinct indictments with the willful premeditated murder of five different persons mentioned in the respective bills; to each of these indictments, they have severally pleaded, not guilty; and by that plea have thrown upon the crown the burthen of proving the fact alleged against them: It is my province, therefore, to give you evidence in support of this charge, and yours, gentlemen of the jury, to determine whether they are guilty, or not. The cause is solemn and important; no less than whether eight of your fellow subjects shall live or die. A cause grounded on the most melancholy event that has yet taken place on the continent of America, and perhaps of the greatest expectation of any that has yet come before a tribunal of civil justice, in this part of the British dominions. I am aware how difficult, in cases of this sort, it ever is, and more especially so in these times and in this trial, to preserve the mind perfectly indifferent; but I remember, we are bound, not only by the natural obligations towards God and man, but also by an oath, to examine into the evidence of fact without partiality or prejudice; I need not there-

fore caution you of your duty in this respect : It is upon that evidence and the law resulting from it, you, gentlemen are, in the language of your oath, to give a verdict ; and I will venture, beforehand, to pronounce that verdict righteous, if it is founded in these principles as the rule of your judgment. It has become my duty, it shall therefore be my endeavor, to acquit myself in the course of this trial with decency and candor ; reflecting, that however interesting the question may be, the object of our inquiry is simply that of truth, and that this inquiry is to be conducted by the wisdom of the laws and constitution. In support of this accusation against the prisoners at the bar, it is incumbent on the crown, to ascertain the following things, viz : The identity of the persons charged ; the fact of killing ; and the circumstances attending and aggravating that fact. To this end I shall immediately produce to you such evidence, from the testimony of credible witnesses, as may be sufficient to sustain the several indictments, and when I have gone through the examination, make such remarks upon it, as may be most concise and pertinent to the present issue.

The following witnesses were then sworn and examined in their order :

Jonathan Williams Austin—sworn. Do you know either of the prisoners at the bar ? I do. Which of them ? M'Cauley—I knew the man before, but did not know his name ; I was afterwards told it was M'Cauley. On the evening of the 5th of March last, I heard the bells ring, and immediately went into King street. How many people do you imagine might be there when you got into King street ? There might be twenty or thirty, I believe. I saw the sentry at the Custom-house door swinging his gun and bayonet ; there were a parcel of men and boys round him. I desired them to come away, and not molest the sentry : Some of them came off and went to the middle of the street ; I then left them and went up towards the main guard. Immediately a party came down, I walked by the side of them till I came to the sentry box at the Custom-house. M'Cauley had then got to the right of the sentry box ; he was then loading his piece. How near were you to M'Cauley at that time ? I was about four feet off ; M'Cauley said, " Damn you, stand off ; and pushed his bayonet at me : I did so : Immediately I heard the report of a gun. How near did M'Cauley stand to the corner ? He came round the sentry box, and stood close to it on the right. When the party came down were there many

people there? I cannot really say, I think about fifty or sixty. What did they say to the people as they came down? I did not hear them say anything. Did you hear any orders given? I did not, either to load or fire. Did you hear the sentry cry out for help to the main guard? No; I was not there half a minute. Whereabouts did you stand? I stood inside the gutter, close by the box. Whereabouts did the sentry-box stand? Three or four feet from the corner of the Custom-house. How many guns did you hear? Five or six, I cannot swear to any particular number. Did you look round after you heard the guns fired? Yes. Did you see M'Cauley then? Yes. Was he loading again? I think he was; it so lies in my mind; (I cannot absolutely swear it). Do you know whether any soldiers stood on the right of M'Cauley? I took so particular notice of M'Cauley that I minded no other object.

Ebenezer Bridgham—sworn. Do you know any of the prisoners at the bar? I particularly saw that tall man (pointing to Warren, one of the prisoners). Next day after the firing in King street, I saw more of them whom I cannot particularly swear to now. Did you see the soldiers before the justices on examination? Yes. Did you then observe you had seen any of them the night before in King street? I was well persuaded next day in my own mind, that I saw that tall one; but a few days after, I saw another man belonging to the same regiment, so very like him, that I doubt whether I am not mistaken with regard to him. Were there any other of the party you knew? I am well satisfied I saw the corporal there. Did you see White there? I do not remember. What was the situation of the corporal? He was the corner man at the left of the party. Did you see either of the persons, you think you know, discharge their guns? Yes; the man I take to be the tall man, discharged his piece as it was upon a level. Did you see the corporal discharge his gun? I did not. Where did you stand? I was behind them in the circle. What part of the circle did the tall man stand in? He stood next but one to the corporal. The tall man, whoever he was, was the man I saw discharge his piece. Was any thing thrown at the soldiers? Yes, there were many things thrown, what they were I cannot say. How did the soldiers stand? They stood with their pieces before them to defend themselves; and as soon as they had placed themselves, a party, about twelve in number, with sticks in their hands, who stood in the middle of the street, gave three cheers, and immediately surrounded the soldiers, and struck upon their guns with their sticks, and passed along the

front of the soldiers, towards Royal Exchange lane, striking the soldiers' guns as they passed ; numbers were continually coming down the street. Did you see any person take hold of any of the guns or bayonets of any of the party ? I do not remember I did. Did you hear any particular words from this party of twelve ? I heard no particular words, there was such a noise I could not distinguish any words. Did they load their guns before the people surrounded them, or after ? They were loading at the time. How near did they go to the soldiers ? Very near them, almost close to their guns. Were the people who struck the guns, there at the firing ? I cannot say whether they had gone away or not. Did you apprehend the soldiers in danger, from anything you saw ? I did not, indeed. Where did you stand at the firing ? I kept my place. At the time of the firing of the first gun, I heard a clattering noise on the right like one gun striking against another, and immediately the first gun was fired from the right. At the time of firing that gun was any assault made on the person that fired ? I did not see the person that fired. You said, you saw several blows struck upon the guns, I should like you would make it more plain. I saw the people near me on the left, strike the soldiers' guns, daring them to fire, and called them cowardly rascals, for bringing arms against naked men, bid them lay aside their guns and they were their men. Did you see any person fall ? Yes I saw Gray fall. Where was that ? He fell in the middle of the street. Was the place where he fell nearly opposite to the tall man you talk of ? No ; the gun that killed him, must have been nearer to the centre. When the soldiers on the left fired, there were fewer people in the streets. Did you see a mulatto among those persons who surrounded the soldiers ? I did not observe. Did they seem to be sailors or town's men ? They were dressed some of them in the habits of sailors. Did you hear any bell ring ? Yes. What bell ? I believe all the bells in town were ringing, I heard the Old South first. Did the clattering or blows on the guns to the right, immediately before the first gun went off, appear very violent ? Yes, very violent. Where was the second gun fired from ? I took it to be the person next to him who fired the first, or very near him. Betwixt the first and second gun, did you see any assault given to the soldiers ? No. When the firing came along to the left, were there many people in the street ? There were very few people then in the street. What place did those few stand in ? Right over the way. Was you looking at the person who fired the last gun ? Yes, I saw

him aim at a lad that was running down the middle of the street, and kept the motion of his gun after him a considerable time, and then fired. Did the lad fall? He did not, I kept my eye on him a considerable time. This soldier was towards the left you say, was he quite to the left? Not quite, but towards it. Was the lad among the party that struck at the soldiers? He was passing the street, I cannot say where he came from. After the firing of the first gun did the people disperse? They drew away down Royal Exchange lane, but others were coming continually down the street; but when the first person was killed, they seemed all to draw off. Did the people that came down the street, endeavor to join the party that was striking the soldiers, or did they come because of the ringing of the bells? I believe they came because the bells were ringing, for they came from all parts of the town, and did not appear to me to join in the assault. How many guns were fired? I believe seven. How many soldiers were of the party? I did not count them, but I believe twelve.

James Dodge—sworn. Do you know either of the prisoners? Yes, I know Warren, and saw him with the party in King street on the evening of the 5th of March last. Do you know any of the rest? I know them all by sight, but that is the only person I can swear to. The night of the firing, did you see the corporal there? Not so as to know him; but Warren I can swear to. Did you see him discharge his piece? No, I went away when the first gun fired. Where did the person stand, who fired the first gun? He stood towards the left of the party. Whereabout did you stand yourself? Opposite the soldiers, by Mr. Warden's shop the barber. Did you see any body fall? I saw none fall. I went off when the first gun was fired, and came back again and heard there were three men killed. Do you mean the first gun was fired from your left, or from the left of the party? From the left of the party; there were two stood to the left of Warren. What appeared to be the conduct of the soldiers before the firing? When I got there, they were swinging their guns backward and forward, and several among the people, said, fire, damn you fire; but I think it was Capt. Preston that gave the word to fire. How many people were there? I took them to be about fifty. What had they in their hands? They had nothing in their hands. Did you see any ice or snow balls thrown at the soldiers? I saw several snow balls and pieces of ice thrown, and heard a rattling against the barrels of their guns, whether it was sticks, or what, I do not know. Where did the snow-balls seem to

come from? From the people right before the party. Did the snow balls seem to be thrown in anger? I do not know; I saw the soldiers pushing at the people before any snow balls were thrown. Were the people pressing on? They were very near, within reach of their bayonets. Did you see any oyster-shells thrown? No. Was the snow trodden down, or melted away by the Custom-house? No, the street was all covered like a cake.

Samuel Clark—sworn. Did you see any of the prisoners in King street, on the 5th March? Yes, before the affray happened. Which of them was it? It was White. He was standing sentry at the Custom-house: he spoke to me, and asked me how we all did at home. I immediately went home. Soon after I heard the bells ring, and went into King street. When I came there, the soldiers were drawn up by the main guard. Was you there at the time of the firing? I was not. When you spoke to sentry, was there any body with him? No, he was walking backwards and forwards by himself.

Edward G. Langford—sworn. I am one of the town watch. Was you in King street that evening the 5th March? Yes; the bell began to ring, and the people cried fire: I ran with the rest, and went into King street; I asked where the fire was; I was told there was no fire, but that the soldiers at Murray's barracks had got out, and had been fighting with the inhabitants, but that they had drove them back again. I went to the barracks, and found the affair was over there. I came back, and just as I got to the town pump, I saw twenty or five-and-twenty boys going into King street. I went into King street myself, and saw several boys and young men about the sentry-box at the Custom-house. I asked them what was the matter. They said the sentry had knocked down a boy. They crowded in over the gutter; I told them to let the sentry alone. He went up the steps of the Custom-house, and knocked at the door, but could not get in. I told him not to be afraid, they were only boys, and would not hurt him. Do you know the sentry? Yes. Is he among the prisoners? Yes, that's he (pointing to White). Do you know any of the rest? Yes; that man (pointing to Killroy). The boys were swearing and speaking bad words, but they threw nothing. Were they pressing on him? They were as far as the gutter, and he went up the steps and called out, but what he said I do not remember. Did he call loud? Yes, pretty loud. To whom did he call? I do not know; when he went up the steps he levelled his piece with his bayonet fixed. As I was talking with the sentry,

and telling him not to be afraid, the soldiers came down, and when they came I drew back from the sentry, towards Royal Exchange lane, and there I stood, I did not see them load, but somebody said, are you loaded; and Samuel Gray, who was shot that night, came and struck me on the shoulder, and said, Langford what's here to pay? What said you to Gray then? I said I did not know what was to pay, but I believed something would come of it by and bye. He made no reply. Immediately a gun went off. I was within reach of their guns and bayonets; one of them thrust at me with his bayonet, and run it through my jacket and great coat. Where was you then? Within three or four feet of the gutter, on the outside. Who asked, are you loaded? I do not know whether it was the soldiers or the inhabitants. Did you hear the word given to load? I heard the question asked, whether they were loaded, but I heard no orders to load. Somebody then said, are you all ready? I then heard the word given to fire, twice distinctly. How many people were there before the soldiers at that time? About forty or fifty, but there were numbers in the lane. Were they nigh the soldiers? They were not in the inside of the gutter. Had any of the inhabitants sticks or clubs? I do not know. I had one myself, because I was going to the watch, for I belong to the watch. How many soldiers were there? I did not count the number of them, about seven or eight, I think. Who was it fired the first gun? I do not know. Whereabout did he stand that fired? He stood on my right, as I stood facing them: I stood about half way betwixt the box and Royal Exchange lane. I looked this man (pointing to Killroy) in the face, and bid him not fire; but he immediately fired, and Samuel Gray fell at my feet. Killroy thrust his bayonet immediately through my coat and jacket: I ran towards the watch-house, and stood there. Where did Killroy stand? He stood on the right of the party. Was he the right hand man? I cannot tell. I believe there were two or three on his right, but I do not know. You spoke to him you say before he fired, what did you say to him? I said either damn you, or God damn you do not fire, and immediately he fired. What in particular made you say do not fire? Hearing the other guns go off. How many guns went off before he fired? Two; but I saw nobody fall. Gray fell close to me. I was standing leaning on my stick. Did Gray say any thing to Killroy before he fired? He spoke to nobody but me. Did he throw any snow balls? No, nor had he any weapon in his hand; he was naked as I am now. Did you see any thing thrown? No, I saw

nothing at all thrown of any kind. Was you talking with Gray at the time the gun went off? I did not speak with him at that instant, but I had been talking with him several minutes before that. Was you so near Gray, that if he had thrown any thing you must have seen it? Yes, his hands were in his bosom, and immediately after Killroy's firing, he fell. Did you hear any other gun at that time? None, till I had got near to the watch-house. How near were the people standing to the soldiers, at the time that gun shot Gray? They were standing near the gutter. Did you see any thing hit the soldiers? No, I saw nothing thrown. I heard the rattling of their guns, and took it to be one gun against another. This rattling was at the time Killroy fired, and at my right, I had a fair view of them; I saw nobody strike a blow nor offer a blow. Have you any doubt in your mind that it was that gun of Killroy's that killed Gray? No manner of doubt; it must have been it, for there was no other gun discharged at that time. Did you know the Indian that was killed? No. Did you see any body press on the soldiers with a large cord wood stick? No. After Gray fell, did he (Killroy) thrust at him with his bayonet? No, it was at me he pushed. Did Gray say any thing to Killroy, or Killroy to him? No, not to my knowledge, and I stood close by him. Did you perceive Killroy take aim at Gray? I did not; he was as liable to kill me as him.

Francis Archibald — sworn. Did you see any of the prisoners in King street, that evening of the 5th of March? Yes; I saw Killroy go down with the party towards the sentry. How many of them? I took them to be six, besides the corporal. Did you see any of the rest there that you knew? No. Did you see any of them fire? No, I was not near them; I went to Stone's door. Did you see any snow balls or sticks thrown? No. Was you looking at the party and the people by them before the firing? Yes; there was a noise amongst them; I was not near enough to hear what was said, but I saw nothing thrown. Where was you when the party came down? Near the middle of the street. Did you observe the party to divide themselves? No; the corporal walked in front of them, as he always does at a relief. Do you know who rung the bell at the Brick meeting house? No. Did you see any body get in at the windows of the Brick meeting house? No; in Cornhill somebody said ring the bell, but who it was I do not know. Which bell rung first? The Old Brick, I believe. Did you see what passed betwixt the soldiers and others at the barracks? About ten min-

think seven or eight, I did not count them. Did Capt. Preston lead or follow them down? I think he was upon the right of them. As they came down they had their guns charged breast high. I saw Christopher Monk, who was wounded that night, I turned to speak to him, and directly they fired, and he seemed to falter. I said, are you wounded? he said, yes. I replied, I do not think it, for I then apprehended they fired only powder. Was it the first gun that you thought wounded Monk? No. Did you see any of these prisoners there? I think I saw Killroy, and that he was the man who struck me with his bayonet, when they came down before they formed. Did any body near you do any violence to him? No, I saw none. Had you seen Monk that evening before? No, nor the day before. How near were you to the soldiers when they fired? I was about ten or fifteen feet from them, I stood in the street just above Royal Exchange lane, about six or seven feet from the gutter. Could you see the whole party? Yes, they stood in a circle, or half moon. Did you take notice of the distance betwixt the first and second gun? No. Was your back to them, when the first gun was fired? No, my face was to them. Where did the firing begin? Towards the corner of Royal Exchange lane, I think it was the man quite on the right. Did you know him? No. Did the man that struck you do it on purpose, or accidentally, do you think? I think he did it on purpose, I apprehended it so; I was standing by the gutter, and he was before me. Said he any thing to you? No, nor I to him; he came to form, and I was closer than I wished I was, and he struck me. How came you to speak to the sentry, and tell him not to be afraid? Because he was swinging his gun in that manner. Did you come up Royal Exchange lane? Yes. I saw Doctor Young there, and several others coming up to know where the fire was, Doctor Young said it was not fire, but that the soldiers had made a rumpus, but were gone to their barracks again. Then said I, let every man go to his own home. Did you see any thing thrown at the soldiers? No. Did you hear any body call them names? No. Did you hear any threatening speeches? No; except that the people cried fire! fire! the word fire, was in every body's mouth. Just before the firing, when Killroy struck you, was there any thing thrown at the soldiers then? I saw nothing. Was there a number of people betwixt you and the soldiers? Not many. Did you see Palmes talking with Capt. Preston? No; I saw the mulatto fellow there, and saw him fall. Did you see a party of people like sailors, com-

ing down from Jackson's corner, with sticks? No, I saw none. Where did you first see the mulatto? He was just before me by the gutter. Did you see any people coming from Quaker lane with sticks? I saw several inhabitants coming through that lane but I saw no sticks. Were there any coming up Royal Exchange lane? Yes, numbers, but I saw no sticks. When you first saw the mulatto, did you hear him say any thing to the soldiers, or strike at them? No. Had he a stick or club? I did not take notice. Did you hear any huzzas or cheers as they are called? I heard a clamor of the people, but I heard no cheers. Did you hear them call the soldiers any names? No. Did you hear any body say, kill them, damn them knock them over? No. Did you hear the whistling about the streets at that time? No. Did you see any person strike with a club at the soldiers or any of them? No. Did you see them attempt to strike their guns? No. Did you hear the rattling of the guns as though a stick had struck upon them? No. I heard the people around call fire. Did you take that to be the cry of fire, or bidding the soldiers fire? I cannot tell now what I thought then? How many guns did you hear fired? I think seven. Did the word fire proceed from the people or from the soldiers? From the people. Was there a greater noise than usual, when the bells rang for fire? I did not think there was so much. When I saw Dr. Young, he had a sword in his hand. When I came to King street it was as quiet as I ever saw it in my life. Was the sword naked or not? I cannot remember. What sort of a sword was it? I do not remember. What did Young say to you? He said it was the best way for every body to go home. Did any body huzza for King street? No, I said every man home, and the word went round. Did not Dr. Young say the soldiers were beat to their barracks? No. He said they had made a rumpus, and were gone to their barracks. Do you know if Dr. Young went into King street? I cannot tell, I left him in the lane.

James Bailey—sworn. Did you see any of the prisoners in King street on the evening of the 5th of March last? Yes. Which of them? Carrol and Montgomery, and White who was the sentry there. Did you see any of the rest? No, I do not remember to have seen any of the rest? Was you there before the party came down? Yes. In what part of the street did you stand? I was standing along with the sentry, on the Custom-house steps; I saw a number of boys round the sentry. What number? Twenty or thirty. Were they all boys? Yes, none more than seventeen or

eighteen years old. Did any thing pass between you and the sentry? Yes, when I first went up to him, I said what is the matter?—he said he did not know. The boys were throwing pieces of ice at him, and after I went to him, they threw no more; I stood with him five or six minutes. Did you see the pieces of ice thrown? Yes. What sort of pieces, were they small, or were they big enough to hurt a man? Yes, hard and large enough to hurt any man; as big as one's fist? Did he complain any thing about it? He said very little to me, only that he was afraid, if the boys did not disperse, there would be something very soon, he did not mention what. Did he tell them to disperse? No, he did not say a word to them. Did you see any of the pieces of ice hit him? There was nothing thrown after I went to him; if any thing was thrown, it was before. How came you to go to him? I went up to him because I knew him, and to see what was the matter. Did you hear him knock at the door? No. Did he call for any assistance? I did not hear him. Was you there at the time of firing; please to recollect the circumstances? When the soldiers came down, Carrol came up to me and clapt his bayonet to my breast, and White said, do not hurt him. Was that before the soldiers had formed? Yes; immediately on their first coming down, I stood betwixt the corner of the Custom-house and the post there, with my arm a top of the post. Did you hear the first gun fired? Yes. From what quarter? From the right. Do you know the man that fired that gun? It was Montgomery, he was the very next person to me, close to me. When White told him not to hurt me, he took his hand and pushed me right behind him. Did that first shot kill or wound any person? I do not know. What space of time was it betwixt the first and second gun? Half a minute, or less. Did you see any ice or snow thrown betwixt the first and second gun? No. Did you hear any thing said? There was a noise among the inhabitants, but I cannot say what they said. Did you see any thing thrown before the firing? Yes, Montgomery was knocked down with a stick, and his gun flew out of his hand, and when he recovered himself he discharged his gun. Do you know where he stood at that time? He was the very corner man, on the right, close to me. Who stood next him? I do not know, but the man that stood the third from the right was Carrol, and I believe he was the next that fired. Did you observe any body strike Montgomery, or was a club thrown? The stroke came from a stick or club that was in somebody's hand, and the blow struck his gun and his arm.

Was he knocked down, or did the gun only fly out of his hand? He fell I am sure. What, with the blow on his arm? His gun flew out of his hand, and as he stooped to take it up, he fell himself; the blow struck his arm and might hit his body, for any thing I know. Did you see the person that struck him; was he a tall man? He was a stout man. Was any number of people standing near the man that struck his gun? Yes, a whole crowd, fifty or sixty. When he took up his gun and fired, which way did he present? Towards Stone's tavern, I imagine he presented towards the mulatto. How far distant was he from Montgomery when he fell? About fifteen feet. Did you see any of the rest of the persons fall? No, when Montgomery fired, I stooped down, and when the smoke was gone, I saw three lying dead. Was the blow Montgomery received, upon the oath you have taken, violent? Yes, very violent. When you came to the Custom-house, and saw the boys throwing ice, where did they stand? In the middle of King street. Were they thrown as hard as they could throw them? I believe they threw them as hard as they could. Was there at that time a good deal of ice in King street? Yes, considerable broken ice. Before the firing, after the party came down, did you see any snow balls, sticks, or ice, thrown at the party? No. Did you hear any thing said to the party? I heard nothing in particular said to them — I heard the cry of fire. Did you hear any threats? No, none at all. Do you remember your examination before the justices? Yes. Do you remember your saying they were throwing sticks and cakes of ice, in the mob way? No, not at the soldiers. Did you hear any cheers? Yes, I heard two or three cheers. What time? About two minutes before they fired. Did you hear any thing said to the purpose, knock them over! kill them! kill them? No, I did not. What did the people seem to be doing? They stood front of them, and were shouting; but I saw no violence done, but to that one man. What did the people do immediately on the firing of the first gun? I could not see because of the smoke. Did Montgomery say any thing upon the firing of his gun? Not a word; nor any of the soldiers. Did you see a number of persons coming up Royal Exchange lane, with sticks? No, I saw a number going up Cornhill, and the mulatto fellow headed them. Was this before the guard came down or after? It was before the guard came down. How many might there be of the party? Betwixt twenty and thirty; they appeared to be sailors; some had sticks, some had none. The mulatto fellow had a large cord-wood stick. Did they come

down King street afterwards? I did not see them come down. I did not see the mulatto afterwards, till I saw him dead. Which way was the mulatto with his party going, when you saw them? Right towards the town pump. Which way did you go into King street? I went up into Royal Exchange lane. How long before the firing, was it, you saw them in Cornhill? Six, seven, or eight minutes, I believe. Were the bells ringing then? Yes. What did the party with the mulatto do or say? They were huzzaing, whistling and carrying their sticks upright over their heads. What number of sticks do you suppose might be in the whole? Seven or eight I suppose; some of them whistling, some huzzaing and making a noise. Did you know their design? I did not; when they went up Cornhill, I went up Royal Exchange lane. Did you see any soldiers about that time in the street? Yes, I saw a number at Murray's barracks, and some officers driving them in.

Richard Palmes—sworn. Do you know any of the prisoners? I know Montgomery; I saw him in King street with the party on the evening of the 5th of March last. I was with some gentlemen in company, I heard the bells ring after 9 o'clock; I went into King street, and I saw the sentry at the Custom-house door as usual, and nobody with him: when I came to the Town-house, I was told the soldiers were abusing the inhabitants: I asked where, and was told at Murray's barracks. I went down there, and saw four or five soldiers, with their guns and bayonets: I told the officer who stood by, I was surprised they suffered the soldiers to be out at that time of night: an officer said, do you pretend to teach us our duty, sir. I said no, only to remind you of it. You see, says he, the soldiers are in the barracks, why do not you go home. I saw Mr. Hickling, he was my neighbor; he said he was going home; we came up as far as the post-office, where he left me: then I saw Mr. Spear, he said he was going to his brother David's: when I got to the town pump, I heard a noise, and was told there was a rumpus at the Custom-house; I said, I will go down and make peace; he said, you had better not go. I left Mr. Spear and went down, and saw Capt. Preston at the head of seven or eight soldiers, with their guns, and bayonets fixed; I went to Capt. Preston, and saw Mr. Theodore Bliss talking with him, who said to Capt. Preston, "Why do you not fire; God damn you fire." I stepped betwixt them and asked Capt. Preston if the soldiers were loaded; he said yes, with powder and ball: I said, I hope, sir, you are not going to fire upon the inhabitants; he said by no means. That instant I saw a piece

of ice strike Montgomery's gun, whether it sallied him back, or he stepped one foot back, I do not know, but he recovered himself and fired immediately. I thought he stepped back and fired, he was the next man to Capt. Preston, the only soldier that was betwixt the captain and the Custom-house. When he fired I heard the word fire, who gave it I do not know. Six or eight seconds after that, another soldier on the captain's right fired, and then the rest one after the other, pretty quick: there was an interval of two or three seconds between the last gun but one and the last. How many guns were fired? I do not know certain, seven or eight I believe, I did not count them. Before the last gun was fired, Montgomery made a push at me with his bayonet. I had a stick in my hand, as I generally walk with one; I struck him and hit his left arm, and knocked his gun down; before he recovered I aimed another stroke at the nearest to me, and hit Capt. Preston. I then turned and saw Montgomery pushing at me again, and would have pushed me through, but I threw my stick in his face; and the third time he ran after me to push at me again, but fell down, and I had an opportunity to run down Royal Exchange lane. Did you take notice of the situation of the soldiers? I saw the form they were in, they were formed in a half circle. Which way did Montgomery front? He fronted the watch-house. Did you stand in a range with the watch-house and the corner of the Custom-house? Yes. Are you certain that Montgomery was struck and sallied back before he fired? Yes. Do you know whether it was with a piece of ice or a club? No. Do you know whether it hit his body, or his gun, or both? It struck both, I suppose. Did you see any other violence offered, except that which struck Montgomery, and the blows you aimed and gave? No, no other. Are you sure Montgomery did not fall just before he discharged his gun? Yes. Upon the firing the first gun did the people seem to retire? Yes, they all began to run, and when the rest were firing they were a running. Did you see any of the deceased fall? No, I did not, but afterwards I saw Gray and Attucks lying. Did you see all the rest of the soldiers discharge their pieces? I saw the smoke, and it appeared to me at that time they all fired. When the last gun was fired, where were the people? They were running promiscuously about everywhere.

Court. Call James Bailey again. Have you heard Mr. Palmes's testimony? Yes. Are you satisfied, notwithstanding what Mr. Palmes says, that Montgomery was knocked down by a blow given

him immediately before he fired? Yes, I am. Did you see any of the prisoners at the ropewalks in the affray there, a few days before the 5th of March? Yes, I saw Carrol, one of the prisoners there, with other soldiers in that affray.

John Danbrooke — sworn. Do you know any of the prisoners? Yes, the two furthest men, Hartegan and Carrol. Did you see them in King street, the 5th of March? Yes. What time did you come into King street? About a quarter after nine, after the party were come down. Were these two men of the party? Yes. Was you there at the time of the firing? Yes. Did you see any of the party discharge their muskets? Yes, Montgomery. Did you know him before? No. Did you see any body strike him with a stick, or a stick thrown at him? No. Whereabouts did you stand? About ten or twelve feet from Capt. Preston. I saw a little stick fly over their heads, but I did not perceive it struck any of them. How large was it? I took it to be a piece of a rattan. Did you see any thing at all hit the soldiers? No, I did not. Was you looking at Montgomery when he discharged his piece? Yes. Did you see any body fall upon his firing? Yes, I saw two fall, one fell at my elbow, another about three feet from me. I did not hear the sound of another gun before they both fell. Were they standing before Montgomery? Yes, about twelve or fifteen feet from him, and about five feet apart, one was a mulatto, the other I did not know. Do you think one gun killed both these men? Yes, for I heard no other gun when they fell. Are you certain the other person was killed? Yes. Did you hear any other gun before that man fell? No. Did the mulatto say any thing before the gun went off? I heard him say nothing. The mulatto was leaning over a long stick he had, resting his breast upon it. Was you in Dock square before the firing? Yes. How many people did you see there? I saw about twenty or thirty gathered up by the town pump in the market, some with clubs; they went up Cornhill, most of them dressed in sailor's clothes. Did you then know where they were going? They said let us go up to the Town-house. The bells were ringing at that time. Had they in general clubs? The biggest part of them had clubs. Did you see any of them afterwards in King street? No, not that I knew. Did you see a tall man at the head of them? No, I took notice of none in particular. Did you hear a huzzaing before the firing, or see any thing thrown except that stick you mentioned? No. Had these persons when they were in Dock square, any clubs? About half of them had sticks; there

were between twenty and thirty of them. Did they hold them up over their heads? Some did and some did not. Did you see any body with a sword, at the bottom of Royal Exchange lane? No, I did not. Did you see any soldiers there about that time? No. What do you mean by clubs? They were cord wood sticks broken up. Did any of them appear to be large? They were about as thick as one's wrist.

Jedediah Bass — sworn. I came up Royal Exchange lane, and the first I saw was Montgomery, I saw him pushing his bayonet. Did you know Montgomery then? Yes; I drew back about five feet, and I saw his gun go off. Where did Montgomery stand? At the corner of Royal Exchange lane, the right hand man of the party. Who did he push at? I cannot tell. How long after that before his gun went off? About a minute. Had any thing happened betwixt that and the firing? I saw a stick knock up his gun. Do you know who it was knocked it up? No. How near did you stand to him? About five feet off, within Royal Exchange lane. Did that stick knock up his gun before he fired? Yes. Did he bring it down before he fired? He brought it down to the place where it was before, and then he fired. Was you looking at him all the time before he fired? Yes. Are you certain he did not fall before he fired? Yes. Are you sure, if he had fallen; you must have seen him? Yes, from my situation I think I must have seen him. What sort of a stick was it his gun was knocked up with? It looked like a walking stick. Did you see him fall after he fired? Yes. What occasioned his fall? I cannot tell. Did you see any body strike him, or at him? No. Did his gun fall out of his hand? I think it did. Are you sure that was before or after his firing? After his firing. How near were the people to him at the time of his firing? Seven or eight feet off. Did you see any other of the prisoners there that night? Not to my knowledge. Did you stay till all the guns were fired? Yes. How many were fired? Six, I think, but I did not count them. At the place where you stood, could you see all the soldiers? No, only two, they stood in a circular form. After the first gun was fired, did not the people begin to run down the lane? Yes. Did you hear any words spoke by the party of soldiers, or any of them? No. How long did you continue there? About five minutes, not longer; until all the guns were fired. Did you come from Dock square up to King street? Yes. Did you see any people there? I saw about twenty. What were they doing? They were talking

about going home. Were the bells ringing? Yes. Did they mention any thing why the bells were ringing? They said first it was fire, and then that the soldiers were out. Did you hear any cheers given in King street? I think I did before they fired. How many? Two I think. Who gave them? The town's people. How long before the firing? About two minutes before the firing. How were the people dressed in Dock square? Some in sailor's clothes, some in surtouts. Had they sticks? Some had, some had not. Did you hear them mention their going to the Town-house? No.

Thomas Wilkinson — sworn. Do you know either of the prisoners? Yes, I know Montgomery, he used to live close by my house; I know none of the rest. I was at home the whole evening, the Old South bell rung for nine as usual; about a quarter after, I heard Mr. Cooper's bell ring, I went out and saw the Old South engine hauled out. I ran down as far as the town pump, there seemed to be a considerable body of people, and some with buckets. The people out of the chamber windows, said, do not go down there, you will be killed. I saw ten or twelve soldiers with naked cutlasses by Boylston's alley. I saw them with their cutlasses and bayonets drawing up towards the people. I went back and stopped at the main-guard. Were there a number of the town's people there at that time? Yes, and many with buckets in their hands. Were they contending with any body? No, they were standing in the street. What were the soldiers doing? They were brandishing their swords and sallying up to the people, but I did not tarry there one minute. What number of people were there? Thirty or forty. Had the persons the soldiers came up to, any thing in their hands? No, they had nothing but buckets. I took it they were brandishing their swords at the people, but I saw them strike nobody. I went to the main-guard, I saw the sentries before the guard-house, walking as usual. I stayed on purpose to see somebody come back from Boylston's alley, to know if any were wounded. People were coming down from the south end, crying where is the fire? where is the fire? I said there is no fire, but the soldiers fighting. At that time, in King street, I do not think you could see a man, child, or boy passing. I stood there at the main-guard about four minutes. The Old Brick bell began to ring, and the people seemed to come along fast, with buckets and bags. Did Mr. Cooper's bell ring before? Yes, a good while. Could you see the sentry at the Custom-house where you stood? No, I stayed there about five minutes, and in a very short time I looked down King

street, and saw thirty or forty people in King street; Capt. Preston came down to the main-guard, as it were from behind the Brick meeting, and said turn out, damn your bloods, turn out. A party of soldiers turned out, Montgomery was amongst them; I was going to Montgomery, to ask what they were going to do? They drew up in two files, I think there were eight men, Capt. Preston drew his sword, and marched down with them, and I went down as far as Mr. Waldo's shop with them, I thought they were going to relieve guard. After that, I went up by the main-guard again, having left the soldiers on their march down from Waldo's shop, and passed round the Town-house, came down the north side of it, and went down King street, and got within two yards of the right of them; I saw Capt. Preston standing at the right of the circle; I stayed there about four minutes, when I heard the word given, fire! There was none fired then. Then I heard, damn your bloods, fire! Instantly one gun went off; I saw the flash of every gun as they went off, one after another, like the clock striking. Where did the firing begin? It began at the right. Did you see Montgomery after he got down there? No. Where did you stand when the guns were fired? I stood about two yards to the right, in Royal Exchange lane, and towards the back of the soldiers; I am positive the firing began at the right and went on to the left. I counted the guns. How many were fired? Seven fired and one flashed. Was there a longer distance betwixt the first and second gun, than betwixt the rest? No more than the rest, I think. Did you see any man fall? I did not. There was a large opening at the centre, but on the right and left wings the crowd was close and thick. Could you see all the soldiers? No, I could not, there were many people between me and the soldiers. Did you see the person who held the gun that flashed? Yes, but did not know him. Whereabouts was he standing? I believe by the flash, he was the third or fourth man from the right. Did you see any thing thrown at any of them before the firing? No, I stood all the time they were there, and saw nothing thrown at all. Did you see any body knocked down? No. You saw no ice nor snow balls? No, I did not. Did the people round you seem to be pressing on so as to injure the soldiers? No; had I seen any thing thrown, I would have gone away. Did you see any blows given by any body, before or after the firing? No, I did not. Do you know Mr. Palmes? No; I saw a man talking with the officer. Do you know Mr. Bliss? No. Did you hear any huzzaing? Yes, before the party marched down, there were

two or three huzzas, but afterwards none at all. How many people do you imagine were there? Sixty or seventy. From the time they went from the main-guard, till the firing, how long was it? It was not more than ten or twelve minutes.

Josiah Simpson — sworn. Do you know either of the prisoners? Yes, White. Do you know either of the rest? Yes, Wemms. Do you know any other? Yes, Warren and Hartegan; I saw them there that night under arms. On Monday evening, 5th of March, I was at work near Hancock's wharf, hearing a bell ring it caused me to leave the shop to make inquiry what the matter was; I heard the soldiers had rose on the inhabitants, and I got as far as Faneuil Hall. I saw several gentlemen, I asked them what the matter was. They answered me that two young men had been abused by the soldiers, but that they had returned to their barracks. The bells still ringing made me proceed up Royal Exchange lane with a number of other persons: I outrun them and came to the head of the lane, there being no person there but a soldier who was the sentry; the other inhabitants coming up, they cried out there is a soldier and huzzaed. The soldier immediately repaired to the Custom-house door, he was at the west corner of the house before; there with a large brass knocker, gave three loud and remarkable strokes. What number of persons were there came up immediately after you? Five or six. Somebody came to the door and opened it, and spoke to the sentry, and then shut the door again. What was said to him? I did not hear. The soldier then turned about and loaded his gun and knocked it twice very loud on the steps; then he went to the west corner of the house where he had been before; the people gathered round him; I went with him, and I cast my eye up King street, and saw an officer and seven men; they came to the west corner of the Custom house. Was any thing done to molest them then? No, nothing at all. The officer then cried, shoulder! Do you know who that officer was? I have seen him in the court. How many soldiers were with him? Seven. How did they stand then? They stood in a circle. The officer then said, handle your arms, ease your arms, secure your arms, support your arms, ease your arms, prime and load. Are you certain he said all that? I am as certain as I am of my own existence. Where did Capt. Preston stand then? He stood a little behind the soldiers towards the Custom-house. There were about fifteen or twenty inhabitants in the street, when the party came down. Were the soldiers formed before they loaded? They were not really formed; they

were in a kind of a circle ; after they had loaded they formed more into a circle than they were before. Did you know Capt. Preston before that ? I did not. Was you there when the guns fired ? I went up to the officer, and said, for God's sake do not fire on these people. He made me no answer at all. Where was he then ? He was standing behind the soldiers. Was you behind the soldiers ? No, a little before them, at the edge of the gutter. Did you see any person with him ? No, none at all. I pushed through betwixt two of the men, and spoke to him that way, he had on a red coat and laced hat. I saw no more of him. I went to some of the inhabitants, and said, do not trouble these men, they are on duty. Some said, we will neither trouble them, nor be drove off by them. Did you hear any orders giving for firing ? I heard, damn you fire : it seemed to me as if it came from the sentry-box where I left the captain. I was then by Vernon the barber's shop ; I had passed across the street. I saw a man going to throw a club, I begged of him not to do it, for I said if he did, the soldiers would certainly fire ; he said he would not, and did not. I then saw a white club thrown at some distance from me towards the soldiers ; immediately I heard the word *present* ! I stooped down, a little space of time ensued, I heard, damn' you fire : two guns were discharged then, as I judged. Did that club hit any body ? I believe it hit one of the soldiers' guns, I heard it strike. Was that before the firing, or after ? Before the firing. How near to the soldiers was the person who threw the club ? About ten yards off. Three or four more guns were then discharged, which killed Attucks and Gray, I heard and saw them fall ; then two more were discharged, one of them killed Mr. Caldwell, who was about ten feet distance from me, the other struck about five inches over my back. What space of time was there betwixt the second gun and the third ? I took it to be about two or three seconds. Another gun was then fired, which wounded Mr. Patterson in the arm. How long after the club was thrown was it before the first gun was fired ? Not above one or two seconds. What sort of a stick was it that was thrown ? I took it to be a white birch cord-wood stick, an inch thick. What sort of a man, for height, was he that threw it ? He might be about five feet and half. How do you know what number of guns were fired together ? I judged by the report : I saw the flashes. Did you see any of the persons that were killed, that evening before they were killed ? No. Upon the oath you have taken did that man throw the stick with considerable violence, or not ? He threw it considerably

hard, he threw it over hand. Were any people standing betwixt the soldiers and the man that threw that stick? Yes, some but not many. Did the people make a great deal of noise and huzza-ing? Yes, considerable. Did you hear them say to the soldiers, bloody backs, come on your bloody backs? No I heard no such thing; but when the two first guns were discharged, some one cried murder, and by the voice I think it was Maverick. These guns killed nobody, unless Maverick was then shot.

Nathaniel Fosdick — sworn. Did you see any of the prisoners the 5th March? Not so as to know them again. That evening at the cry of fire, I came out of my house, and saw the people running down town, and I followed them; when I got by the Town-house, I saw some going down King street. I went down also; at the guard-house, I saw a number of the soldiers running; I asked where was the fire; nobody answered me. I went down to the middle of King street, and while I stood there, was pushed from behind me with a bayonet. I turned round and saw a party of soldiers coming down; I asked one the reason of his pushing at me; he damned my blood, and bid me stand out of their way; I said I would not, I was doing harm to no man, and would not stand aside for any one; they passed me, some on one side, some on the other. They came to the sentry-box, faced round and formed a circle. I spoke to some of the inhabitants to speak to Preston, to know what the matter was; somebody spoke to him, but what was said, I do not know. I saw Preston fall in betwixt the fourth and fifth man; the word was given fire! Immediately the right hand man fired; after that I pushed in towards them, and they run a bayonet at me and wounded me in my arm. Who was it struck you? The second man, the first gun was then fired, the second was not; the guns went off pretty quick. Was it the same soldier that struck you, pushed you in the arm? No; I was pushed twice in the arm by two different bayonets; I knocked off one of them with my stick, with the other I was wounded in my breast, the wound an inch long, through a double breasted jacket. Were no blows given before the guns were fired? No, not where I stood, and I saw two-thirds of the soldiers. What was the occasion of your rushing in upon them after the first gun was fired? All my end was to know who they were. Did you wonder what was the occasion of their firing? Yes, I did not know what their intention was. Did you see any insults offered the soldiers? No, none at all; I saw the right hand grenadier fall. Was it before or after he had fired? It was after. He fell on his backside.

Did you see any of the people that were killed? Yes, I saw the mulatto, and crossed to Quaker lane and there stepped over two more. Where did the mulatto man lay? By the gutter on the south side of it. Did you see any of them before they were killed? Not as I know of. What do you think was the occasion of the grenadier's falling? It was occasioned by his pushing at somebody that went in at Royal Exchange lane.

Samuel Hemmingway — sworn. Do you know any of the prisoners? Yes, several, there is Killroy I know particularly well. Did you ever hear Killroy make use of any threatening expressions against the inhabitants of this town? Yes, one evening I heard him say, he never would miss an opportunity, when he had one, to fire on the inhabitants, and that he had wanted to have an opportunity ever since he landed. How long was that before the 5th March? A week or fortnight, I cannot say which. Did you ever hear any of the rest threaten any thing? No. Who was present when this conversation passed? Mrs. Bouker, Mr. Apthorp's house keeper. Was any body else present? Only the negro boy. What gave occasion for this? He and I were talking about the town's people and the soldiers. Did he say it with any resentment? No, otherways than he would not miss an opportunity. Do you remember what conversation immediately preceded that? No. Was he in anger? No. Was Killroy in liquor or not? No. Had there any angry words passed betwixt him and you at that time? No, none at all. Was it in jocular talk? I do not know. I said he was a fool for talking so; he said he did not care. Had Killroy said that evening, that he had been at the ropewalks? No, he said nothing about the ropewalks. Was this conversation before or after the affray at the ropewalks? I cannot say.

Joseph Hiller — sworn. Do you know any of the prisoners? I do not. Was you in King street at the time of the firing on the evening of the 5th March? Yes. What did you observe? I came there about fifteen minutes before the soldiers came, I staid there till they came down, and remained there till the firing was over. Narrate what happened in relation to the sentry. I was at the north end of the town when the bells rung; when I came to the middle of the town I was told there was no fire, but a rumpus betwixt the soldiers and the inhabitants. I passed on, the bells still kept ringing. I came to Dock square and was informed much to the same purpose; there were some persons there, who told me it was dangerous to go up; they seemed to be like people that were afraid

to pass, because of the danger ; others were going up ; I went up ; when I got past the alley the street was very clear of people, I hardly saw anybody. I came to the Town-house, and saw a few lads, but no great number, I have often seen more collected for their diversion. How many people were there ? From twenty to thirty. I saw the sentry upon the steps of the Custom-house door, but I heard him say nothing, but he had his gun waving as if it was to defend himself, or to exasperate the people. I thought to speak to him, but I thought he might insult me, and therefore I declined ; I went in order to go away, and met the party coming down ; that made me stop, because when they got to the Custom-house there was a noise something like what they call cheers, and the people went more to the middle of the street ; after the soldiers had passed through them, I went down again ; as I passed before them, there were very few people ; I passed without the people, and inclined more to the Custom-house ; the greatest part of the soldiers were full to my view ; the people that were there, were collected in a body at the end of Royal Exchange lane, they did not go so high as Mr. Stone's house. Where did you stand ? I was walking right before them. They had their guns rested on their hips ; when I passed the last man on the left, the first gun was fired from the right ; as I judged, the time might be twenty seconds before the first gun was fired from the time they formed, in a short space there was another, and then very soon another, and then there was a short space of time again, before the last guns were fired. A little boy ran along and cried fire ! fire ! fire ! as people generally do when there is fire ; a soldier pointed his gun to him and fired, but did not hit him, he was the last but one on the left. Did the people appear to be passing off after the first gun ? I did not mind the first gun, I thought it was only powder to scare them ; but when the next was fired, they were a scattering. After the firing ceased, a little boy came and told us some persons were killed, I saw them lie in the street, but I did not imagine it was any persons killed, but that they had been scared and ran away. I saw great coats behind them : I saw nothing like what would produce any such consequences : I was not near the Custom-house and heard a noise like the cocking of a gun, but I did not see it before them, and said, do not be alarmed, the firing was in a manner clear, it was not a gun, but the noise of the cocking seemed to come from the Custom-house on to the left. How many

several were killed ; I then went home. Samuel Gray, when I saw him that night, was quite calm and had no stick.

Benjamin Burdick — sworn. Did you see any of these prisoners in King street the night of the 5th of March ? Not that I can swear to as they are dressed. I can recollect something of their faces, but cannot swear to them. When I came to King street, I went immediately up to one of the soldiers which I take to be that man who is bald on the head (pointing to Montgomery) ; I asked him if any of the soldiers were loaded, he said, yes. I asked him if they were going to fire, he said, yes, by the eternal God, and pushed at me with his bayonet, which I put by with what was in my hand. What was it ? A Highland broad sword. What occasion had you to carry it ? A young man that boarded with me, and was at the ropewalks, told me several of them had spite at him, and that he believed he was in danger. I had seen two soldiers about my house, I saw one of them hearkening at the window ; I saw him again near the house, and asked him what he was after ; he said he was pumping ship. Was it not you, says I, that was hearkening at my window last night ? what if it was, he said. I told him to march off, and he damned me, and I beat him till he had enough of it, and he then went off. The reason of carrying the sword was, they spied the young man in the lane, and dogged him, for he had been very active in the affray at the ropewalks, and they said they would sometime or other have satisfaction, and I looked upon myself to be liable to be insulted likewise. When alarmed by the cry of fire, and I had got below the house, my wife called after me, and said it is not fire, it is an affray in King street, if you are going take this, so I took it, and ran down, and I asked the soldier what I just now told you. I knocked the bayonet with what I had in my hand, another pushed at me, I struck his gun ; my face now towards the soldiers. I heard the first gun go off, and then the second gun went off. As I was looking to see if anybody was killed, I saw the tall man standing in a line with me. I saw him fall. Whereabouts was you when you hit the gun ? Nigh the gutter, about the middle of the party. How long had the bells been ringing before you came from home ? I thought it was 9 o'clock, and did not think any thing else, till somebody cried fire. Did you strike before the firing ? Yes. Did you strike as hard as you could ? Yes, and hit the lock of his gun, and if I had struck a little lower, I should have left a mark that I could have sworn to. Was the sword in your hand drawn ? I drew it when the soldier pushed at me, and struck at

him as I have mentioned. Which gun went off first? I took it to be the right hand man. Where did that soldier you struck at stand? I believe the fourth or fifth man from the corner of Exchange lane. How many soldiers were there? I did not count them, it appeared to me there were six or eight. The man that said he would fire by the eternal God, where did he stand? He was about the middle. Was you there when the first gun was fired? Yes. What was the immediate occasion of that? I do not know, I had only walked over from Quaker lane till I came to the soldiers, that was all the time I had. Did you see any thing extraordinary, to induce them to fire that gun? Nothing, but a short stick was thrown, which seemed to go clear over all their heads. I heard a clattering of their guns, but what was the occasion of it I do not know. Might not their iron ramrods occasion it? No, I suppose they knocked one gun against another in taking their places. When the mulatto man was dead, I went up and met Dr. Gardner and Mr. Brindley. I asked them to come and see the mulatto, and as we stooped to take up the man, the soldiers presented their arms again, as if they had been going to fire. Capt. Preston came, pushed up their guns, and said stop firing, do not fire. I went to them to see if I could know their faces again; Capt. Preston looked out betwixt two of them, and spoke to me, which took off my attention from them. From where was that stick thrown? From Royal Exchange lane, and it flew over their heads almost as high as the sign. What did you take to be the occasion of the soldiers answer to you? I do not know, without he was affronted at my asking the question of him. Did you see any body strike the soldiers before you struck with the sword? No, I had not time. What distance of time was there betwixt the first and second gun? A very short space, I cannot say exactly.

Robert Williams—sworn. Coming from Cornhill I went down to Dock square; I saw a number of people together; I heard there had been an affray by Murray's barrack. Somebody said you had better all go home; some went to the North end, some up Royal Exchange lane, I came up to Cornhill; when I got to the town-pump I heard the main-guard had drawn a party off and gone to the Custom-house; I ran down to the north side of the Town-house, and saw a number of people twenty or thirty, collected. I tried to press into the midst of them to know what they were about; I could not get in; I therefore stepped over the gutter, and saw the soldiers, seven or eight of them, by the sentry box. Some of the

people were leaning on their sticks, some of them with their hands in their bosoms, and some were whistling. Numbers were crowding to get in as I was. I had my eye on the right hand man. Somebody said, do not press on the soldiers; I repeated the same words, do not press on the soldiers; when I said that I saw something like a flash at my left, and heard the report of a gun, and the people opened from right to left; but I could not see where the gun was fired from; it made a noise like a pistol, and I imagined it was nothing but powder. As the people crowded to the lane, it took the view of the right hand soldiers from me, but I had a view of the left. I heard another gun go off, and saw a man fall. Where was the man when he fell? He was about a foot over the south side of the gutter. Was he nearer to the right than to the left of the soldier? They fired in a triangular manner. How near did they stand together? The width of a man asunder. I dropped on my knees, and saw the third gun go off, and then I saw a man who seemed to come upon his heel, and wind round a little and then fall on his back. The people were moving off, and the guns seemed to move as the people run. The fourth gun went off quickly after. Was the second gun fired from the first right hand man? The flash seemed to come from the second man from the right. Did the huzzaing increase, and a general pressing in upon the first gun being fired? No. Was there many sticks? I saw but a few. Was there any sticks thrown? No, I saw two or three snow balls, which seemed to come from a distance. Did the people stand close in with the soldiers' bayonets? No, they appeared to be two feet from the bayonets. Did you hear a noise like striking on the barrels of the guns? I did not. Did you hear a cry of the people, kill them, knock them over? No, I was not there above a minute, I saw no blows given by any body; just before the firing there was a huzzaing and whistling.

Bartholomew Kneeland — sworn. Where did you live the 5th March? With my sister, Mrs. Torrey, by the town pump. I heard the bells ring after nine, and went to the front door; I was followed by my sister and two others of the family; I stood there about five minutes, and saw a number of soldiers, about ten or a dozen, come towards the pump; they seemed to make a noise; one of them got nearly opposite to me, and hallooed, damn you, what do you do there? I made him no answer; he came up to me and pointed his naked bayonet at my breast, and held it there some time, and told me to get in; I told him to go along; he went towards the

post-office. Do you know what regiment he belonged to? To the twenty-ninth. Did he bid you get in when he asked you what you did there? Yes. In a little while I heard a volley of small arms, which I took to be in King street.

Nathaniel Thayer — sworn. On the evening of the 5th March, I heard a very great noise, my wife said you had better go to the door and see what the matter is; I went, and saw about twenty people I believe, coming through Boylston's alley, there was a terrible swearing, and they had clubs and swords and one thing and another; there came seven soldiers from the main guard without any coats on; driving along, swearing, cursing and damning like wild creatures, saying, where are they? cut them to pieces, slay them all. They came up to my door, I shut my door and went in, they went round the back lane to King street. This was after nine, before any guns were fired. Do you know if any of these prisoners were there? No, I cannot fix on any man. Had they any of them pouches on? I cannot say for the pouches; but they had no coats. Those people below at the alley cried fire! which I took to be a watch-word. Were those you saw before, soldiers or town's people? They came from the barracks, and they were both soldiers and town's people. How long were they there? Not two minutes, they went down towards the market, and came up to King street by the back lane.

Nathaniel Appleton — sworn. On the evening of the 5th of March, a little after nine, I was sitting in my house, I heard a considerable noise in the street, I listened a little, and found it continued, I went to the door, I found the chief of the noise was at the bottom of the street; I inquired the reason, I was told the soldiers and inhabitants were fighting; I waited at the door a minute or two, people were running down in twos and threes at a time; at length the noise subsided, and seemed to be down by Dock-square; I heard the bells ring and heard the cry of fire; I asked where it was? I was answered there was none, but the inhabitants and soldiers fighting. Deacon Marsh came out, and there came a party of soldiers from the southward, ten or twelve I think; they had short clothes, I think; I saw some whitesleeves amongst them with bayonets in their hands, but I apprehended no danger from them; I stood on the step of the door; they appeared to be pushing right down the street; when they got a few rods from the door, their course began to bend towards us, still I apprehended nothing but that they were coming to walk on the side of the way; then they lifted up their weapons, and I began to apprehend danger; they said something, I do not know what it was, but I went in

as fast as I could, and shut the door immediately. They were within half a foot of it; had it been open a second longer they would have had the command of the door, but I was too quick for them and bolted my door; went up chamber, looked out of my window, and saw people flying here and there like pigeons, and the soldiers running about like mad men in a fury till they got to the bottom of the street.

John Appleton — sworn. About nine I was sent on an errand into King street, I had my brother with me, I heard a noise, I run out of the shop where I was to see what was the matter, I went into the middle of the street, and saw some talking to the sentry, I thought they were going to quarrel and came away. Coming to Jenkins's alley, my brother with me, there came out about twenty soldiers with cutlasses in their hands; my brother fell and they run past him, and were going to kill me; I said, soldiers, spare my life; one of them said, no damn you, we will kill you all; he lifted his cutlass and struck at my head, but I dodged and got the blow on my shoulder. Was the cutlass drawn? I believe it was not, for it rattled on my shoulder as if it had been sheathed.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Marshall — sworn. I was at Col. Jackson's a few minutes after nine on the 5th of March. When I came out into Dock square, all was quiet, I saw no persons in the whole square. I came up Royal Exchange lane, I saw nobody there. I saw the sentry at the head of it in peace and quietness, nobody troubling him. I never saw King street more quiet in my life. I went into my house, where was a kinsman of mine; I asked him how he did, and while I was speaking the young man in the shop knocked for me; I went into the shop, and in a half a minute, I heard the cry of murder once or twice; there is mischief, said I, at a distance; so there is, said he; I opened the front door to see, I saw nobody. I heard a noise, which seemed to come from Rowe's barracks. I stopped a little space, and the first I saw enter King street, was a party from the main-guard, ten or twelve came rushing out violently; I saw their arms glitter by the moon light, hallooing damn them where are they, by Jesus let them come. Some of them turned into Pudding lane, and some went by the Town-house steps; I went in and told my family to keep themselves easy, for there was no disturbance near the house. I went to the door again, and saw a party about the head of Quaker lane, and they used much the same expressions as the aforesaid party, and hallooed fire. They passed over the way, and the shade of the moon light hindered me

to see if they went down Royal Exchange lane or went up towards the Town-house. Something strikes my mind, I am not positive now, but I think it was that night, there were a few boys round the sentry. I went and said, boys, you have no business with the sentry, go off, and they went off. I have often seen boys with the sentry, and heard words often. The bells were then ringing, and the people began to collect as they do at the cry of fire, and I thought it was fire. I had a mind to get my staff and go out, but I had a reluctance, because I had been warned not to go out that night; but while the people were collecting, I came to the door, and saw them gathering thick from all quarters, forty, fifty, or sixty. When the party came down, I thought it was no more than I had seen every day, I thought they had come to relieve the sentry, they seemed to be in a posture of defence, and came through the people. I saw no opposition. When they came up, they passed out of the moon light into the dark, so that I could not see them, but I wondered to find them tarry so long. I heard a gun go off, I thought it was an accident, but in a little time another gun went off, and a third and a fourth, pretty quick, and then the fifth. There seemed to be a small stop in their firing. I then had no concern, but before the smoke was well away, I saw the people dead on the ground. I saw no opposition when they were drawn up, the people were not near them; what opposition might be at the lane I could not perceive, because the box covered that from my view. Are you certain that the soldiers came from the main-guard? Yes, I am certain of it. You saw that party that fired, come from the main-guard, but the first party of ten or twelve, did they come out from the main-guard? Yes. How were they dressed? I could not see their dress, but I saw their arms glitter.

Six o'clock p. m., the court adjourned. Thursday, nine o'clock, the court met according to adjournment.

Joseph Crosswell — sworn. Next morning after the 5th of March, in King street, before the soldiers were apprehended, I saw Killroy. I have known him by sight almost ever since he hath been here. I saw his bayonet bloody, the blood was dried on five or six inches from the point. How near were you to the bayonet? About the same distance I am from the judges, viz: six feet. Was it shouldered? I forget the posture. Are you sure it was blood? It appeared to be covered from the point five or six inches; it appeared to me to be blood, and I thought then it was blood dried on.

James Carter — sworn. The next morning I observed the same with Mr. Crosswell; I do not know his name, but that's the man (pointing to Killroy), his gun was rested on his right arm. Did it appear to you to be covered from the point with blood? Yes, I am positive it was blood. How nigh was you to him? As nigh as I am to you, sir, viz : three feet off.

Jonathan Carey — sworn. Did you know young Maverick, who was killed by the firing in King street, on the 5th of March? Yes, very well. Did you see him that night? He was at my house that night at supper with some young lads, and when the bells rung, as we all thought for fire, he run out in order to go to it.

John Hill, Esq — sworn. Did you see any thing of the affray at the ropewalks? I saw a party of the soldiers near the ropewalks with clubs, ordered them to disperse, commanded the peace, told them I was in commission for the peace; they paid no regard to me or my orders, but cut an old man who was coming by, before my face, and some of them struck at me, but did not hit me. Were any of the prisoners among them? I do not know that they were.

The evidence for the crown being closed, Samuel Quincy, Esq., then addressed the court and jury, as follows :

May it please your honors, and you gentlemen of the jury : Having gone through the evidence on the part of the crown, it is my province to support the charge against the prisoners. The examination hath been lengthy, and from the nature of the transaction complex, and in some part difficult; I shall apply it as distinctly as I am able, without endeavoring to misrepresent or aggravate any thing to the prejudice of the prisoners on the one hand, or on the other to neglect any thing that justice to the deceased sufferers, the laws of my country, or the preservation of the peace of society demand. There are two things necessary to prove, which I mentioned in the opening of this cause, namely, the indentivity of the prisoners, that is, that they were that party of men who on the 5th of March last were in King street, and that they committed the facts mentioned in the indictments, and farther, gentlemen, the circumstances attending and aggravating the commission of those facts. As to the first point, to prove the indentivity of the prisoners, all of them have been sworn to, and most of them by more than one witness. To Killroy, gentlemen, you have Langford, Archibald and Brewer, who swear positively; and farther you have the evidence of Ferriter and Hemmingway. The one, of Killroy's being in the affray at the ropewalks and the other to his uttering a number of

malicious and threatening expressions in regard to the inhabitants of the town of Boston. To White, gentlemen, you have four more, Simpson, Langford, Bailey and Clark. To Montgomery, you have Bailey, Palmes, Bass, Danbrook, and Wilkinson. To Hartegan, you have Danbrook, and Simpson. To Wemms, you have Simpson, and Bridgham. To Carrol, Bailey and Danbrook. To Warren, Bridgham, Dodge and Simpson. Bridgham indeed expressed some doubt, and gave his reasons for it, which may be worthy of notice hereafter. To M'Cauley, you have Mr. Austin. And that Warren was at the ropewalks, you have also the testimony of Mr. Ferriter. All these witnesses, as I have mentioned them to you, have testified on oath to the several prisoners, that they were that evening in King street, and of the party; the next thing to be inquired into, gentlemen, is as to the facts. In order to ascertain these it will be necessary to have recourse to the testimony of the witnesses. I could have wished I had been able, after the fatigue of yesterday, to have arranged the evidence in the order of time as the facts took place; but not being able to do this, I must take them up as the witnesses were examined. I will, however, endeavor to state the facts in the best arrangement I can.

The first witness, Mr. Austin, says, that he was in King street that evening near the sentry-box which was placed at the Custom-house; that about quarter after nine he saw the party coming from the main-guard: when they got down to the sentry-box, they wheeled to the left and formed themselves round it; and in coming round M'Cauley pushed at him with his bayonet, damned him, and bid him to stand off; this was the first instance of their conduct. Mr. Austin was not particular who fired, his back being towards the soldiers when that happened. He says there were five or six guns fired; and he saw M'Cauley after the firing. These are the most material circumstances of his testimony. The next witness is Bridgham, who says he was in King street also; and the next morning when he went to the gaol to view the prisoners, he apprehended he had seen Warren in King street the evening before, but afterwards he saw a person that looked very like him belonging to the same regiment, which occasioned him to doubt whether he was the man or not; my remark upon this, is, it was probable that the first impressions made on his mind were the strongest, and therefore you cannot well doubt he was right in judging that Warren was in fact the person he saw the evening before; he saw also Wemms, the corporal, stationed on the left of the party betwixt him and the tall man; the

corporal was on the left entire, if so, gentlemen, Warren must have been the third man from the left in that situation ; there were a number of people, he says, round the party huzzaing, some having sticks ; his face was the other way when the first gun went off, he heard a noise like the clashing of guns, he saw Gray fall, and says the person that killed him, must have been near the centre of the party ; when the left man fired, there were but few in the street, they divided and were passing off ; the last man that fired, he says, levelled his piece, following a lad that was running down the street before he fired ; he also mentions a number of people coming down from the north side of the Town-house, collected as he supposed by bells, and not disposed to commit any injury whatsoever ; he did not apprehend himself or the soldiers in any danger from any thing he observed ; he says about seven guns fired, and there were about twelve people at that time before the party. These are the most material circumstances in his evidence. Dodge says, he saw Warren, but cannot swear to any of the rest, the man who fired first he thinks stood towards the left, about two from the corner, however he was over at Vernon's shop across the street, and perhaps not able to make so good observations as some others ; he saw about fifty people in the street, but he saw nothing in their hands ; he saw a number of snow balls thrown, but none as he observed with violence or in anger ; he saw the people near the party of soldiers, and they pushing at them with their bayonets ; he does not imagine there was any thing besides snow balls thrown. Clark the next witness, saw White the sentinel at his station just before nine o'clock, that he spoke to him, but saw no one at that time near or molesting him. Mr. Langford comes next, and this witness is perhaps as particular as any one witness on the part of the crown ; it appears by the relation of his evidence that he came down about nine o'clock as a watchman, in order to go to the watch-house next adjoining the Town-house ; when he came down, he was told the people and soldiers were fighting at Murray's barracks ; upon this, he took his course that way, but the matter being over by the time he got there, he returned to King street ; there were a number of boys round the sentinel, to whom he spoke and told him he need not fear, the boys would not hurt him ; soon after this the sentinel, without saying any thing to the people, went up the Custom-house steps and knocked at the door ; a person within opened it and said something, but what, the witness did not hear ; upon that the sentinel turned round, and pointed his piece at the people opposite to

"Some have been led into mistake by not well considering what the passion of malice is; they have construed it to be a rancor of mind lodged in the person killing, for some considerable time before the commission of the fact, which is a mistake arising from their not distinguishing between hatred and malice." And a little after, "Malice is a design formed of doing mischief to another: *cum quis data opera male agit*, he that designs and useth the means to do ill is malicious. 2 Inst. 42. He that doth a cruel act voluntarily, doth it of malice prepensed." 3 Inst. 62. Though, gentlemen, it happens on a sudden occasion as this was; if the act is in its nature wanton and cruel, the law will presume it be malicious unless that presumption is taken off by contrary evidence. Ferriter, who testified to the same person, tells you, he was remarkably active at the ropewalks amongst the rest of the soldiers; taking therefore all the circumstances of this testimony together, it must remove every sort of difficulty in your minds as to the purpose Killroy had at that time; it seems apparent that there were strong marks of malice in his heart; the person you can have no doubt of, the fact you can have no doubt of, nor can you, I think, doubt of the species of crime.

The next witness, who also testifies to Killroy's going down, and being one of the party, swears that he was about twenty feet from the party when the first gun was fired; that he also had been, previous to this at Murray's barracks when the affray happened there, and tells you the behavior of the soldiers in that scene. Brewer, another witness, also swears to Killroy. He saw the sentinel on the Custom-house steps; at that time there were about twenty people, boys, chiefly about fourteen, and some younger, round about him, but they made no great show; he saw the captain come down with the party, the sentinel at this time had his gun breast high; that while the witness was speaking to Monk (a young lad who was wounded), he lost sight of Preston and the guns went off; Monk complained of being shot, but Brewer apprehended it was nothing but powder, and that he was more frightened than hurt; the firing began at the right and extended to the corner man on the left. Killroy attacked this witness in the same manner M'Cauley did Austin, by pushing at him with his bayonet; a number were collected by the ringing of the bells, but he heard nothing particular in regard to abusive language; he saw no snow balls thrown, and when the soldiers came down, he heard some of the people crying fire, and that was the general cry; some crying fire because the bells rung, some, no doubt, fire to the soldiers, daring them to it;

but of this no great can be made in the present case. There were seven guns, he says, fired, he was certain as to the number, having counted them himself. He says further, he met Dr. Young in Dock square, and that he had a sword; the witness said, let every man go to his own home, and the doctor replied, that is the best way, the soldiers are gone to their barracks; perhaps something will be attempted to be made of this circumstance, and therefore I shall make an observation upon it. If you attend to the testimony of several of the witnesses, there were that evening in the streets at all parts of the town, a number of soldiers; they sallied out from Murray's barracks and everywhere with clubs, cutlasses, and other weapons of death; this occasioned a general alarm; every man therefore had a right, and very prudent it was to endeavor to defend himself if attacked; this accounts for the reason of Dr. Young or any one inhabitant of the town having a sword that evening; the doctor surely could not be supposed to have had any intention of mischief, because the same witness tells you his cry was, the soldiers were gone to their barracks, and go every man to his own home. Mr. Bailey, the next witness, testifies as to the identity of some of the party, that there were Montgomery, Carrol and White there; that he placed himself at the post by the Custom-house, and stood there all the time; that there were about twenty boys, some fourteen years old, and some under that: he was near the sentinel when the party came down; Carrol pointed at his breast with his bayonet, and White said, do not hurt him; that Montgomery discharged his piece first; he thinks it was about half a minute before the second gun went off; the grenadier's gun, he says, was struck out of his hand by some person near him, and that he recovered it, and then fired; that Carrol was the next but one to him: he imagines, gentlemen, that Montgomery killed Attucks; Attucks was about fifteen feet from him over the gutter. He continued in his station at the corner from the time of the party's coming down till all was over; he did not apprehend himself or the soldiers in danger, from clubs, sticks, snow balls, or anything else; he saw the person that struck Montgomery, as he supposed, at the corner of Royal Exchange lane; he was asked if Attucks was the person, he answered no. From this witness you ascertain, gentlemen, that Montgomery fired first, and that he was on the right wing of the party.

The next witness is Mr. Palmes; he saw the sentry, and nobody near him; He had come from Murray's barracks, and hearing a disturbance in King street, he was told he had better not go down;

he said I will, and try to make peace; he also saw Montgomery there; the stick that struck Montgomery was thrown, as he apprehended; Montgomery stepped back and then fired; he thinks he heard seven or eight guns, but he did not count them, and it was seven or eight seconds between the first and second gun; as the last gun went off, Montgomery pushed at him with his bayonet and he struck him with his cane, and struck the gun down; the bayonet stuck in the snow, and the gun fell out of his hand; Mr. Palmes at this time slipt and fell, but quickly recovered himself; Montgomery attempted again to push him with his bayonet, and he threw his cane at him and run; not satisfied with this, Montgomery attempted to push him a third time, and in that attempt he slipt and fell, and thereby gave Palmes an opportunity to get out of his way, or else he says he had been run through the body; from the testimony of this witness, you have further proof that Montgomery was the person who fired first; that after firing, he continued to discover marks of malice and malevolence, by pushing with his bayonet, and endeavoring to destroy not only Mr. Palmes, but all around him. Next comes Mr. Danbrook; he saw there Hartegan, Montgomery, and Carrol. Here is another witness to three of the party; it was about a quarter after nine when he came up; he stood about ten or twelve feet from Montgomery; he saw no stick strike him, but a little stick he says, flew over their heads, which he took to be a piece of rattan; he was looking on Montgomery when he fired; this is another evidence as to the fact of firing, upon which, the witness thinks, two men fell; if that was the case, there was execution indeed; by the discharge of one gun two persons killed on the spot! He did not hear the second gun, but supposes, that by one of the guns Attucks fell, he stooped to see if the mulatto was dead, then turned round and saw another man fall; Attucks at that time was near him, at his left, leaning on his stick; that circumstance I would have you keep in your minds, gentlemen, that you may remember it when you have the whole evidence together. Jedediah Bass is the next witness; he came up Royal Exchange lane; when he got into King street, he saw Montgomery there; here, gentlemen, is another witness as to the identity of one of the prisoners, and the witness saw him push his bayonet at a man that stood near him; he drew back into the lane, and in a minute Montgomery fired; the number of guns he took to be six, but did not count them; the people began on the firing of the first gun to run, some one way and some another. As he came up Dock square, the people were say-

testimony you have further express evidence of the fact of firing, that it came from the right, and from thence followed on to the left; he did not see the persons who were killed, therefore there is nothing in his evidence relating to that.

From the next witness, Mr. Simpson, you have proof of White, Wemms, Warren and Hartegan, four of the prisoners, that they were all of the party that evening; and after relating a number of minute circumstances, he swears to the discharge of eight guns, which if you give credit to his testimony, will prove to you that the whole party fired; from him you have also further evidence of the killing Attucks, Gray and Caldwell. Mr. Fosdick deposes, that upon his going down King street, the first salutation he had, was the pressing of soldiers behind him with the points of their bayonets, crying out, damn your blood, stand out of the way. This, gentlemen, was the conduct of the party as they came down a long. From Mr. Fosdick also you have evidence of their manœuvres both before and after they formed; when the first gun was fired, the second man from the right pushed his bayonet at him, and wounded him in the breast, you saw, gentlemen, the mark in court: before this two different men pierced him in the arm and elbow quite to the bone; here, gentlemen, were three thrusts given to a person innocently passing down upon the cry of fire? He knew not, as he swears to you, what was the occasion of the party's coming down. The right hand grenadier fell after he had fired, occasioned by pushing at a person who went down Royal Exchange lane; this probably was Mr. Palmes, in whose evidence if you remember, you have this circumstance related; on his pushing at him the third time, Montgomery's foot slipped, which gave him an opportunity to escape down the lane. Hemminway, the next witness, swears, that being in company with Killroy, he heard him say he never would miss an opportunity to fire on the people of the town, for he had wanted it ever since he landed; that Killroy was not then in liquor nor appeared to be in anger; he told him he was a fool for saying so; he said, I do not care, I will not miss an opportunity for all that; these expressions, gentlemen, speak for themselves, they are of such a nature as you cannot but draw from them the temper of the man's heart who spoke them, which you will consider at your leisure. Mr. Hiller came from the north end, was told there was no fire, but the soldiers were insulting the inhabitants; a number of people in Dock square seemed afraid to go up to King street, another circumstance which accounts for the appearance of the inhabitants, at that

struck his gun ; he saw nothing flung but a small stick, which hit nobody ; as he was stooping to take up the dead, they cocked their guns and presented at him again ; thus you see the same disposition continued, they were aiming to push at every body round about them ; and after they had killed these persons, they were not satisfied with that, but attempted to push those that were taking them away. Mr. Williams who was next sworn, hath nothing material in his testimony, but that of the guns following the people as they ran, after the first gun was fired ; that seven guns were fired, that he saw no sticks or snow balls fall near them, that all the snow balls he did see seemed to be light, and not hard.

It has been asked from the bench, whether there may not be voluntary manslaughter ? I readily grant there may : it has also been observed, that homicide which includes murder, must be committed with coolness and deliberation ; I allow it, and my application of this rule is, that it comes within the evidence you have of the particular facts related by the witnesses with regard to Killroy ; there is no manner of doubt with me, but the fact was done in the manner which the law calls *sedato animo* ; he was doing a deliberate action, with a cool and calm mind ; it appears, if you believe Langford, he was not molested ; it appears the person he killed, and at whom he aimed, and the person whose clothes he pierced with his bayonet, were standing peaceably, one leaning on a stick, and the other with his arms folded. After the witnesses we have gone through, a number of gentlemen were examined, most of whom lived in Cornhill, who have testified to the conduct of the soldiers that evening the affair happened. I will not take them in order, for I apprehend, by recurring to Colonel Marshall first, the rest will come in more naturally ; he says, he came from Colonel Jackson's in Dock square, about a quarter after nine o'clock ; that the street was quite still, nobody passing through Dock square ; he came up to his own house next the Custom-house ; he passed the sentinel, and there was nobody near him ; King street was quite still, fewer people passing than he had usually seen on such a fine night ; he went into his own house, and soon after heard a distant cry of murder, what part of the street it came from he did not know. He, gentlemen, you will remember, intimated also this circumstance, that he had been warned not to go out that evening ; this gave him an apprehension there was some mischief to be betwixt the soldiers and the inhabitants ; he mentioned it to the person in the shop, and went out ; looking towards the guard house, he saw a number

at by a party of soldiers, nay ruffians, with cutlasses, he innocently crying, soldiers, spare my life ! No damn you we will kill you all ; or words to that purpose, attended with a blow, was the answer the little victim received ! what can indicate malice if this does not ? cruelty almost equal to that of Pharaoh or Herod. I remember at the last trial, my brother Adams made this observation, that " Man is a social creature, that his feelings, his passions, his imaginations are contagious." I am sure if in any instance it is so, here was food enough for such passions, such imaginations to feed upon. But, gentlemen, as it does not immediately relate to the prisoners, all the use I mean to make of it is, to show you that from the conduct and appearance of the soldiery, in different parts of the town, the inhabitants had reason to be apprehensive they were in danger of their lives ; children and parents, husbands and wives, masters and servants, had reason to tremble one for another. This apprehension, together with the ringing of the bells, collected numbers of people in different quarters, as is commonly the case when there is any appearance of fire ; and the centre of the town, when there is a doubt where fire is, becomes naturally the place of rendezvous : this accounts for the number of people that were there, and for some having sticks and canes. I mention this only to take off the force any evidence or pretence that may be made, that there was an intention of the people to assault, or as it has been expressed, swallow up the soldiers.

I have now gone through the evidence on the part of the crown ; in support of the charge against the prisoners, I shall make a very few observations, and leave it with the prisoners and their counsel to make their defense, and Mr. Paine who is on the side of the crown with me, to close the cause. I think, gentlemen, upon the whole evidence, you can in the first place, have no doubt but that all the prisoners at the bar were of that party of soldiers headed by Capt. Preston, who went down to the Custom-house on the 5th March, the evening mentioned in the indictments ; that the five persons named in those indictments were killed by some one or other of that party, but who they were that killed those several persons, may not be precisely ascertained, except in the case of Killroy, against whom I think you have certain evidence. It is a rule of law, gentlemen, when the fact of killing is once proved, every circumstance alleviating, excusing, or justifying, in order to extenuate the crime must be proved by the prisoners, for the law presumes the fact malicious, until the contrary appears in evidence.

lege, the grand question then to be determined, will be, whether such matters so proved, do, in law, extenuate, excuse or justify. The decision of this question belongs to another department, namely, the court. This is law so well known and acknowledged, that I shall not now detain you by a recital of authorities, but only refer to Judge Foster's crown law, where this point is treated with precision, and fixed beyond controversy. It may not be amiss, however, to assure you, that as certain as the cognizance of facts is within your jurisdiction, as certain does the law, resulting from these facts, in cases of the present kind, seem to reside solely in the court; unless cases where juries, under the direction of the court, give general verdicts, may be denominated exceptions.

I take it, that, in the cause now before us, it will not be contested, that five persons were unfortunately killed, at the time the indictments charge; and this case will naturally enough divide itself into three main divisions of inquiry. I. Whether any homicide was committed? II. By whom was it committed? III. Is there any thing appearing in evidence, which will justify, excuse, or extenuate such homicide, by reducing it to that species of offence called manslaughter? Before we enter upon these inquiries, permit me, gentlemen, to remind you of the importance of this trial, as it relates to the prisoners. It is for their lives! If we consider the number of persons now on trial, joined with many other circumstances which might be mentioned, it is by far the most important this country ever saw. Remember the ties you are under to the prisoners and even to yourselves. The eyes of all are upon you. Patience in hearing this cause is an essential requisite; candor and caution are no less essential. It is tedious and painful to attend so lengthy a trial; but remember the time which has been taken up by the crown in the opening. By every bond of humanity and justice, we claim an equal indulgence; nay, it is of high importance to your country, that nothing should appear on this trial to impeach our justice or stain our humanity. And here, let me remind you of a notion, which has certainly been too prevalent, and guard you against its baneful influence. An opinion has been entertained by many among us, that the life of a soldier was of very little value; of much less value than others of the community. The law, gentlemen, knows no such distinction; the life of a soldier is viewed by the equal eye of the law, as estimable as the life of any other citizen. I cannot any other way account for what I mention, but by supposing that the indigence and poverty of a sol-

certain measures were adopted by the British parliament, which gave a general alarm to this continent. Measures were alternately taken, in Great Britain, that awakened jealousy, resentment, fortitude, and vigilance. Affairs continued long fluctuating. A sentiment universally prevailed, that our dearest rights were invaded. It is not our business here to inquire, touching these delicate points. These are concerns, which however interesting or important in themselves, we must keep far away from us, when in a court of law. It poisons justice, when politics tincture its current. I need not inform you, how the tide rose, as we were advancing towards the present times. The general attention became more and more roused—people became more alike in opinion and practice. A vast majority thought all that was dear was at stake—sentiments of liberty—property—ignominious bondage—all conspire to increase the ferment. At this period the troops land. Let us here pause, and view the citizen and soldier. The causes of grievance being thus spread far and wide, the inhabitants viewed the soldiery as called in, foreign from their prime institution, to force obedience to acts, which were, in general, deemed subversive of natural, as well as constitutional freedom. With regard to the universal prevalence of ideas of this kind, it does not fall within our present plan, to give you direct, positive evidence. It would be too foreign to the present issue, though pertinent enough, when considered as a clue to springs and motives of action, and as an additional aid to form a just judgment in our present inquiry. You, gentlemen, who come from the body of the county, are presumed to know these facts, if they are true; nay, their notoriety must be such, provided I am not mistaken in my conjecture, that the justice of my observation on this matter, must be certainly confirmed by your own experience. I presume not in this, or any other matter of fact, to prescribe to you; if these sentiments are wrong, they ought to have no influence; if right, they ought certainly to have their due weight.

I say, gentlemen, and appeal to you for the truth of what I say, that many on this continent viewed their chains as already forged, they saw fetters as prepared, they beheld the soldiers as fastening, and riveting for ages, the shackles of their bondage. With the justness of these apprehensions, you and I have nothing to do in this place. Disquisitions of this sort, are for the senate, and the chamber of council—they are for statesmen and politicians, who take a latitude in thoughts and actions; but we, gentlemen, are confined in our excursions, by the rigid rules of law. Upon the

real, actual existence of these apprehensions, in the community, we may judge — they are facts falling properly within our cognizance — and hitherto may we go, but no further. It is my duty and I ought to impress it on your minds, and you, gentlemen, ought to retain the impression. You are to determine on the facts coming to your knowledge. You are to think, judge, and act, as jurymen, and not as statesmen. Matters being thus circumstanced, what might be expected. No room was left for cordiality and friendship. Discontent was seated on almost every brow. Instead of that hospitality, that the soldier thought himself entitled to, scorn, contempt and silent murmurs were his reception. Almost every countenance lowered with a discontented gloom, and scarce an eye, but flashed indignant fire. Turn and contemplate the camp. Do we find a more favorable appearance? The soldier had his feelings, his sentiments and his characteristic passions also. The constitution of our government has provided a stimulus for his affections; the pride of conscious virtue, the sense of valor, the point of honor. The law had taught him to think favorably of himself,¹ had taught him to consider himself, as peculiarly appointed for the safeguard and defence of his country. He had heard, that he put not off the citizen when he entered the camp; but because he was a citizen, and wished to continue so he made himself for a while a soldier. How stinging was it to be stigmatized, as the instrument of tyranny and oppression! how exasperating to be viewed, as aiding to enthrall his country! He felt his heart glow with an ardor, which he took for a love of liberty and his country, and had formed to himself no design fatal to its privileges. He recollected, no doubt, that he had heretofore exposed himself for its service. He had bared his bosom in defence of his native soil, and as yet felt the smart of wounds received in conflict for his king and country. Could that spirit, which had braved the shafts of foreign battle, brook the keener wounds of civil contest? The arrows which now pierced him, pierced as deep and rankled more, than those of former times. Is it rational to imagine much harmony could long subsist?

We must take human nature as we find it, and not vainly imagine that all things are to become new, at such a crisis. There are an order of men in every commonwealth who never reason, but always act from feelings. That their rights and liberties were filched away one after another, they had often been told. They had been taught

¹ *Blackstone's Commentaries*, i, 407.

by those whom they believed, that the axe was now laid to the root of the tree, and one more stroke completed its fall. It was in vain to expect to silence, or subdue these emotions by reasons, soothings, or dangers. A belief, that nothing could be worse than the calamities which seemed inevitable, had extended itself on all sides, and arguments drawn from such sources had little influence. Each day gave rise to new occurrences which increased animosities. Heart burnings, heats and bickerings became more and more extensive. Reciprocal insults soured the temper, mutual injuries embittered the passions. Can we wonder, that when everything tended to some important action, the period so soon arrived? Will not our wonder be increased to find the crisis no sooner taking place when so many circumstances united to hasten its approach? To use an allusion somewhat homely, may we not wonder that the acid and the alkali, did not sooner ferment? A thought here imperceptibly forces itself on our minds, and we are led to be astonished that persons so discordant in opinion, so opposite in views, attachments and connections, should be stationed together. But here, gentlemen, we must stop. If we pursue this inquiry, at this time and in this place, we shall be in danger of doing great injustice. We shall get beyond our limits. The right of quartering troops in this province must be discussed at a different tribunal. The constitutional legality, the propriety, the expediency of their appointment, are questions of state, not to be determined nor even agitated by us in this court. It is enough for us if the law takes notice of them when thus stationed; if it warrants their continuance; if it protects them in their quarters. They were sent here by that authority which our laws know; they were quartered here, as I take it, agreeable to an act of the British parliament; they were ordered here by your sovereign and mine. I expect hereafter to be more particular on this head.

Let me here take a method very common with another order of men. Let me remind you of what is not your duty. Gentlemen, great pains have been taken by different men with different views, to involve the character, the conduct and reputation of the town of Boston, in the present issue. Boston and its inhabitants have no more to do with this cause than you or any other members of the community. You are, therefore, by no means to blend two things so essentially different, as the guilt or innocence of this town and the prisoners together. The inhabitants of Boston, by no rules of law, justice or common sense, can be supposed answerable for the

the parliament of Britain? What more disrespectful of our common sovereign, than to assume the sword of justice, and become the avengers of either public or private wrongs? Though the soldiers who appeared in the earlier part of the evening, in Cornhill, acted like barbarians and savages they had now retired, and were now confined in their barracks; what though an impertinent boy had received unjustifiable correction from the sentinel; the boy, and the persons in Cornhill, must have recourse only to the law for their redress. Courts of law are styled *vindices injuriarum*, the avengers of injuries, and none others are to assume this prerogative. The law erects itself as the supreme, dernier resort, in all complaints of wrong; and nothing could more essentially sap our most important interests, than any countenance to such dangerous encroachments on the domains of municipal justice.

But finally, to finish with the justly celebrated Farmer. "Hot, rash, disorderly proceedings injure the reputation of a people as to wisdom, valor, and virtue without procuring the least benefit. Thus have you the sense of this great authority with us. And let me ask all those, who have thought the cause of their country connected with the agents of the assembly in King street, whether the proceedings of that unhappy night, were hot, rash, or disorderly. If they were, have they not, in the opinion of this great friend of liberty, injured our reputation, as to wisdom, valor, and virtue; and that too, without procuring the least benefit? Who then would sacrifice his judgment and his integrity, to vindicate such proceedings? To what purposes the soldiers were sent; whether it was a step warranted by sound policy or not, we shall not inquire; we are to consider the troops, not as the instruments for wresting our rights, but as fellow citizens, who being to be tried by a law, extending to every individual, claim a part in its benefits, its privileges, its mercy. We must steel ourselves against passions, which contaminate the fountain of justice. We ought to recollect, that our present decisions will be scanned, perhaps through all Europe. We must not forget, that we ourselves will have a reflective hour, an hour, in which we shall view things through a different medium—when the pulse will no longer beat with the tumults of the day—when the conscious pang of having betrayed truth, justice, and integrity, shall bite like a serpent and sting like an adder. Consider, gentlemen, the danger which you, and all of us are in, of being led away by our affections and attachments. We have seen the blood of our fellow men flowing in the streets. We have been

of the prisoners at the bar. Many things yet exist sufficient to keep alive the glow of indignation. I have aimed at securing you against the catching flame. I have endeavored to discharge my duty, in this respect: What success will follow those endeavors, depends on you, gentlemen. If being told of your danger will not produce caution, nothing will. If you are determined in opinion it is in vain to say more; but if you are zealous inquirers after truth; if you are willing to hear with impartiality; to examine and judge for yourselves; enough has been said to apprise you of those avenues at which the enemies of truth and justice are most likely to enter, and most easily to beset you.

Gentlemen of the jury. I shall now, for argument's sake only, take it for granted, that the fact of killing had been proved upon all the prisoners; you are sensible this is not really true; for as to this point there are several of the prisoners upon whom this fact is not fixed. But as I shall hereafter take occasion to consider the distinct case of each prisoner, as he is affected by the evidence, I at present choose, to avoid confusion, and apply myself to the full strength of the crown; and, upon a supposition, that all the prisoners were answerable for the act of any one, see how the prisoners are chargeable, by the evidence already offered, with the crime of murder: or rather endeavor to point out to you those facts appearing by the evidence on the crown side, which will amount, in law, to a justification, an excuse, or, at least, an extenuation of their offence. For we say, that give the evidence for the king its full scope and force, and our offence is reduced, at least to manslaughter: in which case, we claim the privilege of that law, by the sentence of which, if guilty we must suffer the pains of death—a privilege we can never again claim—a privilege, that by no means implies exemption from all punishment: the offender becomes liable to imprisonment, for a year—incurs a forfeiture of all goods and chattels; and, till he receives the judgment of law, is to all intents a felon, subject to all the disabilities and other incidents of a felon. Without taking up time, in attending and discussing points, no way pertinent to the present issue; without a tedious recapitulation of circumstances, with which, I take it, we have no more concern, than either of you, gentlemen; I say, passing over all these matters as foreign to this trial; let us state evidence appearing even from the crown witnesses. These witnesses (whose testimony I shall not consider in the order they were produced), inform you, that in the former part of the evening a number of sol-

the inattention of some, and the forgetfulness of others; from the tumult, fright, confusion and passions in the scene, he made such deductions as might account for the contrariety and seeming incompatibility of the evidence. He next very particularly stated the evidence for the prisoners, as he had been instructed it would turn out on examination; and as he opened his evidence, he carefully remarked its conformity to, and connection with, many parts of that already exhibited by the counsel for the king. He then called the witnesses who swore as follows:]

James Crawford — sworn. Did you observe on the evening of the 5th of March last, any of the inhabitants armed, or any commotions in the street before the firing? On the night of the 5th of March last, a little after dark, as I went home, I met uncommon numbers of people with sticks; at Calef's corner there were more than a dozen inhabitants; I met some also in Quaker lane, and by Mr. Dalton's, going towards King street; I looked upon it to be more than what was common. Their sticks looked not to be common walking canes, but pretty large cudgels.

Archibald Gool — sworn. Did you observe any such commotions at that time? Going over the swing bridge, the evening of the 5th of March, I saw people running from all corners, with sticks and instruments in their hands; I being a stranger was afraid to go home; when I came to Faneuil Hall I met with a young man, he said he would conduct me home; as I came to Green's lane I met great numbers, twenty or thirty together, and the streets were as full of commotion as ever I saw in my life. What sort of sticks were they that they had? Uncommon sticks, like what are pulled out of hedges. What part of the town was you in when you first noticed these commotions? I was crossing the swing bridge. This was before any bells rang.

Archibald Wilson — sworn. Give the court and jury an account of the transactions in Dock square, on the evening of the 5th March last. On that evening I was in company with some gentlemen in Mr. William Hunter's house near Dock square; a certain gentleman came in, and asked how we came to be sitting there when there was such trouble betwixt the soldiers and inhabitants; this was between 8 and 9 o'clock. Some of the company went and looked out of the window at the foot of Exchange lane; I came into the vendue room and went to the balcony, there were so many in it I was afraid it would fall down; I withdrew from thence and looked out of the window; I saw a great number of people come from the north end;

they made two or three sundry attacks up that lane where the barracks which are called Murray's or Smith's barracks were. How were they armed that came from the north end? They had sticks or staves, I do not know what they are called. Was it a moon light night? I do not remember of seeing the moon, but it was very light. What number of persons did you see in Dock square? I cannot say, I judge there might be about two hundred in all; they left the square and went three different ways, some up the main street, some up Royal Exchange lane, and some up the other lane; they gave two or three cheers for the main-guard; about the space of five or six minutes after the cheers I withdrew from that house and went up Royal Exchange lane; and when I was about the middle of the lane the guns went off. I turned and came down the lane and went home. Did you hear the bells ring? I heard the bells ring, but what time it was I do not know. Was it before you went up the lane? Yes. Did numbers cry for the main-guard, or but one or two? Numbers did. They also cried fire. I said it was very odd to come to put out the fire with sticks and bludgeons.

William Hunter—sworn. I was in my own house, and Mr. Wilson, the former witness, with me; we heard a noise, and Mr. Mitchelson came in, and told us there was a disturbance amongst the inhabitants and soldiers; I went to the vendue balcony, and saw great numbers coming up from the north end, with large sticks in their hands; most of them I saw went in parcels up to the barracks, and then came down in numbers. This they did several times, as they gathered from the north end. Were the bells ringing? I do not remember; a gentleman came up with a red cloak, they gathered round him, and he stood in the middle of them, and they were all very quiet; he spoke to them a little while and then he went off, and they took off their hats and gave three cheers for the main-guard; they went up Royal Exchange lane as fast as they could, I went after them, and some of the company at my house went up the lane also. Was the man who spoke to these people a tall or short man? Pretty tall. How was he dressed? He had a white wig and red cloak, and after his talking a few minutes to them, they made huzzas for the main-guard.

David Mitchelson—sworn. I am the person that came up stairs and told the witness examined before me, that there was a disturbance in the street. The whole I have to say is this: Coming home that evening from a friend's house in Fore street, I called at a house in Union street; turning the corner of Fore street I heard a noise

which drew my attention immediately, it seemed to come from the post-office, or thereabouts; immediately I went to see what the matter was. At the bottom of Royal Exchange lane, I asked a man that was at a distance what the matter was? He said it was a squabble betwixt the inhabitants and soldiers; I then stood at the bottom of the lane; I had not long stood there, till I was obliged to go away; the party, engaged with the soldiers, having been routed, as I thought, came rushing down towards where I stood. I went into Mr. Hunter's, found some gentlemen there; I told them they were very quiet indeed, considering there was such a number of people in the street. We went into the balcony and stood there to see the transactions below, and the only thing material I can recollect that passed was this: I saw a pretty large number of people assembled together, drawn there, I apprehended, by the noise of them that were first engaged with the soldiers. It was proposed by several of them, to call out fire; fire was called several times, and then the bells were set a ringing. This drew a great concourse of people, not knowing but it was fire. The greatest part had sticks of various sorts; they made several attempts to get up a lane leading to Murray's barracks, but I suppose meeting with opposition there they came down as if they had been pursued. After making several such attempts, they assembled in various little knots, with various leaders, I suppose every party had a leader. I heard them propose, let us go up and attack the main-guard. Recollect the words as near as you can. I cannot recollect the precise words, but they were to that very effect. Some of them went up Royal Exchange lane, part of them through the other lane (called Boylston's alley) and part up Cornhill. Who led the party that went up Cornhill? I cannot tell, it was not light enough; and the confusion together I could not tell which was leader or which was follower. Did the bells ring then? Yes. What bells? I do not know what bells they were. Did you notice if the largest party went up Cornhill? Yes, they did. After they went from that place of the street which I could see from the balcony, the street was then particularly clear of them, except the people coming from Union street and the other streets. Anxiety to know what might happen in King street, led me to take my hat and go and see. When I was about half way up the lane, the guns were fired, and I saw the flashes of some of them. I then turned and came down. How many people do you imagine were assembled in Dock square, when the greatest number were together? I imagine two hundred. Did you see a man there with a red

cloak and white wig? Yes, he made a considerable figure there. Was he in the attitude of speaking, and they of attention? Yes. Could you hear what he said to them? No, but after he had harangued them about three minutes, they huzzaed for the main guard.

John Short—sworn. Give the court and jury an account of any commotions you saw that evening. The evening of the 5th March, after the nine o'clock bell had rung, I heard the bells ring again, I supposed for fire; the people in the neighborhood asked where it was; I said I would go and see; I went up as far as Faneuil Hall, and to Mr. Jackson's shop; there were a number of people in Cornhill at the time; I immediately came down again, and went on board an oyster boat; staid there about a quarter of an hour, and heard the guns off. Did you see anybody at the market take out the feet and break the stalls? No, I did not. Did you see any collection of people there? Yes, I asked what was the matter; I was told a soldier had hurt an oyster man. Did you see a number of people with anybody at their head? I did not.

Benjamin Davis—sworn. The evening of the 5th of March, I spent at the north end; a little after nine I left the house to go home; I live in Green's lane, and my nearest way lay through Dock square; I heard a number of people and great noises. I soon found it was a quarrel; I stopped at the corner of Jenkins's lane some time; I saw the people collected close to Boylston's alley, and learned that it was the town's people and soldiers quarreling; I plainly heard that the sound was like people fighting with clubs. Two young men came up to me, and said, will you go and help us to fight the soldiers? I said no, I do not intend to; one of them had a cloak, and threw it off into my arms, and then said, if you will not go, hold my cloak, and went away with the other, inquiring where were any clubs or cord wood sticks; they halloed fire! fire! And that collected a few people, about one dozen or so; presently the little knots of people passed up the passage way by the pump, and there was a general run down the street as fast as they could run; I went into Mrs. Elliot's gate, and I saw seven, eight, or ten soldiers run up the alley that leads from her house to King street; they had something in their hands, whether it was clubs or other weapons, I cannot tell; whether the bells had begun to ring before that I cannot say; it was the Brick meeting bell I first heard; I staid in Mrs. Elliot's till the bells were done ringing, I left the cloak with her. Which way were these nine or ten soldiers going? They came down from the alley by the barracks, and run up Jenkins's alley by

Mrs. Elliot's house ; I passed through this alley and went into King street, and saw some with buckets ; the engine was in King street, but nobody with it. I went up by the north side of the Town-house and saw several knots of people collected, some at Jackson's corner, some by the Town-house, all round in little knots ; I went from one knot to another, to see if I could learn what the matter was ; I walked to the south side of the Town-house, and the next thing I heard, was huzzaing in King street, and then these little knots that were collected, answered the huzza, and went down towards King street ; I went by the south side of the Town-house, and stopped at Mr. Price's office, and had an opportunity of seeing what passed on the other side of the way. Col. Marshall, I think, must be mistaken in what he says relative to the shade of the moon's being on the north side, for I remember well, I went to the south side of the Town-house, on purpose that I might be in the shade, and see more clearly what was doing on the opposite side of the way. I saw the sentinel standing with his back to the Custom-house door, and a number of people round him, boys and men. Was the sentry in the shade ? No, I saw him very plain standing on the Custom-house steps. I heard a considerable noise, the boys were laughing and saying fire ! and why do you not fire ? I saw the sentinel bring his piece upon a level as if to fire, and the people gave back, and he put it up again. I found the numbers were increasing, and while I was standing there, two men, without hats on, came up to the main-guard, and said, you must send assistance directly, or the sentry will be murdered ; the officer I observed was quite a young officer and there were a number of soldiers standing with their watch coats on ; whether they or any soldiers went into the main-guard I cannot say ; I heard very soon the word given, " Guard," and bid take off their watch coats ; there came out about seven, I think their guns were not shouldered, but they had them in their right hands, walked across the street, and took their stand near the sentry box, but whether in a half moon or circle I cannot tell ; the people crowded round them ; I heard a great deal of confused noise, a general confusion of noises, and there I stood till the guns were fired. Did these men, one of which gave you the cloak, go towards the market ? Yes. Did you hear a noise like the breaking of the stalls ? No.

Shubael Hewes — sworn. Give the court and jury an account of what you saw in the streets, on the 5th of March last. I spent the evening with an acquaintance near the Town dock ; sitting in the

room, the master of the house came into the room, and said, fire was cried, and the bells a ringing; as I belonged to the engine, I was the first out of the door, with my surtout and stick; when I came out, I saw a man running to where the porters stand; I thought I should meet our engine coming down the lane or Cornhill, and when I came round by the market, I saw across the market a number of people coming from the northward; I thought the fire was out, and that it had been at the north end. I stopt by Col. Jackson's a considerable time; at last somebody came along; I asked where is the fire, they said there is no fire but a dispute betwixt the inhabitants and soldiers by Murray's barracks; I moved down again and stopped where I had before; the street was full as usual when fire is cried; at last I saw a number of young people get foul of the stalls in the market, pulling out the legs of them; I do not remember whether I said any thing to them or not; I staid there a while, and saw no disturbance, nor heard a great noise; the man who was with me said, we have no business with the soldiers nor with their disputes; and we returned to the place we came from, and staid there till the guns were fired. Where did they come from that got foul of the stalls? Some from the northward, and some by Hubbard's warehouse. How many were there of them? Six or seven.

James Sellerig — sworn. Was you at Mr. Hunter's house, the 5th of March last? I was that evening there in company with some gentlemen, and to the best of my remembrance betwixt eight and nine o'clock; some of the company said there is some noise in the street; Mr. Hunter said it is an alley that there is noise enough in very often. A gentleman soon after came in and said there is something bad in the street, you had as good go and see what it is; three of the company went to the balcony, I went to the window fronting the street. I saw considerable numbers of people coming from the north end, all armed, or the greatest part of them, in the same manner, with white sticks. They made attacks on the barracks, and were always drove back; always when a fresh party came from the north part of the town, they make a new attack; there were about five or six different attacks made. In the middle of the street I saw a large man, with a red cloak and white wig; they gathered round him, and he spoke two or three minutes, and they gave some different cheers for the main-guard, and I think for the Neck; they said they would do for the soldiers; when they turned round that corner where the stone store is, they beat the stone with their weapons, and said they would do for the soldiers. Some went

up Royal Exchange lane, some went up Jenkins's lane, and some by the post-office. How many people do you think there might be in the whole? Betwixt two and three hundred. Were the bells a ringing? I cannot tell, I saw them all go away. I came down and found the gentlemen gone; I went into the alley and heard the first gun fired; I then went home, and know no more of it. Was that expression, we will do for the soldiers, uttered by a number or by a few? By a great number, and they struck their weapons against Simpson's stone store, as they said it.

Archibald Bowman—sworn. Was you at Mr. William Hunter's on the evening of the 5th of March last? Yes. That evening I was at his vendue room, at the foot of Royal Exchange lane; I heard some noise; I cannot say who came up; but a little after dark there came up two gentlemen, who said there was a disturbance in the street. I immediately went to the front window, some of the company into the balcony, where I afterwards went; I saw a number of people hallooing fire, fire, in different quarters. Numbers inquiring where the fire was; they gathered in a large body; some went up by way of the post-office, some went up the lane by the pump, and some came down forcibly as if chased; they whistled through their fingers and cried fire. Amongst the rest I observed a gentleman with a red cloak and white wig, the crowd gathered round him, they staid a little while with him, and then drew off and huzzaed for the main-guard; they then dispersed, some went up Royal Exchange lane, some went up Jenkins's alley, and some went up Cornhill; I saw no more of them. How many people were there when they were talking with the gentleman? I cannot say how many there were, there was a great number. Did you see them strike with their sticks at Mr. Simpson's store? No.

William Dixon—sworn. Was you of the company at Mr. Hunter's? Yes, I was there that evening; a gentleman came in and said there was a disturbance in the street; I went down to the lower room, and went to the balcony, and saw people going up that alley where the barracks are. Did you hear the last witness examined, do you confirm all he mentioned? No, not all of it; the people went up to the alley, and ran down quick as if they had met with opposition; they stood about the pump; they increased from the north end to pretty large numbers; then gathered together in a crowd opposite to where I stood, and huzzaed for the main-guard.

John Gillespie—sworn. On the evening of the 5th of March I went from my own house in Queen street, about seven o'clock, to

spend the evening with some company at Mr. Sylvester's, at the south end; in my way I met not less than fifty people, with white sticks in their hands, in small parcels, and the company all observed they met with numbers of people, and said they were apprehensive of the consequences. Somebody came in and said there was fire, Mr. Fleeming said he would send his man to see where the fire was, and desired us not to be uneasy, for he had heard it was only to gather people to fight the soldiers, or to this effect; I was uneasy however, and came away to go home. I met a good many people with sticks, and bags, and some other things. I met Mr. Fleeming's man coming back, and he said it was no fire, but the soldiers and inhabitants fighting; I saw two engines, and the people putting their buckets and bags in people's houses. I inquired where the fire was; I got the same answer, no fire, but the soldiers and inhabitants fighting. I heard some say, come let us go back, others said no. I saw Mr. Knight standing at his own door, and stop but very little time, left him and came to the head of King street. I heard somebody say, damn them why do not they break the glass. I imagined somebody had got into the guard-house, and that they wanted to break the glass to get them out. I went home, and in about ten minutes, I heard guns go off. Was it soldiers or inhabitants that wanted to break the glass? It was the inhabitants.

Thomas Knight—sworn. On the 5th of March I was in King street soon after the bells had rung for nine, saw the sentinel as usual, but no disturbance; I went home and staid about half of an hour; by and bye I heard the bells ring, which I took for fire. I ran to the door, the people were passing pretty thick, some with buckets, some with bags, and numbers with sticks and clubs; they said there was no fire, but some disturbance with the soldiers and inhabitants; I returned into the room sometime, but feeling uneasy, went to the door again, and saw several companies of people pass; one company consisting of eight or ten had white sticks or clubs in their hands; one of them hallooed out, damn their bloods let us go and attack the main-guard, and knock them to hell first. There was one in the company made a stop, and said I will go back and get my gun, or let us go back and get our guns, I cannot tell which.

I thought it was best to stay in the house, and tarried about two or three minutes in the room; I felt very uneasy and walked to the door again, and being there about a minute or two, I heard one gun fired, in about one or two seconds I heard another, and so on till

five, six or seven were discharged. It was all in about twelve or fourteen seconds at the farthest.

John Cookson — sworn. Was you at the Green Dragon, on the evening of the 5th of March, in company with some gentlemen there? Yes. What observation was made on the ringing of the bells, by any of the company? Some one in the room said it was not fire, but a rumpus. Did any particular person of that company there, say it is no fire but a rumpus with the soldiers, and I am prepared for them, and immediately take a pistol or pair of pistols out of his pocket? Some one observed there was a rumpus, but I saw no pistol.

William Strong — sworn. On the evening of the 5th of March I was at Mr. Marston's, several of us were standing by the fire: we heard the cry of fire, some said we will go out and see where the fire is. I went and saw several people running to and fro; I asked what the matter was, they said a soldier had killed a boy. I was answered in that manner by another; some people said we will go back again and get our sticks; I did not see any number of people but a few running up to King street, one of them struck the ground with his stick and shivered it. I then went into King street and was coming away again, when I heard a huzza and a number of feet behind me, and I stood to let them pass; there might be about ninety; they ran up King street huzzaing. I walked after them; when they came opposite the Custom-house, they stopped, and some said that this is the fellow that used the inhabitants ill; another contradicted them and said it was not him; upon that the people incroached on the sentinel; I was in the midst of the people, and he retreated back and they went forward; at last I saw him go on the steps of the Custom-house, and they went closer, and he set his back to the door and loaded. I heard the ball go down distinctly. How many people were there then? About ninety or more. Were they boys? The generality of them were young men. He presented his gun, and said keep off or I will fire upon you; the reply was fire, fire and be damned. There was a man standing by me, he had the butt end of a bat in his hand, and said he would throw it at the sentinel; I said do not, for he will fire at whatever place it comes from. Whether he threw it or not I do not know, for I left him and went to Mr. Sherwin's door. I was saying it was imprudent to attack a sentinel on his post; somebody said he was disarmed; I thought so too, for I saw the glittering of arms; I walked to the Custom-house steps; curiosity led me to see if they were so prudent

as to fasten the Custom-house door ; I tried the latch, and it was fast ; a fellow said to one of the soldiers, damn you, why do you turn your bayonet this way, turn it the other way. I thought I was not safe there, but went to my old place, and stood there a few minutes ; I thought I heard two guns cock, immediately I heard one gun go off, soon after another, and I think four more. The people said, where I was standing, they fired nothing but powder ; coming opposite to the soldiers I saw two men lay, one on the right and the other on the left, on their backs ; they were dead. Did you see anything hit the sentinel ? I believe there were snow balls thrown, but they fell short of him. These people that were round the sentinel had they clubs ? Yes, some of them.

[Five o'clock, P. M. the court adjourned. Friday, nine o'clock, the court met according to adjournment.]

Dr. Richard Hiron — sworn. A little after eight I heard a noise and disturbance in the street ; I went out to know what it was, and was told there was a difference between the town's people and soldiers. I saw several soldiers pass and repass, some with bayonets and some with clubs ; I stood at my door ; I observed the noise seemed to come from towards the market ; I saw a number of people running to and fro across the bottom of the street. I shut my door and went in about eight or ten minutes. I heard a noise like a single person running through Boylston's alley with great violence ; he ran as I took it towards the barrack gate, and cried out, town born, turn out, town born, turn out ! I heard this repeated twenty or thirty times, I believe ; it was the constant cry. I remember after coming out the second time, to hear the voice of a person which I took to be Ensign Maul, say, who is this fellow, lay hold of him. I did not hear a word pass betwixt the people that went backwards and forwards, and the sentinel at the barrack gate, nor from the sentinel to them ; this cry of town born, turn out, was repeated for seven or eight minutes, when I heard the voices of a great many more. Were they soldiers ? I do not know, they might have been soldiers ; from the first of that cry it might have been a quarter of an hour or more. They seemed to retreat and come on again, and struck their sticks very hard against the corner of the house. The collection of such a number of persons, with the noise of the clubs, induced me to lock my door, put out my light in the front part of my house, and to go up stairs into the chamber fronting the barracks ; when there, I observed four or five officers of the 29th, standing on their own steps, and there might be betwixt

twenty or thirty of the town's people surrounding the steps. About that time came a little man, who he was I do not know; he said, why do you not keep your soldiers in their barracks; they said they had done every thing they possibly could, and would do every thing in their power to keep them in their barracks; on which he said, are the inhabitants to be knocked down in the street, are they to be murdered in this manner? the officers still insisted they had done their utmost, and would do it, to keep the soldiers in their barracks; the same person then said, you know the country has been used ill, you know the town has been used ill; we did not send for you, we will not have you here, we will get rid of you, or we will drive you away; which of the last expressions I cannot say, but it was one or the other; the officers still insisted they had done their utmost, and would do it, to keep the soldiers in their barracks, and begged the person to use his interest to disperse the people, that no mischief might happen; whether he did address the people or not, I cannot say, for the confusion was so great I could not distinguish. How was that man dressed? He was a little man, I think in a surtout; immediately the cry of home, home, was mentioned; I don't recollect seeing any person go away at the first cry, and there was such confusion I could not tell what was said, but in five minutes afterwards the cry home, home, was repeated, on which the greatest part of them, possibly two-thirds, went up Boylston's alley towards the Town-house, huzzaing for the main-guard. What number were there? A considerable number. I then observed more of the town's people come from towards the market; there was a squabble and noise betwixt the people and the officers, but what was said I could not hear. The next thing I recollect in the affair was, a little boy came down the alley, clapping his hand to his head and cried he was killed, he was killed; on which one of the officers took hold of him and damned him for a little rascal, asking him what business he had out of doors; the boy seemed to be about seven or eight years old. Some little time after that, I saw a soldier come out of the barrack gate with his musket; he went directly facing the alley, in the middle of the street and kneeled down on one knee, and said, now damn your bloods, I will make a lane through you all; while he was presenting, Mr. Maul, an ensign, with either Mr. Dixon or Mr. Minchin, I do not know which, came after him, immediately laid hold of him, and took his musket from him, shoved him towards the barrack, and I think gave him the musket again, and charged him at his peril to come out again. I

do not recollect any discourse that passed between the town's people and officers; there was still such clamor and confusion, that I could not hear what passed; but in a little time either the soldier who came out before, or another, came out again; he repeated much the same words as the other, he had his gun in his hand, he did not offer to kneel down, but used the same expressions. Did he present his firelock? He was presenting, when Mr. Maul knocked him down, took his musket from him, drove him into the barracks, and I think the barrack gate was then shut; about this time I recollect I heard Dr. Cooper's bell ring; I heard some officer say, go and stop that bell from ringing; whether anybody went or not, I cannot say, but it did not ring a great while. About this time I saw Capt. Goldfinch of the fourteenth, on the steps with the officers of the twenty-ninth; there came up a little man, who he was I do not know, but in a much different manner from what the other did. How was he dressed? He had on a great coat or surtout of a light brown; he requested the soldiers might be kept in their barracks, and that the officers would do every thing in their power to keep them there; the officers said they had, and would do so, and as the soldiers were in their barracks, begged the people might go away; this little man said to the people, gentlemen, you hear what the officers say, that the soldiers are all in their barracks, and you had better go home; on which the cry was home, home. Do you suppose this was after you heard the bell ring? Yes; on which a great many went up the alley again, and I heard the expression, let us go to the main-guard; Capt Goldfinch was still on the steps, and I heard his voice still talking, and I think he desired every person would go away; while he was talking, I heard the report of a musket. How long was that after the cry of home, home? It was not many minutes; in a few seconds I heard the report of a second gun, presently after that a third; upon the firing of the first gun; I heard Capt. Goldfinch say I thought it would come to this, it is time for me to go. I then saw a soldier come down the alley from Cornhill, and went up to the steps where the officers stood; and said, they fired from or upon the main-guard. I then heard the drum at the main-guard beat to arms; I came down stairs and did not go out till I was sent for to some of the wounded people. At the time when the first soldiers came out, were there a body of people in the street before the barracks? There were some, but I suppose the most part were in the alley, there were several about the meeting-house. Did they say or do anything to the soldiers who came out

with their muskets? The officers immediately took hold of them and turned them in. Was you sent for to Maverick? Yes. Did he say anything to you? Yes, about two hours before his death, I asked him concerning the affair, he said he went up the lane, and just as he got to the corner, he heard a gun; he did not retreat back but went to the Town-house; as he was going along he was shot. It seems strange by the direction of the ball, how he could be killed by the firing at the Custom house; it wounded a part of the liver, stomach and intestines, and lodged betwixt the lower ribs where I cut it out; the ball must have struck some wall or something else, before it struck him. Where did he say he was when he was wounded? He was betwixt Royal Exchange lane and the Town-house, going up towards the Town-house.

Capt. John Goldfinch — sworn. Was you at Murray's barracks that evening? The 5th of March, about nine in the evening, I was passing over Cornhill, I saw a number collected by the passage to the barracks, I went towards it and two or three called me by name, and begged me to endeavor to send the soldiers to their barracks, or else there would be murder; with difficulty I got to the entrance of the passage, the people were pelting the soldiers with snow balls, the soldiers were defending themselves at the entrance. Had the soldiers cutlasses? No, by no means, I think one of them had a fire-shovel; as soon as the soldiers knew me they with my persuasion went to the bottom of the passage; when I got there, I saw some officers of the twenty-ninth; I told those officers I suspected there would be a riot, and as I was the oldest officer I ordered the men to the barracks and they were immediately confined; the mob followed me and came to the gate of the barracks, and abused the men very much indeed, with bad language, so that the men must have been enraged very much, but by the vigilance and activity of the officers, the men were kept within bounds; the mob still insulted the men, dared them to come out, called them a pack of scoundrels, that dared not come out to fight them, and it was with difficulty they were kept in their barracks; I never heard such abuse in my life, from one man to another. A little man came up and spoke to the people, and desired them to go home, as they saw the officers used their best endeavors to keep the men in their barracks; immediately the best part made towards the passage to Cornhill, I suppose a body of about forty or fifty people. I thought it necessary to stay some time to assist the officers in keeping the men in their barracks; in a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes after the people had moved

off, I heard some guns fire, and the main-guard drum beat to arms; I told Mr. Dixon it was necessary for me to move off, to join my own regiment. The same evening, about half an hour before this affair happened, I was in King street, and was accosted by a barber's boy, who said, there goes the fellow who hath not paid my master for dressing his hair; fortunately for me, I had his receipt in my pocket; the sentinel said, he is a gentleman, and if he owes you anything he will pay it; I passed on without taking any notice of what the boy said.

Benjamin Davis, Jun.—sworn. On the evening of the 5th March last, near the bottom of Royal Exchange lane, I saw a mob by Mr. Greenleaf's; I went right along into King street, I saw the sentinel; a barber's boy was there crying, and said the sentry had struck him and asked him what business he had to do it; I went home and staid at the gate in Green's lane some time. Samuel Gray (one of the persons killed that night in King street) came along and asked where the fire was? I said there was no fire, it was the soldiers fighting; he said, damn it, I am glad of it, I will knock some of them on the head; he ran off; I said to him, take heed you do not get killed in the affray yourself; he said, do not you fear, damn their bloods. Had he a stick in his hand? He had one under his arm. How long was this before the firing? I do not suppose he could have got into King street two minutes before the firing.

James Thompson—sworn. What did you hear or see passing through Quaker lane or Green's lane, on the 5th of March last in the evening? I came out of the Green Dragon tavern about nine o'clock, I went up to King street, through Quaker lane into Green's lane, had a person with me hand in hand, I met about fifteen persons walking on different sides of the street, and they had sticks in their hands. What sort of sticks were they? They seemed to be pretty large sticks, rather too large for walking sticks; just as they passed I turned about and heard them say, we are rather too soon; I passed on and went on board a vessel at Griffin's wharf; when I came on board, I said to the people, I believed there would be mischief that night, for I had met several people armed with sticks, and what the consequences would be I did not know, for they seemed to be after something; just as I spoke, we heard the bells ring, and some said it could not be the usual bell for nine o'clock, they had heard that ring before; they all went on deck, and hearing a noise and cry of fire, together with the bells, every person went off and left me alone. How many people were on board the

vessel? Four went away, I went aloft to see where the fire was, I heard the engines going along the street and then stop; I heard Mrs. Marston, who keeps tavern at the head of the wharf, say, Good God! this is not fire, there will be murder committed this night; a little after I heard a huzzaing and guns go off in King street, I think seven. Did you count them? Yes, I think there were seven; I remained there till a person came down the wharf, and I asked what was the matter? he told me there were some people killed in King street.

Alexander Cruckshank — sworn. On the 5th of March, I was in Royal Exchange lane; as the clock struck nine I came up the lane, and at the head of the lane, hearing some abusive language by two boys, I stopped at Stone's tavern. They were abusing the sentinel. Before the box stood about twelve or fourteen lads. I often saw the boys go towards them and back to the sentinel; with a fresh repetition of oaths, they said to him, damn you, called him lobster and rascal, wished he was in hell's flames, often and often; I neither heard, or saw the sentinel do any thing to them, only said it was his post, and he would maintain it, and if they offered to molest him, he would run them through; upon his saying this two boys made up some snow balls, and, threw them at the sentinel. Did they hit him? I cannot say; but on throwing snow balls, the sentinel called out guard, guard, two or three times. Did he call loud? Yes, very loud; upon that, there were some soldiers came from towards the main-guard, seven or eight I believe; they were not of the guard by their having surtout coats on, they came towards the sentinel, some had bayonets, some swords, others sticks in their hands; on their approach, these people, and the boys who stood before the box, went up to the back of the Town-house by the barber's shop; I then crossed King street, and intended to go in by Pudding lane, and I heard a noise in the main street; three or four of these soldiers came down to me, and damned me, and asked who I was. I said, I was going home peaceably, and interfered with neither one side or another; one of them with a bayonet or sword gave me a light stroke over my shoulder, and said, friend you had better go home, for by all I can foresee, there will be the devil to pay or blood shed this night; they turned and went towards the sentinel at the Custom-house. Did you know these soldiers? I did not; I then, instead of going by Pudding lane, went by the guard-house, and when I had passed it a little way, I saw the soldiers who went down before the Custom-house returning

back, with a mob before them driving them up past the guard-house. I stepped on pretty quick and endeavored to get into Mr. Jones's shop the apothecary. What number of people were there before the soldiers? Sixteen or eighteen; some of them were boys, but the most of them were men from twenty to five and twenty years of age, I believe; Jones's people shut the door and would not let me in; I went to the side of the Brick meeting and saw two or three boys or lads, pushing at the windows to get in and ring the bell. I went home. Did you take the stroke you received from the soldiers to be in anger? No, it was not in anger, it was very light.

Lt. William Carter—sworn. On the evening of the 5th of March, I heard a bell ring, which I took at first for nine o'clock, but recollecting I had heard the bell ring for nine before, I thought it must be for fire. I asked what the matter was; I was answered there was a riot in King street. I saw several men pass, not in a body, but in two's and singly; they walked faster than people generally do on business; I observed that not a man passed but what had either a club, sword, hanger, cutlass, or gun; as I had reason to believe people in a military character were not agreeable, I went in and ordered my servant not to go out. I did not go from my lodgings that night.

Patrick Keaton—sworn. On the evening of the 5th of March I saw people coming from the north end, with sticks and clubs in their hands; it was about nine o'clock. I followed them to Dock square, they hallooed King street; I saw a tall mulatto fellow, the same that was killed, he had two clubs in his hand; he said, here take one of them; I did so. What sort of clubs were they? They were cord wood sticks; I went up to the head of the lane, and I dropt the stick in the snow; he went on cursing and swearing at the soldiers; I had not been long there till three or four guns went off, and I went home. Did you see anything thrown at the soldiers? No. Did you see anybody strike upon their guns? No, but I heard the soldiers say, keep off, keep off. What number of people was there in Dock square? About two hundred. Did the people appear to be pressing on the party? Yes, they were as I thought.

William Davis—sworn. Monday evening the 5th of March about eight o'clock, I was going towards the north end in Fore street near Wentworth's wharf; I saw about two hundred people in the street before me. I then stept aside, I saw several armed with clubs, and large sticks and some had guns; they came down in twos and threes a breast; they were a minute in passing me.

THE BOSTON MASSACRE.

Are they soldiers that had guns? No, I saw no soldier in the street; I heard them saying, damn the dogs knock them down, we will knock down the first officer or bloody back'd rascal we shall meet this night; some of them then said that they would go to the northward, and join some of their friends there, and attack the damned scoundrels, and drive them out of the town, for they had no business here. Apprehending danger if I should be in my regimentals, I went into a house at the north end and changed my dress, and in my return from the north end about nine, coming near Dock square I heard a great noise a whistling and rattling of wood; I came near the market place and saw a great number of people there knocking against the posts, and tearing up the stalls, saying, damn the lobsters, where are they now; I heard several voices, some said, let us kill that damned scoundrel of a sentry, and then attack the main-guard; some said, let us go to Smith's barracks, others said let us go to the rope walks; they divided; the largest number went up Royal Exchange lane, and another party up Fitch's alley, and the rest through the main street up Cornhill. I passed by the Golden Ball; I saw no person there but a woman, persuading a man to stay at home; he said he would not, he would go amongst them if he lost his life by it. I went into King street, looking towards the Custom-house; I saw a number of people seemingly in great commotion; I went towards my barracks, and near the fish stall at Oliver's dock I met a great number of people coming towards King street, with clubs and large sticks. What time was this? It was past nine, for I had heard bells ring before. One of them was loading his piece by Oliver's dock; he said he would do for some of these scoundrels that night. The people were using threats against the soldiers and commissioners, damn the scoundrels and villains of soldiers and commissioners, and damn the villain that first sent them to Boston, they shall not be here two nights longer. I went to my barracks; the roll had been called, and there was not a man absent, except some officers that quartered in the town, and their servants. Immediately after I heard as it were a gun fired in Kingstreet, and afterwards two or three more.

Nathaniel Russell—sworn. On the evening of the 5th of March, betwixt nine and ten o'clock, I was at my own house and heard the bells ring; I run out to know where the fire was; I got from Byles's meeting down to the South meeting; I saw a number of men and boys armed with clubs, and fifteen or twenty more coming along, some were damning the soldiers, that they would destroy them, and

sink them, and they would have revenge for something or other, I could not tell what ; that they would drive them before them ; some of the people there said they had been to Rowe's barracks, and had driven the soldiers or the sentinel into the barracks. I saw a number of people with clubs, and at a distance a parcel of soldiers at the Custom-house ; I went down to the right of them, where Capt. Preston stood ; I had not been there a minute before the guns were fired ; previous to which I saw several things thrown at the soldiers as they stood in a circle by the Custom-house. Upon these things being thrown, I intended to retreat as fast as I could ; I had not got three yards before the guns were fired, first one and then another and so on ; I think there were seven in all. Before you turned did you see anything strike the guns ? I did not see, but I heard something strike, and the guns clatter. There was a great noise ; the cry was, fire, damn you fire. Was the cry general ? Yes, it was general. How many people do you imagine were then gathered round the party ? Fifty or sixty able bodied men. Did they crowd near the soldiers ? So near, that I think you could not get your hat betwixt them and the bayonets. How many people do you think there might be in the whole ? About two hundred. Did the soldier say anything to the people ? They never opened their lips ; they stood in a trembling manner, as if they expected nothing but death. They fired first on the right. I was looking on the whole body ; no one between me and the soldiers that interrupted my sight ; I saw no blows given, or any of the soldiers fall. Might not their trembling proceed from rage as well as fear ? It might proceed from both.

John Cox — sworn. [Note. This witness was called on the part of the crown, to invalidate the testimony of Russell the former witness.] Did you come down from the south end with Mr. Russell ? No, I met him at the Town-house, I saw three soldiers, two belonging to the Neck, and one to the main-guard, by Liberty tree ; I was at Mr. Gore's shop opposite the tree ; one said to the other, bring half your guard, and we will bring half ours, and we will blow up this damned pole ; I said, so sure as you offer, ye scoundrels, to blow up that pole, you will have your brains blown out. How were these soldiers dressed ? In their regimentals, one was a drummer. Was he a black man ? No, he was a white man.

Henry Knox — sworn. I was at the north end, and heard the bells ring, and thought it was fire ; I came up as usual to go to the fire ; I heard it was not fire, but the soldiers and inhabitants were

fighting ; I came by Cornhill, and there were a number of people, an hundred and fifty, or two hundred ; I asked them what was the matter ; they said a number of soldiers had been out with bayonets and cutlasses, and had attacked and cut the people all down Cornhill, and then retreated to their barracks ; a fellow said they had been cutting fore and aft. The people fell gradually down to Dock square. I came up Cornhill, and went down King street, the sentinel at the Custom-house steps was loading his piece ; coming up to the people, they said the sentinel was going to fire. How many persons were there at that time round the sentinel ? About fifteen or twenty ; he was waving his piece about, and held it in the position that they call charged bayonets. I told him if he fired he must die for it ; he said, damn them, if they molested him he would fire ; the boys were hallooing fire and be damned. How old were these boys ? Seventeen or eighteen years old. I endeavored to keep one fellow off from the sentinel, and either struck him or pushed him away. Did you hear one of the persons say, God damn him, we will knock him down for snapping ? Yes, I did hear a young fellow, one Usher, about eighteen years of age say this.

John Bulkely — sworn. Hearing the bells ring I went out, and imagined it had been for fire, but found I was mistaken. I went to Mr. Quincy's office, near the main-guard ; there was a prodigious noise in King street. I apprehended the sentinel was in danger, and stood in expectation of seeing the guard turned out. Capt. Preston was before the office, and appeared in a great flutter of spirit. I knew not he was captain of the day. A very young officer commanded the guard ; I pitied his situation. A person came to Capt. Preston, and said they were killing the sentinel ; Capt. Preston said, damn you, why do you not turn out ; he spoke roughly to them ; then some soldiers came out, and he and they went down to the Custom-house. Do you know who it was came up to Capt Preston ? No. Did you expect they would carry off the sentinel ? I did not know what would be the consequence, I thought if he came off with his life he would do very well.

Benjamin Lee — sworn. On the 5th of March there were four of us in a house together, I heard that there was fire ; I went to Dock-square ; when I came there I heard some in the crowd say, that the town's people had been fighting with the soldiers, and then they huzzaed for King street. Several went up beside me, they went up as thick as they could, and some went up the next lane, and others up Cornhill. As I stood by the sentinel, there was a

barber's boy came up and pointed to the sentinel, and said there is a son of a bitch that knocked me down; on his saying this, the people immediately cried out, kill him, kill him, knock him down. What number of people was there then? I cannot tell, I believe there were as many as in this court, some boys, some men; the sentinel went up the Custom-house steps and knocked at the door with the butt of his gun, but could not get in; then he primed and loaded, and levelled it with his hip; and desired the people to stand off, and then called to the main-guard to come down to his assistance. Did he call loud? Yes, very loud. What was the expression he used? Turn out, main-guard. Then Capt. Preston and nine or ten soldiers came down and ranged themselves before the sentry box. Did you see anything thrown at the sentinel? No. Did you hear the people halloo or shout? They whistled through their fingers and huzzaed.

John Frost — sworn. Did you meet some boys that evening, who said they had drove some soldiers to their barracks? In Dock square some people said so, and huzzaed for King street. I went up there, and saw a barber's boy, who said this is the son of a bitch that knocked me down; the people crowded in upon the sentinel, and he drew back to the Custom-house steps. Did you see anything thrown at the sentinel? No, he knocked at the Custom-house door with the butt end of his gun, as I thought to get in, and then I saw him prime and load his piece, and level it with his hip. Were they pressing on him? Yes, they were, they said fire, damn you fire, you dare not fire.

William Botson — sworn. I was at the market and went up Royal Exchange lane, I saw no soldier but one, and he was the sentinel, who got on the steps and loaded; by and bye I saw a party come down from the main-guard, and all that stood round cried fire! fire! By and bye they did fire; as soon as I saw a man drop, I went away. I saw snow balls thrown both at the sentinel and at the party. What number of people were there about the sentinel? Near two hundred boys and men.

James Waddel — sworn. On the 5th March I was in King street at the main-guard, I saw the soldiers going down to the Custom-house; I saw the soldiers very much molested by the people of the town throwing snow balls, sticks, and more rubbish than I can mention; I saw also the sentinel molested at the Custom-house door; when the party came down, he fell in amongst the rest of the soldiers; I saw a soldier knocked down, but who he was I cannot tell:

the firelock flew out of his hand, and he took it up again and fired, and I think he was the first that fired. Did you see any of the prisoners there that night? Yes, I saw Hartegan, I was acquainted with him in Halifax, and I kept my eye upon him more than upon any of the rest.

Daniel Cornwall—sworn. On the evening of the 5th March, when in Milk street, I heard the bells ring, and ran down to the Town-house; I saw divers of the inhabitants there, and inquired the reason of the bells ringing? A young man told me, a rascally soldier had struck one of the inhabitants with a cutlass. I replied, where is the damned villain gone? He gave me no answer; presently they turned round and gave two or three cheers. They went to the alley leading to Murray's barracks, some were for going down the alley, some were not; I staid at the head of the alley; presently they went to the bottom of Royal Exchange lane, and huzzaed and went up the lane. I went up the main street; the bell at this time had stopped; as I got to the Town-house, they had got into King street; I went down to see what they would do; there were several gentlemen persuading them to go off, and I believe they would all have gone in a few minutes, had not the soldiers come. I saw them throwing oyster shells and snow balls at the sentry at the Custom-house door, he was on the steps. Some were hallooing out, let us burn the sentry box, let us heave it over-board, but they did neither; I stood then opposite the Custom-house door; presently I saw a party of soldiers come down, who placed themselves before the Custom-house. I observed Capt. Preston standing by the sentry box, I saw him talking with a man; I do not know who he was; in the space of two or three minutes, I heard a stick, club, or something else strike a soldier's gun; immediately the gun went off, and then I run. Just before they fired, I heard the people say, damn you, fire, you bloody backs.

John Ruddock, Esq.—sworn. As I went home that evening, I met a number of boys with clubs; they went so for several months before; they choosed to do so, because they had been so often knocked down by the soldiers; some said the soldiers were going to fight with the people. What number did you meet? About twenty.

Newtown Prince—sworn. When the bells rung I was at my own house. I run to the door and heard the cry of fire. I went out and asked where the fire was; somebody said it was something better than fire. I met some with clubs, some with buckets and bags, and some running before me with sticks in their hands; I went to

the Town-house, and saw the soldiers come out with their guns and bayonets fixed ; I saw Capt. Preston with them ; there were a number of people by the west door of the Town-house ; they said let's go and attack the main-guard ; some said for God's sake do not meddle with them ; they said by God we will go ; others again said, do not go. After a while they huzzaed and went down King street ; there was a number of people came down Prison lane, and some from the post-office ; they went down to the Custom-house, and I went down. The soldiers were all placed round in a circle with their guns breast high. I stood on the right wing ; when the captain came the people crowded in to speak to him, and I went behind them ; there were people all round the soldiers. When I got to the corner I saw people with sticks striking on their guns at the right wing. I apprehended danger and that the guns might go off accidentally. I went to get to the upper end towards the Town-house ; I had not got to the centre of the party, before the guns went off ; as they went off I run, and did not stop till I got to the upper end of the Town-house. Did you hear at that time they were striking, the cry of fire, fire ? Yes, they said fire, fire, damn you, fire, fire you lobsters, fire, you dare not fire.

Gregory Townsend, Esq. — sworn. Just after the bell rung nine, hearing the bell ring again, I went out thinking it was fire ; I saw numbers of people running from the south end ; some had buckets, the principal number had clubs in their hands. I asked, where is the fire ; I received for answer, at the ropewalks and in King street. Numbers were coming with buckets ; and the rest said, Damn your bloods, do not bring buckets, bring clubs. Was this before the firing ? Yes.

Andrew (Mr. Oliver Wendell's negro) — sworn. On the evening of the 5th of March I was at home, I heard the bells ring, and went to the gate, and saw one of my acquaintances, and we run down to the end of the lane and saw another acquaintance coming up, holding his arm ; I asked him what's the matter, he said the soldiers were fighting, had got cutlasses, and were killing everybody, and that one of them had struck him on the arm, and almost cut it off ; he told me I had best not go down ; I said a good club was better than a cutlass, and he had better go down and see if he could not cut some too. I went to the Town-house, saw the sentinels placed at the main-guard standing by Mr. Bowe's corner ; numbers of boys on the other side of the way were throwing snow balls at them ; the sentinels were enraged and swearing at the boys ; the

boys called them lobsters, bloody backs, and hallooed, who buys lobsters ; one of my acquaintance came and told me that the soldiers had been fighting, and the people had drove them to Murray's barracks ; I saw a number of people coming from there who went down by Jackson's corner into King street ; presently I heard three cheers given in King street ; and went down to the whipping post and stood by Waldo's shop, and saw a number of people round the sentinel at the Custom-house ; there were also a number of people who stood where I did, and were picking up pieces of sea coal that had been thrown out thereabout, and snow balls, and throwing them over at the sentinel. While I was standing there, there were two or three boys run out from among the people, and cried, we have got his gun away, and now we will have him ; presently I heard three cheers given by the people at the Custom-house ; I said to my acquaintance I would run up and see whether the guard would turn out. I went and saw a file of men, with an officer with a laced hat on before them ; upon that we all went to go towards him, and when we had got about half way to them, the officer said something to them, and they filed off down the street ; upon that I went in the shade towards the guard-house, and followed them down as far as Mr. Peck's corner ; I saw them pass through the crowd, and plant themselves by the Custom-house. As soon as they got there the people gave three cheers. I went to cross over to where the soldiers were, and as soon as I got a glimpse of them, I heard somebody huzza and say, here is old Murray with the riot act, and they began to pelt snow balls ; a man set out and run, and I followed him as far as Philips's corner, and then turned back and went through the people until I got to the head of Royal Exchange lane, right against the soldiers ; the first word I heard was a grenadier say to a man by me, damn you, stand back. How near was he to him ? He was so near that the grenadier might have run him through if he had stepped one step forwards. While I stopt to look at him, a person came to get through betwixt the grenadier and me, and the soldier had like to have pricked him ; he turned about and said, you damned lobster, bloody back, are you going to stab me ? The soldier said, by God I will. Presently somebody took hold of me by the shoulder, and told me to go home, or I should be hurt ; at the same time there were a number of people towards the Town-house, who said, come away and let the guard alone, you have nothing at all to do with them. I turned about and saw the officer standing before the men, and one or two persons engaged in talk with him. A number were

jumping on the backs of those that were talking with the officer, to get as near as they could. Upon this I went as close to the officer as I could; one of the persons who was talking with the officer turned about quick to the people, and said, damn him, he is going to fire; upon that they gave a shout, and cried out, fire and be damned, who cares for you, you dare not fire; and began to throw snow balls, and other things, which then flew very thick. Did they hit any of them? Yes, I saw two or three of them hit; one struck a grenadier on the hat, and the people who were right before them had sticks; and as the soldiers were pushing with their guns back and forth, they struck their guns, and one hit a grenadier on the fingers. At this time, the people up at the Town-house called again, come away, come away; a stout man who stood near me, and right before the grenadiers, as they pushed with their bayonets the length of their arms, kept striking on their guns. The people seemed to be leaving the soldiers, and to turn from them, when there came down a number from Jackson's corner, huzzaing and crying, damn them, they dare not fire, we are not afraid of them. One of these people, a stout man with a long cord wood stick, threw himself in, and made a blow at the officer; I saw the officer try to ward off the stroke; whether he struck him or not I do not know; the stout man then turned round, and struck the grenadier's gun at the captain's right hand, and immediately fell in with his club, and knocked his gun away, and struck him over the head; the blow came either on the soldier's cheek or hat. This stout man held the bayonet with his left hand, and twitched it and cried, kill the dogs, knock them over. This was the general cry; the people then crowded in, and upon that the grenadier gave a twitch back and relieved his gun, and he up with it and began to pay away on the people. I was then betwixt the officer and this grenadier; I turned to go off, when I heard the word fire; at the word fire, I thought I heard the report of a gun, and upon my hearing the report, I saw the same grenadier swing his gun, and immediately he discharged it. Do you know who this stout man was, that fell in and struck the grenadier? I thought, and still think, it was the mulatto who was shot. Do you knew the grenadier who was thus assaulted and fired? I then thought it was Killroy, and I told Mr. Quincy so the next morning after the affair happened; I now think it was he from my best observation, but I can't positively swear it. Did the soldiers of that party, or any of them, step or move out of the rank in which they stood to push the people? No, and if they

had they might have killed me and many others with their bayonets. Did you, as you passed through the people towards Royal Exchange lane and the party, see a number of people take up any and every thing they could find in the street, and throw them at the soldiers? Yes, I saw ten or fifteen round me do it. Did you yourself pick up every thing you could find and throw at them? Yes, I did. After the gun fired, where did you go? I run as fast as I could into the first door I saw open, which I think was Mr. Dehon's; I was very much frightened.

Oliver Wendell, Esq.—sworn. Is the witness last examined your servant? Yes. What is his general character for truth? It is good; I have heard his testimony and believe it to be true; he gave the same relation of this matter to me on the same evening, in a quarter of an hour after the affair happened; and I then asked him whether our people were to blame; he said they were. Pray, sir, is it not usual for Andrew to amplify and embellish a story? He is a fellow of a lively imagination, and will sometimes amuse the servants in the kitchen, but I never knew him to tell a serious lie.

[Five o'clock, P. M. the court adjourned. Saturday, nine o'clock the court met according to adjournment.]

William Whittington—sworn. I was in King street a quarter after nine o'clock on the 5th of March, and two others with me; in a little time I heard the bells ring, and I made a stop and asked what was the matter? They said fire. I saw several people with buckets, &c., and I asked them where they were going? They said, there is fire somewhere. I came up by Pudding lane, and went in betwixt the guard and guard-house, for at this time the main-guard was turned out; I saw Mr. Basset the officer, and Capt. Preston; while I was standing there, some person in the crowd fronting the soldiers, cried out to the guard, will you stand there and see the sentinel murdered at the Custom-house? Capt. Preston and Mr. Basset were both together; Mr Basset said to Capt. Preston, what shall I do in this case? Said Preston, take out six or seven of the men, and let them go down to the assistance of the sentry. I think there were six men ordered out of the ranks; they formed themselves by files; the corporal marched in the front, and the captain in the rear; I was at this time on the outside of the soldiers on the left hand, and I kept on the outside from the time they marched from the parade till they came to the Custom-house, but how they formed themselves when they came there I did not see, but when I saw them they were formed in a half circle. I

was about two or three yards distance from them ; I heard Capt. Preston use many entreaties to the populace, begging they would disperse and go home, but what they said I cannot tell ; I heard then halloo, fire ! fire ! you dare not fire ; we know you dare not fire. Capt. Preston desired them to go home many times ; I departed and saw no more of them.

Joseph Hinkley—sworn. On the evening of the 5th of March, I heard the bells ring, I was in Mr. Hall's house ; I went out in order to see where the fire was ; I heard the drum beat, and went down to the conduit ; I saw thirty or forty people with sticks in their hands. Then they hallooed, Kingstreet forever, and huzzaed. Some went up Royal Exchange lane, I went with a number up Jenkins's alley ; I went towards the sentinel, he was walking backwards and forwards with his firelock on his shoulder ; some of the people said, kill him ; I had not been there long, before the party came down, and then a good many more people gathered round before the sentinel-box, some from Quaker lane, some from the Town-house, and some from the bottom of King street, some with sticks, some without ; they came close to the sentinel ; the bells were ringing ; I had not been there long before they loaded ; I was close to them when they loaded. Who gave orders to load ? I did not hear, there were such a huzzaing and whistling that I could not hear ; they had their bayonets about breast high, shoving and picking with their bayonets to make the way clear ; then the people hallooed fire, why do you not fire you bloody backs ? Did they tell the people to keep off ? Yes. And did the people go back when desired ? No, they pressed more upon them ; while the people were thus pressing on the party, they fired ; I did not hear any orders given. How near did you stand to the soldiers ? I fell back to the middle of the street when the first gun was fired. How many guns were fired ? I think six or seven, I did not count them. Did you see the people come close up to the soldiers and strike on their guns ? No, they held their sticks up over their heads flourishing and brandishing them, saying, damn you fire ! you dare not fire. Samuel Gray, who was shot that night, clapped me on the shoulder, and said, do not run my lad, they dare not fire, and he ran back and forth among the people and clapped others also on the back as he did me. Had he anything in his hand ? I think he had not. I looked to my left soon after the guns were fired, and saw him upon the ground, and with the help of some others, carried him to Dr. Loring's shop but could not get in, and left him

there. Do you know Langford in this town? No. Did you see any body go up to Gray, and thrust at him with a bayonet? No, I did not see it. How near did he fall to the soldiers? He was in the middle of the street. Did you see any of the soldiers move out of the ranks? No. How near was you to Gray? About three or four yards distance.

Harrison Gray, Jun.—sworn. That evening upon returning home, I saw a number of people round the sentinel, making use of opprobrious language and threatenings; I desired them to go off, and said the consequence would be fatal if they did not; some few snow balls were thrown, and abusive language continued; they said, damn him let him fire, he can fire but one gun. How many were there? There might be from seventy to an hundred, I did not particularly observe; when I could not prevail to take them off, I went to Mr. Pain's; in a little while the party came down; I saw nothing afterwards; soon after I heard the guns fired, and Mr. Pain was wounded with one of them. Was you standing at Mr. Pain's door when the guns were fired? I was, but was not looking that way; nor did I observe when the party came down; I told the people, the sentinel was on duty, that was his post, and that he had a right to walk there, and that he could have enough to relieve him, if he stood in need of it, as he was so near the main-guard.

Charles Willis—sworn. I know nothing worthy relating; I was not in King street, I heard there was no fire, but that the soldiers were fighting. I went to Dock square, and saw a number of people there. I came up Royal Exchange lane, and saw the firing, but was not near enough to see any thing the people did.

Matthew Murray—sworn. That evening I was at home, and heard the bells ring; I went into the street and asked the occasion; I was told it was not fire, but the soldiers fighting with the inhabitants; I went into the house and could find no stick, but I cut the handle of my mother's broom off; with this I came to King street, but there were no soldiers; some people were coming from Royal Exchange lane, some from the Town-house; some said, damn it, they are only making fools of us, it is best to go home; I went to the head of Royal Exchange lane, and saw a cluster of people there, and I saw a boy who said that the sentry had knocked him down with the butt end of his gun; I saw the sentry on the steps, and the people after he loaded said, fire! damn you fire! Presently after the party came down, I stood close to them, they were swinging their bayonets, telling the people to make way; I saw a man talking with Capt.

Preston, I went to hear what he said, I could not hear; the grenadier on the right was struck some where on his right side, but I do not know with what, but directly he fired. Was that the right hand man? Yes. Did you see any snow balls thrown before this? I think I saw two or three.

Thomas Symmonds — sworn. Betwixt eight and nine o'clock of the 5th March, I was in my own house near Murray's barracks; the people were running backwards and forwards, and there was a great mob and riot by the barrack gate; I heard the people as they went along declare, if the soldiers did not come out and fight them, they would set fire to the four corners of the barracks, and burn every damned soul of them. Did you see the people? I was standing at my own door, I saw them pass and repass me, but I knew none of them. Was there any disturbance before that? Yes, there was a disturbance half an hour before that. What sort of a disturbance was it before? I saw a good number of town's people had cutlasses, clubs, and swords; there was knocking down, riot and disturbance, and this declaration of theirs was after that, and before the bells rung.

William Parker — sworn. On the evening of the 5th of March, I was at Mr. Coleman's at the north side of the market; I came from thence through the market on the south side; I saw seven or eight people, the chief were boys; three or four of them were on the inside the rails, pulling the butchers' stalls to pieces. How old did these boys appear? About a dozen of years old, or smaller, some about eighteen; I went up to them and observed they were getting sticks; about half a minute after, came along a soldier; I took him to be an officer's servant; some said, here is a damned soldier, and got foul of the man; I got the soldier away from them, and he went off; I went towards home round by the Golden Ball, and up into King street; I met one Mr. James Bayard, he and I walked together; we passed the sentinel; I think that was he (pointing to White) it was cold under foot, and we stood upon Stone's steps; in a few minutes there were three or four boys round the sentinel; they got foul of him; one of them said the sentinel had struck him with his gun, and they kept pushing one another against him, and pushed him into the box; I said to Mr. Bayard there will be trouble by and bye; about two minutes after there came a parcel of boys and young fellows together, in number about fifteen or sixteen, the chief of them with sticks in their hands. When they got to the head of the lane, there was a little talking and whistling amongst

them, and they said, let's go up to the main-guard, and they went up by the foot of the Town-house; soon after there were five or six boys made their appearance out of Royal Exchange lane; from that I went to go up round Jackson's corner; when I came to the watch-house, I met about twenty people coming round; they were a mixture of men and boys running together; I asked them what had been the matter; they said, there had been a squabble by Murray's barracks, and they had drove the soldiers in; they said it was all over; then I left Mr. Bayard and they all came down into King street, and betwixt Quaker lane and Royal Exchange lane they made a stop, and met in a cluster, and not long afterwards dispersed; I did not leave above twelve or fifteen in King street, when I came out of it. I went down Quaker lane, and a number that lived that way went down with me; as I got home I heard some bell ring, and I heard a gun fired and then another; I heard them all fired; I came back as far as the bottom of the lane and no farther. What said the boys in the market to the soldier who passed by? They said here is a damned soldier; some said they are all alike, this is as bad as any of them. I believe they would have beat him if I had not rescued him; he was passing quietly along.

John Gridley—sworn. On the evening of the 5th of March, I passed my time at the Bunch of Grapes in King street, in company with three gentlemen of the town betwixt the hours of nine and ten; we were alarmed with the bells, and a cry of fire. I met Mr. Davis, he said to me, what do you make of this; I told him I believed there was no fire, but rather a tumult. I went up the street into the middle of it, and I stopt just before the sentinel placed at the Custom-house; there were a large number of boys, and some men amongst them, about ten young men; the boys were in the front, and the men in the rear; I believe about twenty-five, boys, men and all. The sentinel had his gun and bayonet charged, levelled with his hip. I went from thence up to the south end of the Town-house opposite to the main-guard. Was the sentinel at that time in the box or on the steps? He was retreating towards the steps with his bayonet charged. I then found the main-guard to be in confusion. I went up to the head of the Town-house, where were a number of gentlemen collected together; I asked them what was the matter, they told me that the soldiers had rushed from Murray's barracks, and had cut several of the inhabitants with their outlasses; several people were running about the streets, and the cry was, damn the rascals. Some said this will never do, the readiest way to get rid

hear any thing he said, when he was told there was an affray with the soldiers? When the bells rung he went up stairs and put his surtout on, and got a hanger and put it betwixt his coat and surtout; my husband coming at that time, gave him a push and felt the sword; he wanted to take it from him, but he was unwilling to let it go, my husband told him he should not take it with him. I do not know what he said, but one of the neighbors was in the house and coaxed the sword out of his hand, and he went out without it. He said on his death bed, he saw a parcel of boys and negroes throwing snow balls at the guard. He thought the first or second man from the sentinel box was the man that shot him.

John Mansfield—sworn. Do you know Patrick Carr? Yes. On the night of the 5th of March, when the bells rung he would go out; I persuaded him much to stay at home; he did not mind me but took his sword betwixt his coat and surtout. Mr. Field coming in felt it, and said he should not take it out with him. With much coaxing, a woman who lived next door got it from him. Did you hear any acknowledgment by him on his death bed? I was often at his bed side, and all that I ever heard him say was, he thought he knew the man that shot him, but he never made it known to me.

Dr. John Jeffries—sworn. Was you Patrick Carr's surgeon? I was in company with others. I was called that evening about eleven o'clock to him; I was engaged with Mr. Paine and could not go; next morning I went; after dressing his wounds, I advised him never to go again into quarrels and riots; he said he was very sorry he did go. Dr. Lloyd who was present, turned round to me and said, Jeffries, I believe this man will be able to tell us how the affair was, we had better ask him; I asked him then how long he had been in King street when they fired. He said he went from Mr. Field's when the bells rung; when he got to Walker's corner, he saw many persons coming from Cornhill, who he was told had been quarreling with the soldiers down there; that he went with them as far as the stocks; that he stopped there, but they passed on. While he was standing there he saw many things thrown at the sentry. I asked him if he knew what was thrown. He said he heard the things strike against the guns, and they sounded hard; he believed they were oyster shells and ice; he heard the people huzza every time they heard any thing strike that sounded hard; that he then saw some soldiers going down towards the Custom-house; that he saw the people pelt them as they went along; after they had got

down there, he crossed over towards Warden and Vernon's shop, in order to see what they would do; that as he was passing he was shot; that he was taken up and carried home to Mr. Field's by some of his friends. I asked him whether he thought the soldiers would fire; he told me he thought the soldiers would have fired long before. I then asked him whether he thought the soldiers were abused a great deal after they went down there; he said he thought they were. I asked him whether he thought the soldiers would have been hurt if they had not fired; he said he really thought they would, for he heard many voices cry out, kill them. I asked him then, meaning to close all, whether he thought they fired in self-defence, or on purpose to destroy the people; he said he really thought they did fire to defend themselves; that he did not blame the man, whoever he was, that shot him. This conversation was on Wednesday. He always gave the same answers to the same questions, every time I visited him. Was he apprehensive of his danger? He was told of it. He told me also, he was a native of Ireland, that he had frequently seen mobs, and soldiers called upon to quell them; whenever he mentioned that he always called himself a fool, that he might have known better; that he had seen soldiers often fire on the people in Ireland, but had never seen them bear half so much before they fired in his life. How long did he live after he received this wound? Ten days. When had you the last conversation with him? About four o'clock in the afternoon preceding the night on which he died, and he then particularly said he forgave the man, whoever he was, that shot him; he was satisfied he had no malice, but fired to defend himself. Did you yourself see any of the transactions at Murray's barracks that evening? On the evening of the 5th of March, I was at my father's opposite Mr. Cooper's meeting; about nine one of the neighbors run in (a woman), she said to my father, "Pray sir, come out, there will be murder, the soldiers and people are fighting." I went directly towards Murray's barracks; before I got to them I found the passage way stopped up so that I could not pass, by a number of people of all sorts; I saw no soldiers just at that minute; I saw several soldiers towards Mr. Greenleaf's, I think there were three, one of them had a pair of tongs in his hand, another had a stick I think, he was the second, he that had the tongs was the first; behind them were several officers driving the soldiers towards the barrack gate, ordering them to go in; I saw them strike them; they turned them into the gate, they then shut the barrack gate entirely. I think the officers did that themselves;

as they were putting them in, there were a great many snow balls thrown at them; they were called cowards, cowardly rascals, and that they were afraid to fight. What number of people do you think were there? There were as many as could stand betwixt the steps and the side of the way; I took the alley to be as full as it could be, for others were pressing to get into that street and could not; I judge not less than seventy or eighty could fill that space of ground; the officers told the people not a soldier should come out; at that time I saw a gentleman speak to some of the officers, who I then took to be Mr. Palmes; I asked the person next me if he knew the names of either of the officers; he pointed to one, and said that was Capt. Goldfinch; while the gentlemen was talking with Capt. Goldfinch, there was a great deal of abusive language given to them; they were repeatedly called lobsters; they promised the gentlemen who was speaking to them, that if anybody had been injured, inquiry should be made next day, and the persons should be punished; I heard this repeated four or five different times; they spoke also to the people in general; while they were talking I saw snow balls thrown at the officers, which struck the door before which they stood; then begged the people would go away; they said they would not; the officers said, they had done all they could, they had turned the soldiers in and shut the gate, that no soldiers should come out that evening; some body replied, you mean they dare not come out, you dare not let them out; many persons cried, let us go home; others said, no we shall find some soldiers in King street; a number of them passed up the alley; as they went up they huzzaed and made a noise against the fences and side of the walls; I then passed up the alley myself into Cornhill; as soon as I got out of the alley I heard the Old Brick bell ring. There were many in the street running, some with buckets, inquiring where the fire was; there were many answers given in the street, it is not fire, it is the soldiers fighting, I do not know from whom, but from several quarters behind and before me. Was there a general cry? No, the chief were huzzaing. As they went up several of them struck against Jackson's shop windows and said, damn it, here lives an importer; others ran more towards the Town-house and took up pieces of ice and threw at Jackson's windows and broke four panes of glass; I stood and counted them; at that time Mr. Cazneau came up and said, do not meddle with Mr. Jackson, let him alone, do not break his windows, and they left off throwing; the bigger part of them immediately pushed down King street by the north side of

the Town-house, others of them went betwixt the west door of the Town-house and Cornhill, and said, we will go to the guard; I then went over to the opening betwixt the south side of the Town-house and the guard-house, to look down to see if they did stop there; at that time I heard a huzza I thought lower down King street, it was not from any people I had then in view; these persons did not stop by the guard-house, but run directly down King street; I then turned back, and returned to Cornhill through Boylston's alley; I found a small circle of people talking with the officers on the steps, about twelve; at the time Dr. Cooper's bell began to ring, one of the officers immediately cried out, pray stop that bell; I then left them and went to my father's. I had been but a little while in the house, when the girl ran in from the kitchen, and said there is a gun fired; I replied to the company, I did not believe it, for I had seen the officers put in the soldiers and shut the gate.

Captain Edmund Mason — sworn. By whom is the sentry at the Custom-house placed? The sentinel at the Custom-house is placed by order of a commanding officer; the commanding officer was then Lt. Col. Dalrymple; by his order a sentry was placed at the Custom-house to take care of the money in the cashier's office, books, &c.; that is the duty of a sentinel stationed at the Custom-house. Had a sentry alternately been placed there for some months before the 5th of March? Yes, for many months before, ever since I came to the town, and the sentinel there cannot stir till the commanding officer relieves him.

Thomas Hall — sworn. (*Produced on the part of the crown.*) Do you know any of the prisoners? Yes, White, Killroy, Wemms and Carrol. Did White say anything to you on the 5th of March last? Yes, I went down King street just after the bells began to ring, and he said "Hall, I am molested and imposed upon on my post, I cannot keep my post clear; Hall, take care of yourself, there will be something done by and bye." I moved away to the corner of Stone's house and there stood. Were any number of people about the sentinel at that time? Yes, there were about twenty; he said he could not keep his post clear. They said he dared not fire. He cocked his gun on the steps, then he presented his gun, and they drew off again. He desired them to keep off. Some were throwing snow balls, some oyster shells at him. I saw them hit his gun two or three or times; then he halloed for the guard, and the guard came down. As soon as they came down the people pressed in upon them, and they pushed with their bayonets to keep them

off, but did not move out of their ranks. Did the soldiers tell them to keep off? Yes, but they still pressed on; then one man fired, and I run down Royal Exchange lane as fast as I could. How near did you stand to the party? About twelve or fourteen feet off.

John Stewart—sworn. Betwixt eight and nine o'clock, on the 5th of March, as I was going home to Green's lane, I met five or six men with sticks in their hands, about the middle of it I met much the same number, and at the end of it about as many more. Which way were they going? They were going into town towards King street.

Capt. Barbason O'Hara—sworn. Do you know Carrol, one of the prisoners? I have known him these four years by a particular circumstance. I landed at a battery where he was on duty, and entered into conversation with him, and I have taken particular notice of him ever since. What is his general character? That of a discreet, sober, orderly man. Do you know if a sentinel was constantly placed at the Custom-House? Yes, for several months before last March, by order from the commanding officer.

Theodore Bliss—sworn. On the evening of the 5th of March I was in my own house; betwixt nine and ten I heard the bells ring for fire; I went out of the house and came into King street; I there saw the soldiers and the officer. I went to the officer and asked him if his men were loaded; he said they were; I asked him if they were loaded with ball; he made me no answer; I asked if they were going to fire; he said they could not fire without his orders; directly I saw a snow ball and stick come from behind me which struck the grenadier on the right, which I took to be Warren; he warded it off with his musket as well as he could, and immediately he fired. He was the first man on the right, and the third man from the officer; immediately after the first gun, the officer turned to the right and I turned to the left and went down the lane; I heard the word fire given, but whether it was the town's people or the officer, I do not know. Did you, or did you not, after the first gun was fired, see a blow aimed? I did not. Did you not aim a blow yourself? Yes, when I was going away. How large was that stick you saw thrown? About an inch diameter. Did the soldier sally or step back when the stick struck him? I saw only his body, I did not see his feet. Directly on the first gun's going off, did any close in upon the soldiers and aim a blow or blows at them? I did myself, whether any one else did or not I cannot tell. When I was about three or four rods from my own house, I heard the soldiers

were quarrelling with the inhabitants; some inhabitants said, we had better go and see it out. What number was coming down along with you? Six or eight, in some places eight or ten, in others one after another, all the way along from the south end; the people were saying the soldiers were quarrelling with the inhabitants; breeding a rumpus; going to beat the inhabitants. Some said, we had better go home; others, let us go now and set it out; it is the best time now, and now is the only time. Had they buckets? Yes. Had all of them buckets? No. What had the rest? Some had nothing all, some had walking canes. Are you sure it was the man nighest to the Custom-house that fired first, and that the stick struck? Yes, I think I am certain of it.

Henry Bass — sworn. [Produced on the part of the crown.] On the evening of the 5th of March I left my house in Winter street and went to see a friend in the neighborhood of Dr. Cooper's meeting. I went down the main street, and coming near Boylston's alley, I saw a number of boys and children from twelve to fifteen years old, betwixt Mr. Jackson's and the alley; some of them had walking canes. A number of soldiers, I think four, sallied out of the alley. How many boys were there? Six or eight. What time of night was it? About five minutes after nine. I took the soldiers for grenadiers, all of them had cutlasses drawn. Did they come out of the barracks? They came out of the alley, and I imagine from the barracks; they fell on these boys, and every body else that came in their way; they struck them; they followed me and almost overtook me; I had the advantage of them and run as far as Col. Jackson's, there I made a stand. Did you see that their cutlasses were drawn? Yes, it was a very bright night; these lads came down, some of them came to the market square, one got a stave, others pieces of pine; they were very small; I do not know whether any of lads were cut; I turned and then saw an oyster man, who said to me, damn it here is what I have got by going up (showing his shoulder wounded); I put my finger into the wound and blooded it very much; this oyster man made a stand, and several people got round him asking him questions. What time was this? A few minutes after nine. Was it before the bells rung as for fire or after? It was some time before. My way lay through that alley where the barracks were, but I did not think it safe to go up that way; I returned home by the way of Royal Exchange lane. When you got to Dock square, were there a number of people there? This affair of the oyster man gathered numbers, before that there were

not above eight, all little lads. In a little time I imagine about twenty gathered. I passed up Royal Exchange lane by the sentinel, quite near him, I suppose there were not above fifteen persons in King street, very few for such a pleasant night; it was then about fifteen minutes after nine. Where was the sentinel? Close to the corner of the Custom-house; I came quite near him. I went up from Royal Exchange lane to the north side of the Town-house, and when I came there the Old Brick meeting house bell began to ring. Did this gather a great many? Yes, I proceeded towards home, I met several of my acquaintance, and told them there was no fire, but there had been a quarrel with the soldiers and inhabitants, but that it was all over; in particular I met Mr. Chase; presently after Dr. Cooper's bell rung. I had got to Winter street when I heard the guns fire. Did you know previous to the Old Brick bell's ringing, that it was to ring to alarm the inhabitants? I did not, but after it had rung I knew it.

Edward Payne—sworn. [Produced on the part of the crown.] On Monday evening the 5th of March I went to Mr. Amory's; while I was there the bell rung which I supposed was for nine o'clock; I looked at the clock, it was twenty minutes after nine; I was going out to inquire where the fire was; Mr. Taylor came in, he said there was no fire, but he understood the soldiers were coming up to cut down Liberty-tree; I then went out to make inquiry; before I had got into King street I met Mr. Walker the ship carpenter, I asked him what the matter was; he said the soldiers had sallied out from Smith's barracks, and had fell on the inhabitants, and had cut and wounded a number of them, but that they were drove into the barracks; I then went to my house to inform Mrs. Payne that it was not fire, apprehending she might be frightened; I immediately went out again, there was nobody in the street at all; the sentry at the Custom-House was walking as usual, nobody near him; I went up towards the Town-house, where were a number of people; I inquired of them what the matter was. They gave me the same account Mr. Walker did. While I stood there, I heard a noise in Cornhill, and presently I heard a noise of some people coming up to Silsby's alley; at first I imagined it was soldiers, and had some thoughts of retiring up the Town-house steps, but soon found they were inhabitants; I stood till they came up to me, I believe there might be twenty at the extent; some of the persons had sticks, some had not, I believe there were as many with sticks as without, they made a considerable noise, and cried, where are they!—where are they! At

this time there came up a barber's boy and said the sentry at the Custom-house had knocked down a boy belonging to their shop; the people then turned about and went down to the sentry; I then was left as it were alone; I proceeded towards my own house, I met Mr. Spear the cooper, he said, do not go away, I am afraid the main guard will come down; I told him I was more afraid of those people that had surrounded the sentry, and desired him if he had any influence over them to endeavor to take them off; and went directly opposite to the Custom-house; I saw a number of persons going up the steps and heard a violent knocking at the door; the sentry stood by the box as I took it; I stopped to see if they opened the Custom-house door to let them in; I found they did not open the door; I then retired to my own house, and stood at the door. Was there a noise by the sentry? Yes a confused noise, I remained at my door, and Mr. Harrison Gray came up and stood there talking with me; the people were crying out fire! fire! damn you, why do you not fire? Mr. Gray and I were talking of the folly of the people in calling the sentry to fire on them; in about a minute after, I saw a number of soldiers come down from the main-guard, and it appeared to me they had their muskets in a horizontal posture; they went towards the Custom-house, and shoved the people from the house; I did not see in what manner they drew up; at this time Mr. Bethune joined us and the noise in the street continued much the same as before, fire! fire! why do you not fire? Soon after this, I thought I heard a gun snap. I said there is a gun snapped, did you not hear it? Immediately a gun went off. I reached to see whether it was loaded with powder, or any body lying dead. I heard three more, then there was a pause, and I heard the iron rammers go into their guns, and then three more were discharged, one after another; it appeared to me there were seven in all, as soon as the last gun was discharged I perceived I was wounded, and went into the house. I did not feel the wound before the last gun went off. I was not near enough to see whether the people struck or threw any thing at the soldiers. How many people were about them? From fifty to a hundred.

[Five o'clock, P. M. the court adjourned. Monday, nine o'clock the court met according to adjournment.]

Mr. Josiah Quincy, Jun. May it please your honors, and you gentlemen of the jury: We have at length gone through the evidence in behalf of the prisoners. The witnesses have now placed before you, that state of facts, from which results our defence. The examination has been so lengthy that I am afraid some painful sen-

sation, arise, when you find that you are now to sit and hear the remarks of counsel. But you should reflect, that no more indulgence is shown to the prisoners now on trial, than has ever been shown in all capital causes; the trial of one man has often taken up several days; when you consider, therefore, that there are eight lives in issue, the importance of the trial will show the necessity of its length. To each of the prisoners different evidence applies, and each of them draw their defence from different quarters. I stated to you, gentlemen, your duty, in opening this cause—do not forget the discharge of it. You are paying a debt you owe the community for your own protection and safety; by the same mode of trial are your own rights to receive a determination; and in your turn, a time may come when you will expect and claim a similar return from some other jury of your fellow subjects. In opening, I pointed out the dangers to which you were exposed; I trust your own recollection will now preclude a recapitulation of them. The reasons of what I then said, I trust have in some measures appeared; the propriety of some of those observations has been corroborated by succeeding evidence; and you must have traced yourselves, some of those consequences, turning out in evidence, which have had an intimate relation, if not their origin with some or all of those opinions, notions, sentiments or passions (call them what you will) which I took occasion to observe, as clues, aids, and leading-strings, in our intended examination and decision. How much need was there for my desire, that you should suspend your judgment till the witnesses were all examined! How different is the complexion of the cause! Will not all this serve to show every honest man, the little truth to be attained in partial hearings? We have often seen communities complain of *ex parte* testimonies. Individuals, as well as societies of men, are equally susceptible of injuries of this kind. This trial ought to have another effect. It should serve to convince us all, of the impropriety, nay injustice, of giving a latitude in conversation upon topics, likely to come under a judicial decision; the criminality of this conduct is certainly enhanced, when such loose sallies and discourses are so prevalent as to be likely to touch the life of a citizen. Moreover there is so little certainty to be obtained by such kind of methods; I wonder we so often find them practiced. In the present case, how great was the prepossession against us? And I appeal to you, gentlemen, what cause there now is to alter our sentiments. Will any sober, prudent man countenance the proceedings of the people.

not send for them ; they have cut and wounded the peaceable inhabitants, and it may be my turn next. At this instant of time he has a fresh detail of injuries ; resentment redoubles every successive moment — huzza ! for the main guard ; we are in a moment before the Custom-house. No time is given for recollection. We find, from the king's evidence, and from our own, the cry was, " Here is a soldier !" Not here is the soldier who has injured us ; here is the fellow who wounded the man in Cornhill. No, the reasoning or rather ferment seems to be, the soldiers have committed an outrage, we have an equal right to inflict punishment, or rather revenge, which they had to make an assault. They said right, but never considered, that those soldiers had no right at all. These are sentiments natural enough to persons in this state of mind ; we can easily suppose even good men thinking and acting thus. Very similar to this is the force of Dr. Hiron's testimony, and some others. But our inquiry is, what says the law ? We must calmly inquire, whether this or anything like it, is countenanced by the law. What is natural to the man, what are his feelings, are one thing ; what is the duty of the citizen, is quite another. Reason must resume her seat, and then we shall hear and obey the voice of the law.

The law indulges no man in being his own avenger. Early, in the history of jurisprudence, we find the sword taken from the party injured, and put into the hands of the magistrate. Were not this the case, punishment would know no bounds in extent or duration. Besides, it saps the very root of distributive justice, when any individual invades the prerogative of law, and snatches from the civil magistrate the balance and the rod. How much more are the pillars of security shaken, when a mixed body, assembled as those in King street, assume the province of justice, and invade the rights of the citizen ? For it must not be forgotten, that the soldier is a citizen, equally entitled with us all to protection and security. Hence all are alike obliged to pay obedience to the law : for the price of this protection is that of obedience. Let it not be apprehended, that I am advancing a doctrine, that a soldier may attack an inhabitant, and he not allowed to defend himself. No, gentlemen ! if a soldier rush violently through the street and presents a weapon of death in a striking posture, no doubt the person assailed may defend himself, even to taking the life of the assailant. Revenge and a sense of self-preservation instantly take possession of the person thus attacked ; and the law goes not upon the absurd supposition, that a person can in these circumstances unman him-

remarked "the temper of the sentry, of the party of soldiers, and of the people surrounding them." The words, insult and gestures of the same persons were next pointed out; and from thence was collected the designs of the persons assaulting, and the reasonable apprehensions of those assaulted. Mr. Quincy then came to the attack itself; considering who the persons were (namely some sailors); remarking minutely the words and actions immediately preceding the onset; the weapons used; the violence of the assault and battery; and the danger of the soldiers. Mr. Quincy next exhibited those parts of the testimonies, which evidenced the attack continued after the firing. Under all these heads, there was methodically stated the number of the witnesses to each point, and by a comparative view of all the proofs, conclusions drawn as to the force of the whole. The next consideration, in this mode of inquiry, was the evidence as severally pertaining to each prisoner; with such observations, on the one hand, as served to show a defect of legal proof as to fact; on the other, such matter as served to justify, excuse or extenuate the offence, in law. And particularly with regard to Kilroy, Mr. Quincy cited and commented on the following passages from Judge Foster's Crown Law, and the Marquis of Beccaria's Essay on Crimes and Punishments. "Words are often misrepresented, whether through ignorance, inattention, or malice, it mattereth not the defendant, he is equally affected in either case; and they are equally liable to misconstruction. And withal, this evidence is not in the ordinary course of things to be disproved by that sort of negative evidence by which the proof of plain facts may be and often is confronted." Crown Law, 243. "Finally, the credibility of a witness is null, when the question relates to the words of a criminal; for the tone of voice, the gesture, all that precedes, accompanies and follows the different ideas which men annex to the same words, may so alter and modify a man's discourse, that it is almost impossible to repeat them precisely in the manner in which they were spoken. Besides, violent and uncommon actions, such as real crimes, leave a trace in the multitude of circumstances that attend them, and in their effects; but words remain only in the memory of the hearers, who are commonly negligent or prejudiced. It is infinitely easier then to sound an accusation on the words, than on the actions of a man; for in these, the number of circumstances, urged against the accused, afford him variety of means of justification." Essay 48, 9.

May it please your honors, and you, gentlemen of the jury: After having thus gone through the evidence, and considered it as ap-

plicatory to all and every of the prisoners, the next matter in order seems to be the consideration of the law pertinent upon this evidence. And here, gentlemen, let me again inform you, that the law which is to pass upon these prisoners, is a law adapting itself to the human species, with all their feelings, passions and infirmities; a law which does not go upon the absurd supposition, that men are stocks and stones or that in the fervor of the blood, a man can act with the deliberation and judgment of a philosopher. No, gentlemen: the law supposes that a principle of resentment, for wise and obvious reasons, is deeply implanted in the human heart; and not to be eradicated by the efforts of state policy. It therefore, in some degree conforms itself to all the workings of the passions, to which it pays a great indulgence, so far as not to be wholly incompatible with the wisdom, good order and the very being of government. Keeping, therefore this full in view, let us take once more, a very brief and cursory survey of matters supported by the evidence, And here, let me ask sober reason: What language more opprobrious; what actions more exasperating, than those used on this occasion? Words, I am sensible, are no justification of blows, but they serve as the grand clues to discover the temper and the designs of the agents; they serve also to give us light in discerning the apprehensions and thoughts of those who are the objects of abuse. "You lobster," "You bloody-back," "You coward!" and "You dastard," are but some of the expressions proved. What words more galling? What more cutting and provoking to a soldier? To be reminded of the color of his garb, by which he was distinguished from the rest of his fellow citizens; to be compared to the most despicable animal that crawls upon the earth, was touching indeed a tender point. To be stigmatized with having smarted under the lash, at the halbert, to be twitted with so infamous an ignominy; which was either wholly undeserved, or a grievance which should never have been repeated. I say to call up and awaken sensations of this kind, must sting even to madness. But accouple these words with the succeeding actions — "You dastard," — "You coward!" A soldier and a coward? This was touching (with a witness), "The point of honor, and the pride of virtue." But while these are as yet fomenting the passions, and swelling the bosom, the attack is made; and probably the latter words were reiterated at the onset; at least, were yet sounding in the ear. Gentlemen of the jury, for heaven's sake, let us put ourselves in the same situation! Would

you not spurn at that spiritless institution of society, which tells you to be a subject at the expense of your manhood? But does the soldier step out of his ranks to seek his revenge? Not a witness pretends it. Did the people repeatedly come within the points of their bayonets, and strike on the muzzles of the guns? You have heard the witnesses. Does the law allow one member of the community to behave in this manner towards his fellow citizen, and then bid the injured party be calm and moderate? The expressions from one party were — Stand off — stand off!" "I am upon my station" — "if they molest me upon my post, I will fire." "By God I will fire?" — "Keep off!" These were words likely to produce reflection and procure peace. But had the words on the other hand a similar tendency? Consider the temper prevalent among all parties at this time. Consider the then situation of the soldiery; and come to the heat and pressure of the action. The materials are laid, the spark is raised, the fire enkindles, the flame rages, the understanding is in wild disorder, all prudence and true wisdom are utterly consumed. Does common sense, does the law expect impossibilities? Here, to expect equanimity of temper, would be as irrational, as to expect discretion in a mad man. But was any thing done on the part of the assailants, similar to the conduct, warnings and declarations of the prisoners? Answer for yourselves, gentlemen. The words reiterated, all around, stabbed to the heart, the actions of the assailants tended to a worse end: to awaken every passion of which the human breast is susceptible, fear, anger, pride, resentment, revenge, alternately, take possession of the whole man. To expect, under these circumstances, that such words would assuage the tempest, that such actions would allay the flames — you might, as rationally, expect the inundations of a torrent would suppress a deluge, or rather, that the flames of Etna would extinguish a conflagration!

Prepare, gentlemen of the jury, now to attend to that species of law, which will adapt itself to this trial, with all its singular and aggravating circumstances. A law full of benignity, full of compassion, replete with mercy. And here, gentlemen, I must, agreeably to the method we formerly adopted, first tell you by what law the prisoners are not to be tried, or condemned. And they most certainly are not to be tried by the Mosaic law: a law we take it, peculiarly designed for the government of a peculiar nation, who being in a great measure under a theocratical form of government, its institutions cannot, with any propriety, be adduced for our regulation in these days. It

is with pain, therefore, I have observed any endeavor to mislead our judgment on this occasion; by drawing our attention to the precepts delivered in the days of Moses; and by disconnected passages of Scriptures, applied in a manner foreign to their original design or import, there seems to have been an attempt to touch some peculiar sentiments, which we know are thought to be prevalent; and in this way, we take it, an injury is like to be done, by giving the mind a bias, it ought never to have received; because it is not warranted by our laws. We have heard it publicly said of late, oftener than formerly, "whosoever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." This is plainly, gentlemen, a general rule, which, like all others of the kind must have its exception. A rule, which if taken in its strict literal latitude, would imply, that a man killing another in self-defence, would incur the pains of death. A doctrine, which no man in his senses would ever embrace: a doctrine that certainly never prevailed under the Mosaic institution. For we find, the Jews had their six cities of refuge, to which the manslayer might flee from the avenger of blood, And something analogous to this (if it did not originate from it), is our benefit of clergy. And so that, "the murderer shall flee to the pit" comes under the same consideration. And when we hear it asked, as it very lately has been "who dare stay him?" I answer, if the laws of our country stay him, you ought to do likewise; and every good subject dares to do what the law allows. But the very position is begging the question; for the question, now in issue, is whether either of the prisoners is a murderer, in the sense of our laws; for you recollect, that what is murder and what not, is question of law, arising upon facts stated and allowed. But go on: "You shall take no satisfaction for the life of a murderer which is guilty of death." Here again, is a begging the question; and moreover the words "guilty of death," if rightly rendered from the original, must be one of those general rules I just now mentioned, which always have their exceptions. But those words seem to be wrong translated, for in the margin of our great Bible, we find them rendered "faulty to die." Against a position of this kind we have no objection. If we have committed a fault, on which our laws inflict the punishment of death, we must suffer. But what fault we have committed you are to inquire; or rather you, gentlemen, are to find that the facts proved in court against us, and the judges are to see and consider what the law pronounces touching our offence, and what punishment is thereby inflicted as a penalty.

In order to come at the whole law resulting from the facts which have been proved, we must inquire into the legality of the assemblies. For such is the wisdom and policy of the law, that if any assembly be lawful, each individual of that assembly is answerable only for his own act, and not for any other. On the contrary, if an assembly be unlawful, the act of any one of the company, to the particular purpose of assembling, is chargeable on all. This is law, which no lawyer will dispute; it is a law founded in the security of the peace of society, and however little considered by people in general, it ought now steadily to be kept in mind. Was the assembly of the soldiers lawful? For what did the soldiers assemble? Was the sentinel insulted and attacked? Did he call for assistance, and did the party go to assist him? Was it lawful for them so to do? Was the soldiers when thus lawfully assembled, assaulted, etc., by a great number of people assembled, etc.? Was this last assembly lawful? Was anything done by this unlawful assembly, that will, in law, justify, excuse, or extenuate the offence of killing, so as to reduce it to manslaughter? Was the killing justifiable, or rather was it justifiable self-defense? Was it excusable, or rather was it self-defense, culpable, but through the benignity of the law, excusable? or was it felonious? if felonious was it with or without malice?

Under each of these heads of inquiry, in their order, Mr. Josiah Quincy arranged his arguments; and as he separated and compared, and settled the facts, he applied his law, with explanatory comments. In the course of which he necessarily run over again facts, that had been before noticed, which occasions our omission of this part of his defense. But for the sake of those, who would choose to inspect, at their leisure, the authorities, they are here subjoined in the order, in which they were cited. Hawkins, vol. ii, p. 29, 9, *ibid.* Mutiny Act, p. 115, 116, 117, 118, sec. 78, 8. Blackstone's Com. vol. i, p. 147, 262, 335, 336. Blackstone, vol. iv, p. 194, 195. 3d Institute, p. 51, 57. Blackstone, vol. iv, p. 191, 192. Foster's Crown Law, p. 276, 277, 278, 262, 257. Blackstone, vol. iv, p. 200, top.—Blackstone, vol. iv, p. 180, 280. Foster's Crown Law, p. 298. 3d Institute, 56, top. Hawkins, vol. i, 75. *Ibid.* 71, bot. *Ibid.* 72, top. Foster's Crown Law, 273, 274. Keyl. 128, 129, 51.—Foster's Crown Law, 278, 277, 276, 295.—Blackstone, vol. iv, p. 191. Foster's Crown Law, p. 277. Blackstone, vol. iv, p. 192. Foster's Crown Law, p. 298, 296, 292. 3d Institute, p. 55, bot. Hawkins, vol. i, p. 82, bot. 84, mid. Haw-

kins's Pleas of the Crown, vol. i, p. 484. Hawkins, vol. i, 85, mid. Cro. Car. p. 587, Cook's case. Hale, vol. ii, p. 274. Blackstone, vol. iv, p. 183. Hawkins, vol. i, p. 82, bot. Keyl. p. 135, bot. — Foster, p. 261, 262. Blackstone, vol. iv, p. 27. Hawkins, vol. i, p. 84, sec. 44. Foster, p. 350 § 5. Hawkins, vol. i, chap. 31, § 21. — cites Bulstrode, p. 86, 87. Keyl. p. 51. — Lord Bacon's Elem. 25. The law laid down, in Foster 261, 2, before cited, being indisputable law, not denied or controverted; and being very material in the trial, and much relied on by the prisoners, is here set down at large.

"I will mention a case (says the learned judge), which through the ignorance or lenity of juries hath been sometimes brought within the rule of accidental death. It is where a blow aimed at one person lighteth upon another and killeth him. This, in a loose way of speaking, may be called accidental with regard to the person who dieth by a blow not intended against him. But the law considereth this case in a quite different light. If from circumstances it appeareth that the injury intended to A be it by poison, blow, or any other means of death, would have amounted to murder supposing him to have been killed by it, it will amount to the same offence if B happeneth to fall by the same means. Our books say, that in this case the malice egreditur personam. But to speak more intelligibly where the injury intended against A proceeded from a wicked, murderous, or mischievous motive, the party is answerable for all the consequences of the action, if death ensues from it, though it had not its effect upon the person whom he intended to destroy. The malitia I have already explained, the heart regardless of social duty deliberately bent upon mischief, consequently the guilt of the party is just the same in the one case as the other. On the other hand, if the blow intended against A and lighting on B arose from a sudden transport of passion which in case A had died by it, would have been reduced to manslaughter, the fact will admit of the same alleviation if B should happen to fall by it." To the same effect are other authorities.

May it please your honors, and you, gentlemen of the jury: I have now gone through those authorities in law, which I thought pertinent to this trial. I have been thus lengthy, not for the information of the court, but to satisfy you, gentlemen, and all who may chance to hear me, of that law, which is well known to those of us, who are conversant in courts, but not so generally known, or attended to, by many, as it ought to be. A law which extends to each

of us, as well as to any of the prisoners; for it knows no distinction of persons. And the doctrines which have been thus laid down are for the safeguard of us all. Doctrines which are founded in the wisdom and policy of ages; which the greatest men, whoever lived, have adopted and contended for. Nay, the matter has been carried, by very wise men, much further than we have contested for. And that you may not think the purport of the authorities read, are the rigid notions of a dry system, and the contracted decisions of municipal law, I beg leave to read to you a passage from a very great theoretic writer: a man whose praises have resounded through all the known world, and probably will, through all ages, whose sentiments are as free as air, and who has done as much for learning, liberty and mankind, as any of the sons of Adam; I mean the sagacious Mr. Locke: he will tell you, gentlemen, in his *Essay on Government*, p. 2, c, iii, "That all manner of force without right puts man in a state of war with the aggressor; and of consequence, that, being in such a state of war, he may lawfully kill him, who put him under this unnatural restraint." According to this doctrine, we should have nothing to do, but inquire, whether here was "force without right:" if so, we were in such a state, as rendered it lawful to kill the aggressor, who "put us under so unnatural a restraint." Few, I believe, will say, after hearing all this evidence, that we were under no unnatural restraint. But we do not wish to extend matters so far. We cite this author to show the world, that the greatest friends to their country, to universal liberty, and the immutable rights of all men, have held tenets, and advanced maxims favorable to the prisoners at the bar. And although we should not adopt the sentiments of Mr. Locke in their most extensive latitude, yet there seems to be something very analogous to this opinion, which is countenanced in our laws. There is a spirit which pervades the whole system of English jurisprudence, which inspires a freedom of thought, speech and behavior. Under a form of government like ours, it would be in vain to expect, that pacific, timid, obsequious, and servile temper so predominant in more despotic governments. From our happy constitution there results its very natural effects — an impatience of injuries, and a strong resentment of insult (and a very wise man has said, "He who tamely beareth insults inviteth injuries"). Hence, I take it, that attention to the "feelings of humanity" — to "humanity and imperfection" — "the infirmities of flesh and blood;" that attention to "the indelible rights of mankind;" — that lenity to "the passions of man;" — that "benignity and condescension of

the law" so often repeated in our books. And, indeed, if this were not the case, the genius of our civil constitution and the spirit of our municipal law would be repugnant: — that prime defect in any political system — that grand solecism in state policy.

Gentlemen of the jury: This cause has taken up much of your time, and is likely to take up so much more, that I must hasten to a close: indeed I should not have troubled you, by being thus lengthy, but from a sense of duty to the prisoners; they who, in some sense, may be said to have put their lives in my hands; they whose situation was so peculiar, that we have necessarily taken up more time than ordinary cases require: they, under all these circumstances, placed a confidence, it was my duty not to disappoint; and which I have aimed at discharging with fidelity. I trust you, gentlemen, will do the like; that you will examine and judge with a becoming temper of mind; remembering that they who are under oath to declare the whole truth, think and act very differently from by-standers who being under no ties of this kind, take a latitude which is by no means admissible in a court of law. I cannot close this cause better, than by desiring you to consider well the genius and spirit of the law, which will be laid down, and to govern yourselves by this great standard of truth. To some purposes, you may be said, gentlemen, to be ministers of justice: and "Ministers (says a learned judge) "appointed for the ends of public justice should have written on their hearts the solemn engagements of his majesty (at his coronation), to cause law and justice in mercy to be executed in all his judgments."

The quality of mercy is not strained;
It droppeth like the gentle rain from heaven—
—— It is twice blessed;
It blesses him that gives, and him that takes.

I leave you, gentlemen, hoping you will be directed in your inquiry and judgment to a right discharge of your duty. We shall all of us, gentlemen, have an hour of cool reflection — when the feelings and agitations of the day shall have subsided; when we shall view things through a different, and a much juster medium. It is then we all wish an absolving conscience. May you, gentlemen, now act such a part as will hereafter ensure it; such a part as may occasion the prisoners to rejoice. May the blessing of those, who were in jeopardy of life, come upon you — may the blessing of him

who is "not faulty to die," descend and rest upon you and your posterity.

John Adams, Esq. May it please your honors, and you, gentlemen of the jury: I am for the prisoners at the bar, and shall apologize for it only in the words of the Marquis Beccaria: "If I can but be the instrument of preserving one life, his blessing and tears of transport, shall be a sufficient consolation to me, for the contempt of all mankind." As the prisoners stand before you for their lives, it may be proper, to recollect with what temper the law requires we should proceed to this trial. The form of proceeding at their arraignment, has discovered that the spirit of the law upon such occasions, is conformable to humanity, to common sense and feeling; that it is all benignity and candor. And the trial commences with the prayer of the court, expressed by the clerk, to the supreme judge of judges, empires and worlds: "God send you a good deliverance."

We find, in the rules laid down by the greatest English judges, who have been the brightest of mankind; we are to look upon it as more beneficial, that many guilty persons should escape unpunished, than one innocent person should suffer. The reason is, because it is of more importance to the community, that innocence should be protected, than it is, that guilt should be punished; for guilt and crimes are so frequent in the world, that all of them cannot be punished; and many times they happen in such a manner, that it is not of much consequence to the public, whether they are punished or not. But when innocence itself, is brought to the bar and condemned, especially to die, the subject will exclaim, it is immaterial to me whether I behave well or ill, for virtue itself is no security. And if such a sentiment as this should take place in the mind of the subject, there would be an end to all security whatsoever. I will read the words of the law itself. The rules I shall produce to you from Lord Chief Justice Hale, whose character as a lawyer, a man of learning and philosophy, and as a Christian, will be disputed by nobody living; one of the greatest and best characters the English nation ever produced; his words are these. 2. H. H. P. C. *Tutius semper est errare, in acquietando, quam in puniendo, ex-parte misericordiæ, quam ex-parte justitiæ*, it is always safer to err in acquitting, than punishing, on the part of mercy, than the part of justice. The next is from the same authority, 305. *Tutius erratur ex-parte mitiori*, it is always safer to err on the milder side, the side of mercy. H. H. P. C. 509, the best rule in doubtful cases, is rather

to incline to acquittal than conviction; and in page 300, *Quod dubitas ne feceris*, where you are doubtful never act; that is, if you doubt of the prisoner's guilt, never declare him guilty; this is always the rule, especially in cases of life. Another rule from the same author, 289, where he says, in some cases presumptive evidence goes far to prove a person guilty, though there is no express proof of the fact, to be committed by him; but then it must be very warily pressed, for it is better five guilty persons should escape unpunished, than one innocent person should die. The next authority shall be from another judge, of equal character, considering the age wherein he lived; that is Chancellor Fortesque, in praise of the laws of England, page 59; this is a very ancient writer on the English law; his words are: "Indeed one would rather, much rather, that twenty guilty persons escape the punishment of death than one innocent person be condemned, and suffer capitally." Lord Chief Justice Hale says, it is better five guilty persons escape, than one innocent person suffer. Lord Chancellor Fortesque, you see, carries the matter farther, and says, indeed one had rather, much rather, that twenty guilty persons should escape, than one innocent person suffer capitally. Indeed this rule is not peculiar to the English law. There never was a system of laws in the world, in which this rule did not prevail. It prevailed in the ancient Roman law, and which is more remarkable, it prevails in the modern Roman law; even the judges in the Courts of Inquisition, who with racks, burnings and scourges, examine criminals, even there, they preserve it as a maxim that it is better the guilty should escape punishment, than the innocent suffer. *Satius esse nocentem absolvi quam insentem damnari*, this is the temper we ought to set out with, and these the rules we are to be governed by. And I shall take it for granted, as a first principle, that the eight prisoners at the bar had better be all acquitted, though we should admit them all to be guilty, than that any one of them should by your verdict be found guilty, being innocent.

I shall now consider the several divisions of law, under which the evidence will arrange itself. The action now before you is homicide; that is, the killing of one man by another; the law calls it homicide, but it is not criminal in all cases for one man to slay another. Had the prisoners been on the plains of Abraham, and slain an hundred Frenchmen a piece, the English law would have considered it as a commendable action, virtuous and praiseworthy;

so that every instance of killing a man, is not a crime in the eye of the law ; there are many other instances which I cannot enumerate, an officer that executes a person under the sentence of death, etc. So that, gentlemen, every instance of one man's killing another, is not a crime, much less a crime to be punished with death. But to descend to some more particulars. The law divides homicide into three branches; the first is justifiable, the second excusable, and the third felonious; felonious homicide is subdivided into two branches; the first is murder, which is killing with malice aforethought, the second is manslaughter, which is killing a man on a sudden provocation. Here, gentlemen, are four sorts of homicide, and you are to consider whether all the evidence amounts to the first, second, third, or fourth, of these heads. The fact, was the slaying five unhappy persons that night; you are to consider, whether it was justifiable, excusable, or felonious; and if felonious, whether it was murder or manslaughter. One of these four it must be, you need not divide your attention to any more particulars. I shall, however, before I come to the evidence, show you several authorities which will assist you and me in contemplating the evidence before us.

I shall begin with justifiable homicide: If an officer, a sheriff, execute a man on the gallows, draws and quarters him, as in case of high treason, and cuts off his head, this is justifiable homicide, it is his duty. So also, gentlemen, the law has planted fences and barriers around every individual; it is a castle round every man's person, as well as his house. As the love of God and our neighbor, comprehends the whole duty of man, so self-love and social, comprehend all the duties we owe to mankind, and the first branch is self-love, which is not only our indisputable right, but our clearest duty; by the laws of nature, this is interwoven in the heart of every individual; God Almighty, whose laws we cannot alter, has implanted it there, and we can annihilate ourselves, as easily as root out this affection for ourselves. It is the first and strongest principle in our nature; Justice Blackstone calls it "the primary canon in the law of nature." That precept of our holy religion which commands us to love our neighbor as ourselves, doth not command us to love our neighbor better than ourselves, or so well, no Christian divine hath given this interpretation. The precept enjoins that our benevolence to our fellow men, should be as real and sincere, as our affections to ourselves, not that it should be as great in degree. A man is authorized, therefore, by common sense, and

the laws of England, as well as those of nature, to love himself better than his fellow subject: if two persons are cast away at sea, and get on a plank (a case put by Sir Francis Bacon), and the plank is insufficient to hold them both, the one hath a right to push the other off to save himself. The rules of the common law therefore, which authorize a man to preserve his own life at the expense of another's, are not contradicted by any divine or moral law. We talk of liberty and property, but, if we cut up the law of self-defence, we cut up the foundation of both, and if we give up this, the rest is of very little value, and therefore this principle must be strictly attended to, for whatsoever the law pronounces in the case of these eight soldiers will be the law, to other persons and after ages, all the persons that have slain mankind in this country, from the beginning to this day, had better have been acquitted, than that a wrong rule and precedent should be established.

I shall now read to you a few authorities on this subject of self-defence. Foster, 273, in the case of justifiable self-defence, the injured party may repel force with force in defence of his person, habitation, or property against one who manifestly intendeth and endeavoreth with violence, or surprise, to commit a known felony upon either." In these cases, he is not obliged to retreat, but may pursue his adversary, till he findeth himself out of danger, and it in a conflict between them he happeneth to kill, such killing is justifiable." Kelyng, 128, 129. I must entreat you, to consider the words of this authority; the injured person may repel force by force against any who endeavors to commit any kind of felony on him or his; here the rule is, I have a right to stand on my own defence, if you intend to commit felony; if any of the persons made an attack on these soldiers, with an intention to rob them, if it was but to take their hats feloniously, they had a right to kill them on the spot, and had no business to retreat; if a robber meets me in the street and commands me to surrender my purse, I have a right to kill him without asking questions; if a person commits a bare assault on me, this will not justify killing, but if he assaults me in such a manner, as to discover an intention to kill me, I have a right to destroy him, that I may put it out of his power to kill me. In the case you will have to consider, I do not know there was any attempt to steal from these persons; however, there were some persons concerned, who would probably enough have stolen, if there had been any thing to steal; and many were there who had no such disposition; but this is not the point we aim at; the question is, are you satisfied, the peo-

ple made the attack in order to kill the soldiers? If you are satisfied that the people whoever they were, made that assault, with a design to kill or maim the soldiers, this was such an assault, as will justify the soldiers killing in their own defence. Further, it seems to me we may make another question, whether you are satisfied that their real intention was to kill or maim or not? If any reasonable man, in the situation of one of these soldiers, would have had reason to believe in the time of it, that the people came with an intention to kill him, whether you have this satisfaction now, or not in your own minds, they were justifiable, at least excusable in firing; you and I may be suspicious that the people who made this assault on the soldiers, did it to put them to the flight, on purpose that they might go exulting about the town afterwards in triumph; but this will not do, you must place yourselves in the situation of Wemms or Kilroy, consider yourselves as knowing that the prejudices of the world about you, were against you; that the people about you, thought you came to dragoon them into obedience to statutes, instructions, mandates and edicts, which they thoroughly detested; that many of these people were thoughtless and inconsiderate, old and young, sailors and landmen, negroes and mulattos; that they, the soldiers, had no friends about them, the rest were in opposition to them; with all the bells ringing, to call the town together to assist the people in King street; for they knew by that time, that there was no fire; the people shouting, huzzaing, and making the mob whistle as they call it, which when a boy makes it in the street is no formidable thing, but when made by a multitude, is a most hideous shriek, almost as terrible as an Indian yell; the people crying kill them! kill them! knock them over! heaving snow balls, oyster shells, clubs, white birch sticks three inches and half in diameter, consider yourselves, in this situation, and then judge, whether a reasonable man in the soldier's situation, would not have concluded they were going to kill him. I believe, if I were to reverse the scene. I should bring it home to our own bosoms; suppose Col. Marshall, when he came out of his own door, and saw these grenadiers coming down with swords, &c., had thought it proper to have appointed a military watch; suppose he had assembled Gray and Attucks that were killed, or any persons in town, and had planted them in that station as military watch, and there had come from Murray's barracks, thirty or forty soldiers with no other arms than snow balls, cakes of ice, oyster shells, cinders and clubs, and attacked this military watch in this manner, what do

you suppose would have been the feelings and reasonings of any of our householders; I confess I believe they would not have borne the one-half of what the witnesses have sworn the soldiers bore, till they had shot down as many as were necessary to intimidate and disperse the rest; because, the law does not oblige us to bear insults to the danger of our lives, to stand still with such a number of people round us, throwing such things at us, and threatening our lives, until we are disabled to defend ourselves. "Where a known felony, is attempted upon the person, be it to rob, or murder, here the party assaulted may repel force with force, and even his own servant then attendant on him, or any other person present, may interpose for preventing mischief, and if death ensues, the party so interposing will be justified. In this case nature and social duty cooperate." Foster, 274.

Hawkins P. C. chap. xxviii, § 25, towards the end, "Yet it seems that a private person, a fortiori, an officer of justice, who happens unavoidably to kill another in endeavoring to defend himself from or suppress dangerous rioters, may justify the fact, inasmuch as he only does his duty in aid of the public justice." Section 24, "And I can see no reason why a person, who without provocation is assaulted by another, in any place whatsoever, in such a manner as plainly shews an intent to murder him, as by discharging a pistol, or pushing at him with a drawn sword, &c., may not justify killing such an assailant, as much as if he had attempted to rob him; for is not he who attempts to murder me more injurious than he who barely attempts to rob me? And can it be more justifiable to fight for my goods than for my life; and it is not only highly agreeable to reason that a man in such circumstances, may lawfully kill another, but it seems also to be confirmed by the general tenor of our law books which speaking of homicide *se defendendo*, suppose it done in some quarrel or affray." "And so perhaps the killing of dangerous rioters, may be justified by any private persons, who cannot otherwise suppress them, or defend themselves from them; inasmuch as every private person seems to be authorized by the law, to arm himself for the purposes aforesaid." Hawkins, p. 71, sec. 14. Here every private person is authorized to arm himself, and on the strength of this authority, I do not deny the inhabitants had a right to arm themselves at that time, for their defence, not for offence, that distinction is material and must be attended to. Hawkins, p. 75, sec. 14. "And not only he who on an assault retreats to the wall or some such strait, beyond which he can go no further, before

he kills the other, is judged by the law to act upon unavoidable necessity; but also he who being assaulted in such a manner, and in such a place, that he cannot go back without manifestly endangering his life, kills the other without retreating at all." § 16. "And an officer who kills one that insults him in the execution of his office, and where a private person, that kills one who feloniously assaults him in the high way, may justify the fact without ever giving back at all."

There is no occasion for the magistrate to read the riot act. In the case before you, I suppose you will be satisfied when you come to examine the witnesses, and compare it with the rules of the common law, abstracted from all mutiny acts and articles of war, that these soldiers were in such a situation, that they could not help themselves; people were coming from Royal Exchange lane, and other parts of the town, with clubs, and cord wood sticks; the soldiers were planted by the wall of the Custom-house; they could not retreat, they were surrounded on all sides, for there were people behind them as well as before them; there were a number of people in Royal Exchange lane; the soldiers were so near to the Custom-house, that they could not retreat, unless they had gone into the brick wall of it. I shall show you presently, that all the party concerned in this unlawful design, were guilty of what any one of them did; if any body threw a snowball, it was the act of the whole party; if any struck with a club, or threw a club, and the club had killed any body, the whole party would have been guilty of murder in law. Lord C. J. Holt, in *Mawgridge's case*, Kelyng, 128, says, "Now it hath been held, that if A of his malice premeditated assaults B to kill him, and B draws his sword and attacks A and pursues him, then A for his safety gives back, and retreats to a wall, and B still pursuing him with his drawn sword, A in his defence kills B. This is murder in A. For A having malice against B, and in pursuance thereof endeavoring to kill him, is answerable for all the consequences of which he was the original cause. It is not reasonable for any man that is dangerously assaulted, and when he perceives his life in danger from his adversary, but to have liberty for the security of his own life, to pursue him that maliciously assaulted him; for he that hath manifested that he hath malice against another, is not fit to be trusted with a dangerous weapon in his hand. And so resolved by all the judges when they met at Sergeant's Inn, in preparation for my Lord Morley's trial."

In the case here, we will take Montgomery, if you please, when he was attacked by the stout man with the stick, who aimed it at his head, with a number of people round him, crying out, kill them ! kill them ! had he not a right to kill the man. If all the party were guilty of the assault made by the stout man, and all of them had discovered malice in their hearts, had not Montgomery a right, according to Lord Chief Justice Holt, to put it out of their power to wreak their malice upon him. I will not at present, look for any more authorities in the point of self-defense ; you will be able to judge from these, how far the law goes, in justifying or excusing any person in defense of himself, for taking away the life of another who threatens him, in life or limb : the next point is this. That in case of an unlawful assembly, all and every one of the assembly is guilty of all and every unlawful act committed by any one of that assembly, in prosecution of the unlawful design they set out upon. Rules of law should be universally known, whatever effect they may have on politics ; they are rules of common law, the law of the land ; and it is certainly true, that wherever there is an unlawful assembly, let it consist of many persons or a few, every man in it is guilty of every unlawful act committed by any one of the whole party, be they more or be they less, in pursuance of their unlawful design. This is the policy of the law ; to discourage and prevent riots, insurrections, turbulence and tumults. In the continual vicissitudes of human things, amidst the shocks of fortune and the whirls of passion, that take place at certain critical seasons, even in the mildest government, the people are liable to run into riots and tumults. There are church quakes and state quakes, in the moral and political world, as well as earthquakes, storms and tempests in the physical. Thus much, however, must be said in favor of the people and of human nature, that it is a general, if not an universal truth, that the aptitude of the people to mutinies, seditions, tumults and insurrections, is in direct proportion to the despotism of the government. In governments completely despotic, i. e., where the will of one man, is the only law, this disposition is most prevalent ; in aristocracies next ; in mixed monarchies, less than either of the former ; in complete republics the least of all ; and under the same form of government as in a limited monarchy, for example, the virtue and wisdom of the administration, may generally be measured by the peace and order that are seen among the people. However, this may be, such is the imperfection of all things in this world, that no form of government, and perhaps no wisdom or virtue in

the administration, can at all times avoid riots and disorders among the people.

Now it is from this difficulty, that the policy of the law hath framed such strong discouragements, to secure the people against tumults; because when they once begin, there is danger of their running to such excesses, as will overturn the whole system of government. There is the rule from the reverend sage of the law, so often quoted before. I. H. H. P. C. 437. "All present, aiding and assisting, are equally principal with him that gave the stroke, whereof the party died. For though one gave the stroke, yet in interpretation of law, it is the stroke of every person, that was present aiding and assisting." I. H. H. P. C. 440. "If divers come with one assent to do mischief, as to kill, rob, or beat, and one doth it, they are all principals in the felony. If many be present, and one only gives the stroke whereof the party dies, they are all principal, if they came for that purpose." Now if the party at Dock square, came with an intention only to beat the soldiers, and began the affray with them, and any of them had been accidentally killed, it would have been murder, because it was an unlawful design they came upon; if but one does it, they are all considered in the eye of the law to be guilty, if any one gives the mortal stroke, they are all principal here, therefore there is a reversal of the scene; if you are satisfied that these soldiers were there on a lawful design, and it should be proved any of them shot without provocation and killed any body, he only is answerable for it. 1st Hale's P. C. I. H. H. P. C. 444. "Although if many come upon an unlawful design, and one of the company kill one of the adverse party, in pursuance of that design, all are principals; yet if many be together upon a lawful account, and one of the company, kill another of an adverse party, without any particular abettment of the rest to this fact of homicide, they are not all guilty that are of the company, but only those that gave the stroke or actually abetted him to do it." I. H. H. P. C. 445. "In the case of a riotous assembly to rob or steal deer, or do any unlawful act of violence, there the offence of one, is the offence of all the company." In another place, I. H. H. P. C. 439, "The Lord Dacre and divers others went to steal deer in the park of one Pelham; Raydon, one of the company, killed the keeper in the park; the Lord Dacre and the rest of the company being in the other part of the park. Yet it was adjudged murder in them all and they died for it. And he quotes Crompton, 25 Dalton, 93, p. 241." So that in so strong a case as this, where

this nobleman set out to hunt deer in the ground of another, he was in one part of the park, his company in another part, yet they were all guilty of murder." The next is Hale's Pleas of the Crown, 1 H. H. P. C. 440. "The case of Draton Bassit, diverse persons doing an unlawful act, all are guilty of what is done by one." Foster, 353, 354." "A general resolution against all opposers, whether such resolution appears upon evidence to have been actually and implicitly entered into by the confederates, or may reasonably be collected from their number, arms or behavior, at, or before the scene of action, such resolutions, so proved, have always been considered as strong ingredients in cases of this kind. And in cases of homicide, committed in consequence of them, every person present, in the sense of the law, when the homicide hath been committed, hath been involved in the guilt of him that gave the mortal blow." Foster, "The cases of Lord Dacre mentioned by Hale, and of Pudsey, reported by Crompton, and cited by Hale, turned upon this point. The offences they respectively stood charged with as principals, were committed far out of their sight and hearing; and yet both were held to be present. It was sufficient, that at the instant the facts were committed, they were of the same party and upon the same pursuit, and under the same engagements and expectations of mutual defense and support, with those that did the facts.

Thus far I have proceeded, and I believe it will not be hereafter disputed by any body, that this law ought to be known to every one who has any disposition to be concerned in an unlawful assembly, whatever mischief happens in the prosecution of the design they set out upon, all are answerable for it. It is necessary we should consider the definitions of some other crimes, as well as murder; sometimes one crime gives occasion to another; an assault is sometimes the occasion of manslaughter, sometimes of excusable homicide. It is necessary to consider what is a riot. 1. Hawk. c. lxv, § 2. I shall give you the definition of it. "Whosoever more than three persons use force or violence, for the accomplishment of any design whatever, all concerned are rioters." Were there not more than three persons in Dock square? Did they not agree to go to King street, and attack the main-guard? Where then is the reason for hesitation at calling it a riot? If we cannot speak the law as it is, where is our liberty? And this is law, that wherever more than three persons are gathered together, to accomplish any thing with force, it is a riot. 1 Hawk. c. lxv, § 2. "Wherever

more than three, use force and violence, all who are concerned therein are rioters. But in some cases wherein the law authorizes force, it is lawful and commendable to use it. As for a sheriff (2 and 67 Poph. 121), or constable (3 H. 7, 10, 6), or perhaps even for a private person (Poph. 121, Moore, 656), to assemble a competent number of people in order, with force to oppose rebels, or enemies, or rioters, and afterwards with such force, actually to suppress them." I do not mean to apply the word rebel on this occasion; I have no reason to suppose that ever there was one in Boston, at least among the natives of the country; but rioters are in the same situation, as far as my argument is concerned, and proper officers may suppress rioters, and so may even private persons. If we strip ourselves free from all military laws, mutiny acts, articles of war and soldiers' oaths, and consider these prisoners as neighbors, if any of their neighbors were attacked in King street, they had a right to collect together to suppress this riot and combination. If any number of persons meet together at a fair, or market, and happen to fall together by the ears, they are not guilty of a riot, but of a sudden affray. Here is another paragraph which I must read to you. 1 Hawkins, c. lxxv, § 8. "If a number of persons being met together at a fair or market, or on any other lawful and innocent occasion, happen on a sudden quarrel, to fall together by the ears, they are not guilty of a riot, but of a sudden affray only, of which none are guilty, but those who actually engage in it," etc., end of the section. It would be endless, as well as superfluous, to examine, whether every particular person engaged in a riot, were in truth one of the first assembly, or actually had a previous knowledge of the design thereof.

I have endeavored to produce the best authorities, and to give you the rules of law in their words, for I desire not to advance anything of my own. I choose to lay down the rules of law, from authorities which cannot be disputed. Another point is this, whether, and how far, a private person may aid another in distress? Suppose a press gang should come on shore in this town, and assault any sailor, or householder in King street; in order to carry them on board one of his majesty's ships and impress him without any warrant, as a seaman in his majesty's service, how far do you suppose the inhabitants would think themselves warranted by law to interpose against that lawless press gang! I agree that such a press gang would be as unlawful an assembly as that was in King street. If they were to press an inhabitant, and carry him off for a sailor, would not the inhabitants think themselves warranted by law to inter-

pose in behalf of their fellow citizen? Now, gentlemen, if the soldiers had no right to interpose in the relief of the sentry, the inhabitants would have no right to interpose with regard to the citizen, for whatever is law for a soldier, is law for a sailor and for a citizen; they all stand upon an equal footing in this respect. I believe we shall not have it disputed, that it would be lawful to go into King street and help an honest man there against the press master. We have many instances in the books which authorize it, which I shall produce to you presently. Now suppose you should have a jealousy in your minds, that the people who made this attack on the sentry, had nothing in their intention more than to take him off his post; and that was threatened by some; suppose they intended to go a little farther, and tar and feather him, or to ride him (as the phrase is in *Hudibras*), he would have had a good right to have stood upon his defence, the defence of his liberty, and if he could not preserve that without hazard to his own life, he would be warranted in depriving those of life who were endeavoring to deprive him of his; that is a point I would not give up for my right hand, nay, for my life. Well, I say, if the people did this, or if this was only their intention, surely the officer and soldiers had a right to go to his relief, and therefore they set out upon a lawful errand, they were therefore a lawful assembly; if we only consider them as private subjects and fellow citizens, without regard to mutiny acts, articles of war, or soldiers' oaths; a private person, or any number of private persons, have a right to go to the assistance of their fellow subject in distress and danger of his life, when assaulted and in danger from a few or a multitude. Keyl. 136. "If a man perceives another by force to be injuriously treated, pressed and restrained of his liberty, though the person abused doth not complain, or call for aid or assistance, and others out of compassion shall come to his rescue, and kill any of those that shall so restrain him, that is manslaughter. Keyl. A and others without any warrant, impress B to serve the king at sea, B quietly submitted and went off with the press master: Hugett and the others pursued them, and required a sight of their warrant; but they showing a piece of paper that was not a sufficient warrant, thereupon Hugett with the others drew their swords, and the press masters theirs, and so there was a combat, and those who endeavored to rescue the pressed man killed one of the pretended press masters. This was but manslaughter, for when the liberty of one subject is invaded, it affects all the rest: it is a provocation to all people, as being of ill example and pernicious

cious consequences." 2 Lord Raymond, 1801. *The Queen versus Tooley et alios* Lord Chief Justice Holt, says, 8d. "The prisoner (i. e. Tooley) in this case had sufficient provocation; for if one be imprisoned upon an unlawful authority, it is a sufficient provocation to all people out of compassion; and where the liberty of the subject is invaded, it is a provocation to all the subjects of England, &c., and sure a man ought to be concerned for magna charta and the laws; and if any one against the law imprisons a man, he is an offender against magna charta." I am not insensible of Sir Michael Foster's observations on these cases, but apprehend they do not invalidate the authority of them as far as I now apply them to the purpose of my argument. If a stranger, a mere fellow subject, may interpose to defend the liberty, he may to defend the life of another individual. But according to the evidence, some imprudent people before the sentry, proposed to take him off his post, others threatened his life; and intelligence of this was carried to the main-guard, before any of the prisoners turned out; They were then ordered out to relieve the sentry, and any of our fellow citizens might lawfully have gone upon the same errand; they were therefore a lawful assembly.

I have but one point more of law to consider, and that is this: In the case before you, I do not pretend to prove that every one of the unhappy persons slain, were concerned in the riot; the authorities read to you just now, say, it would be endless to prove, whether every person that was present and in a riot, was concerned in planning the first enterprise or not; nay, I believe it but justice to say, some were perfectly innocent of the occasion, I have reason to suppose that one of them was Mr. Maverick; he was a very worthy young man, as he has been represented to me, and had no concern in the riotous proceedings of that night; and I believe the same may be said, in favor of one more at least, Mr. Caldwell, who was slain; and therefore many people may think, that as he, and perhaps another was innocent, therefore innocent blood having been shed, that must be expiated by the death of somebody or other. I take notice of this, because one gentleman nominated by the sheriff, for a juryman upon this trial, because he had said, he believed Capt. Preston was innocent, but innocent blood had been shed, and therefore somebody ought to be hanged for it, which he thought was indirectly giving his opinion in this cause. I am afraid many other persons have formed such an opinion; I do not take it to be a rule, that where innocent blood is shed, the person must die. In the,

instance of the Frenchmen on the plains of Abraham, they were innocent, fighting for their king and country, their blood is as innocent as any, there may be multitudes killed, when innocent blood is shed on all sides, so that it is not an invariable rule. I will put a case in, which I dare say, all will agree with me: Here are two persons, the father and the son, go out a hunting, they take different roads, the father hears a rushing among the bushes, takes it to be game, fires and kills his son through mistake; here is innocent blood shed, but yet nobody will say the father ought to die for it. So that the general rule of law is, that whenever one person hath a right to do an act, and that act, by any accident, takes away the life of another, it is excusable, it bears the same regard to the innocent as to the guilty. If two men are together and attack me, and I have a right to kill them, I strike at them, and by mistake strike a third and kill him, as I had a right to kill the first my killing the other will be excusable, as it happened by accident. If I in the heat of passion, aim a blow at the person who has assaulted me, aiming at him, I kill another person, it is but manslaughter. Foster, 261, § 3. "If an action unlawful in itself be done deliberately and with intention of mischief or great bodily harm to particulars, or of mischief indiscriminately, fall where it may, and death ensues against or beside the original intention of the party, it will be murder. But if such mischievous intention doth not appear, which is matter of fact and to be collected from circumstances, and the act was done heedlessly and inconsiderately, it will be manslaughter; not accidental death, because the act upon which death ensued, was unlawful." "Under this head, etc. [See the remainder inserted in pages 228, 229.]

Supposing in this case, the mulatto man was the person made the assault, suppose he was concerned in the unlawful assembly, and this party of soldiers endeavoring to defend themselves against him, happened to kill another person who was innocent, though the soldiers had no reason that we know of, to think any person there, at least of that number, who were crowding about them innocent, they might naturally enough presume all to be guilty of the riot and assault, and to come with the same design; I say, if on firing on these who were guilty, they accidentally killed an innocent person, it was not their fault, they were obliged to defend themselves against those who were pressing upon them, they are not answerable for it with their lives, for upon supposition it was justifiable or excusable to kill Attacks or any other person, it will be equally just-



liable or excusable if in firing at him, they killed another who was innocent, or if the provocation was such as to mitigate the guilt to manslaughter it will equally mitigate the guilt, if they killed an innocent man undesignedly, in aiming at him who gave the provocation, according to Judge Foster, and as this point is of such consequence, I must produce some more authorities for it; 1 Hawkins, 84. "Also, if a third person accidentally happen to be killed, by one engaged in a combat with another upon a sudden quarrel, it seems that he who kills him is guilty of manslaughter only, etc." H. H. P. C. 442. To the same point, and 1 H. H. P. C. 484, and 4 Black. 2.

I shall now consider one question more, and that is concerning provocation.¹ We have hitherto been considering self-defence, and how far persons may go in defending themselves against aggressors, even by taking away their lives, and now proceed to consider, such

¹ The distinction between murder and manslaughter, is more easily confounded than many other distinctions of law relative to homicide. And many persons among us seem to think that the punishment of death ought to be inflicted upon all voluntarily killing one private man by another, whether done suddenly or deliberately, coolly or in anger. These received notions may have originated partly from a false construction of the general precept to Noah, whose sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed. But may not some of these mistaken notions have been derived from law books. We find the distinction between murder and manslaughter, sometimes attributed to the peculiar benignity of the English law, and it is sometimes represented that the particular fact which the law of England calls manslaughter, and indulges with clergy, is punished with death in all other laws. Vide Observations on the Statutes, page 54. By the law of Scotland, there is no such thing as manslaughter, nor by the civil law; and therefore a criminal indicted for murder under the statute of Henry the Eighth, where the judges proceed by the rules of the civil law, must either be found guilty of the murder or acquitted — and in another place, Observations on the Statutes, 422. Note (z). I have before observed that by the civil law, as well as the law of Scotland, there is no such offence, as what is with us termed manslaughter: Sir Michael Foster, 288. If taking general verdicts of acquittal, in plain cases of death, per infortunium, &c., deserveth the name of a deviation, it is far short of what is constantly practiced at an Admiralty sessions, under 28 H. 8, with regard to offences not ousted of clergy by particular statutes, which had they been committed at land would have been entitled to clergy. In these cases the jury is constantly directed to acquit the prisoner; because the marine law doth not allow of clergy in any case, and therefore in an indictment for murder on the high seas, if the fact cometh out upon evidence to be no more than manslaughter, supposing it to have been committed at land the prisoner is constantly

provocations as the law allows to mitigate or extenuate the guilt of killing where it is not justifiable or excusable. An assault and battery committed upon a man in such a manner as not to endanger his life, in such a provocation as the law allows to reduce killing down to the crime of manslaughter. Now the law has been made on more consideration than we are capable of making at present; the law considers a man as capable of bearing any thing and every thing but blows. I may reproach a man as much as I please, I may call him a thief, robber, traitor, scoundrel, coward, lobster, bloody back, &c., and if he kills me it will be murder, if nothing else but words precede; but if from giving him such kind of language, I proceed to take him by the nose, or fillip him on the forehead, that is an assault, that is a blow; the law will not oblige a man to stand still and bear it; there is the distinction; hands off, touch me not; as soon as you touch me, if I run you through the

acquitted. 2 Lord Raymond 1496. His lordship says, "From these cases it appears, that though the law of England is so far peculiarly favorably (I use the word peculiarly because I know of no other law, that makes such a distinction between murder and manslaughter) as to permit the excess of anger and passion (which a man ought to keep under and govern) in some instances to extenuate the greatest of private injuries, as the taking away a man's life is; yet in these cases, it must be such a passion, as for the time deprives him of his reasoning faculties. I shall not enter into any inquiry, how far the Admiralty sessions in England, or a Special court of Admiralty in America ought to proceed by the rules of civil law, though it is a question of immense importance to Americans, but I must beg leave to observe that though the distinction between murder and manslaughter is not found in words in the civil law, yet the distinction between homicide, with deliberation and without deliberation, and on a sudden provocation is well known in that law, and the former is punished with death, the latter with some inferior corporal punishment at the discretion of the judges. Indeed the civil law is more favorable and indulgent to sudden anger and resentment than the common law, and allows many things to be a provocation sufficient to exempt the person killing from the *poena ordinaria*, which is death, which the common law considers as a slight provocation or none at all. Cod. Lib. 9, Tit. 16, note 46. Gail, page 503. Marenta, page 49. Par. 4. Dist. 1, 77. It should seem from these authorities, that the lenity and indulgence of the laws of England, is not unnatural, extraordinary, or peculiar, and instead of being unknown in the civil law, that it is carried much further in many respects than in the common law. And indeed it seems that the like indulgence, was permitted in the Jewish law, though it has been so often represented as peculiar to the English law, that many persons seem to think it unwarrantable, and tending to leave the guilt of blood upon the land.

heart it is but manslaughter; the utility of this distinction, the more you think of it, the more you will be satisfied with it; it is an assault whenever a blow is struck, let it be ever so slight, and sometimes even without a blow. The law considers man as frail and passionate, when his passions are touched he will be thrown off his guard, and therefore the law makes allowances for this frailty, considers him as in a fit of passion, not having the possession of his intellectual faculties, and therefore does not oblige him to measure out his blows with a yard stick, or weigh them in a scale; let him kill with a sword, gun or hedge stake, it is not murder, but only manslaughter. Kelyng's Reports, 135; *Regina versus Mawgridge*. "Rules supported by authority and general consent, showing what are always allowed to be sufficient provocations. First, if one man upon any words shall make an assault upon another, either by pulling him by the nose, or filliping upon the forehead, and he that is so assaulted shall draw his sword and immediately run the other through, that is but manslaughter; for the peace is broken by the person killed, and with an indignity to him that received the assault. Besides, he that was so affronted might reasonably apprehend, that he that treated him in that manner, might have some further design upon him." So that here is the boundary, when a man is assaulted, and kills in consequence of that assault, it is but manslaughter; I will just read as I go along the definition of an assault. 1 Hawkins, chap. lxii, § 1. "An assault is an attempt or offer, with force or violence, to do a corporal hurt to another, as by striking at him, with or without a weapon, or presenting a gun at him, at such a distance to which the gun will carry, or pointing a pitchfork at him, or by any other such like act done in an angry, threatening manner, etc. But no words can amount to an assault." Here is the definition of an assault, which is a sufficient provocation to soften killing down to manslaughter. 1 Hawkins, chap. xxxi, § 36. "Neither can he be thought guilty of a greater crime than manslaughter, who finding a man in bed with his wife, or being actually struck by him, or pulled by the nose, or filliped on the forehead, immediately kills him, or in the defense of his person from an unlawful arrest; or in the defense of his house, from those who claiming a title to it, attempt forcibly to enter it, and to that purpose shoot at it, etc." Every snow ball, oyster shell, cake of ice, or bit of cinder that was thrown that night at the sentinel, was an assault upon him; every one that was thrown at the party of soldiers, was an assault upon them, whether it hit any of them or not.

I am guilty of an assault if I present a gun at any person, whether I shoot at him or not, it is an assault, and if I insult him in that manner, and he shoots me, it is but manslaughter. Foster, 295, 6. "To what I have offered with regard to sudden rencounters, let me add, that the blood, already too much heated, kindleth afresh at every pass or blow. And in the tumult of the passions, in which mere instinct, self-preservation hath no inconsiderable share, the voice of reason is not heard. And therefore, the law in condescension to the infirmities of flesh and blood doth extenuate the offence." Insolent, scurrilous, or slanderous language, when it precedes an assault, aggravates it. Foster 316. "We all know that words of reproach, how grating and offensive soever, are in the eye of the law, no provocation in the case of voluntary homicide, and yet every man who hath considered the human frame, or but attended to the workings of his own heart, knoweth that affronts of that kind pierce deeper, and stimulate in the veins more effectually, than a slight injury done to a third person, though under color of justice, possibly can." I produce this to show the assault, in this case, was aggravated by the scurrilous language which preceded it. Such words of reproach stimulate in the veins and exasperate the mind, and no doubt if an assault and battery succeeds them, killing under such a provocation is softened to manslaughter, but killing without such provocation makes it murder.

[Five o'clock, P. M. the court adjourned. Tuesday nine o'clock the court met according to adjournment. Mr. Adams proceeded.]

May it please your honors, and you, gentlemen of the jury: I yesterday afternoon produced from the best authorities, those rules of law which must govern all cases of homicide, particularly that which is now before you; it now remains to consider the evidence, and see whether anything has occurred, that may be compared to the rules read to you; and I will not trouble myself nor you with labored endeavors to be methodical, I shall endeavor to make some few observations on the testimonies of the witnesses, such as will place the facts in a true point of light, with as much brevity as possible; but I suppose it would take me four hours to read to you (if I did nothing else but read) the minutes of evidence that I have taken in this trial. In the first place the gentleman who opened this cause, has stated to you, with candor and precision, the evidence of the identity of the persons. The witnesses are confident that they know the prisoners at the bar, and that they were present that

night, and of the party ; however, it is apparent, that witnesses are liable to make mistakes, by a single example before you. Mr. Bass, who is a very honest man, and of good character, swears positively that the tall man, Warren, stood on the right that night, and was the first that fired ; and I am sure you are satisfied by this time, by many circumstances, that he is totally mistaken in this matter ; this you will consider at your leisure. The witnesses in general did not know the faces of these persons before ; very few of them knew the names of them before, they only took notice of their faces that night. How much certainty there is in this evidence, I leave you to determine. There does not seem to me to be anything very material in the testimony of Mr. Austin, except to the identity of M'Cauley, and he is the only witness to that. If you can be satisfied in your own minds, without a doubt, that he knew M'Cauley so well as to be sure, you will believe he was there.

The next witness is Bridgham, he says he saw the tall man Warren, but saw another man belonging to the same regiment soon after so like him, as to make him doubt whether it was Warren or not ; he thinks he saw the corporal, but is not certain, he says he was at the corner of the Custom-house, this you will take notice of ; other witnesses swear he was the remotest man of all from him who fired first, and there are other evidences who swear the left man did not fire at all ; if Wemms did not discharge his gun at all, he could not kill any of the persons, therefore he must be acquitted on the fact of killing ; for an intention to kill, is not murder or manslaughter, if not carried into execution ; the witness saw numbers of things thrown, and he saw plainly sticks strike the guns, about a dozen persons with sticks, gave three cheers, and surrounded the party, and struck the guns with their sticks several blows ; this is a witness for the crown, and his testimony is of great weight for the prisoners ; he gives his testimony very sensibly and impartially. He swears positively, that he not only saw ice or snow thrown, but saw the guns struck several times ; if you believe this witness, of whose credibility you are wholly the judges, as you are of every other ; if you do not believe him, there are many others who swear to circumstances in favor of the prisoners ; it should seem impossible you should disbelieve so great a number, and of crown witnesses too, who swear to such variety of circumstances, that fall in with one another so naturally to form our defence ; this witness swears positively, there were a dozen of persons with clubs, surrounded the party ; twelve sailors with clubs, were by much an overmatch to eight soldiers,

chained there by the order and command of their officer, to stand in defence of the sentry, not only so, but under an oath to stand there, i. e., to obey the lawful command of their officer, as much, gentlemen of the jury, as you are under oath to determine this cause by law and evidence; clubs they had not, and they could not defend themselves with their bayonets against so many people; it was in the power of the sailors to kill one-half or the whole of the party, if they had been so disposed; what had the soldiers to expect, when twelve persons armed with clubs (sailors too, between whom and soldiers there is such an antipathy, that they fight as naturally when they meet, as the elephant and rhinoceros) were daring enough, even at the time when they were loading their guns, to come up with their clubs and smite on their guns; what had eight soldiers to expect from such a set of people? Would it have been a prudent resolution in them, or in any body in their situation, to have stood still to see if the sailors would knock their brains out or not? Had they not all the reason in the world to think, that as they had done so much, they would proceed farther? their clubs were as capable of killing as a ball, an hedge stake is known in the law books as a weapon of death, as much as a sword, bayonet or musket. He says the soldiers were loading their guns when the twelve surrounded them, the people went up to them within the length of their guns, and before the firing; besides all this he swears they were called cowardly rascals, and dared to fire; he says these people were all dressed like sailors; and I believe that by and bye you will find evidence enough to satisfy you these were some of the persons that came out of Dock square, after making the attack on Murray's barracks, and who had been arming themselves with sticks from the butchers' stalls and cord wood piles, and marched up round Cornhill under the command of Attucks. All the bells in town were ringing, the rattling of the blows upon the guns he heard, and swears it was violent; this corroborates the testimony of James Bailey, which will be considered presently. Some witnesses swear a club struck a soldier's gun, Bailey swears a man struck a soldier and knocked him down, before he fired, "the last man that fired levelled at a lad, and moved his gun as the lad ran:" You will consider that an intention to kill is not murder; if a man lays poison in the way of another, and with an express intention that he should take it up and die of it, it is not murder. Suppose the soldier had malice in his heart, and was determined to murder that boy if he could, yet the evidence clears him of killing the boy, I say, admit

he had malice in his heart, yet it is plain he did not kill him or any body else, and if you believe one part of the evidence, you must believe the other, and if he had malice, that malice was ineffectual ; I do not recollect any evidence that ascertains who it was that stood the last man but one upon the left, admitting he discovered a temper ever so wicked, cruel and malicious, you are to consider his ill temper is not imputable to another, no other had any intention of this deliberate kind, the whole transaction was sudden, there was but a very short space of time between the first gun and the last, when the first gun was fired the people fell in upon the soldiers and laid on with their weapons with more violence, and this served to increase the provocation, and raised such a violent spirit of revenge in the soldiers as the law takes notice of, and make some allowance for, and in that fit of fury and madness, I suppose he aimed at the boy.

The next witness is Dodge, he says, there were fifty people near the soldiers pushing at them ; now the witness before says, there were twelve sailors with clubs, but now here are fifty more aiding and abetting of them ready to relieve them in case of need ; now what could the people expect ? It was their business to have taken themselves out of the way ; some prudent people by the Town-house told them not to meddle with the guard, but you hear nothing of this from these fifty people ; no, instead of that, they were huzzaing and whistling, crying damn you, fire ! why don't you fire ? So that they were actually assisting these twelve sailors that made the attack ; he says the soldiers were pushing at the people to keep them off, ice and snow balls were thrown, and I heard ice rattle on their guns, there were some clubs thrown from a considerable distance across the street. This witness swears he saw snow balls thrown close before the party, and he took them to be thrown on purpose, he saw oyster shells likewise thrown. Mr. Langford, the watchman, is more particular in his testimony, and deserves a very particular consideration, because it is intended by the counsel for the crown, that his testimony shall distinguish Killroy from the rest of the prisoners and exempt him from those pleas of justification, excuse or extenuation, which we rely upon for the whole party, because he had previous malice, and they would from hence conclude, he aimed at a particular person ; you will consider all the evidence with regard to that by itself.

Hemmingway, the sheriff's coachman, swears he knew Killroy and that he heard him say, he would never miss an opportunity of

firing upon the inhabitants ; this is to prove that Killroy had pre-conceived malice in his heart, not indeed against the unhappy persons who were killed, but against the inhabitants in general, that he had the spirit not only of a Turk or an Arab, but of the devil ; but admitting that this testimony is literally true, and that he had all the malice they would wish to prove, yet, if he was assaulted that night, and his life in danger, he had a right to defend himself as well as another man ; if he had malice before, it does not take away from him the right of defending himself against any unjust aggressor. But it is not at all improbable, that there was some misunderstanding about these loose expressions ; perhaps the man had no thoughts of what his words might import ; many a man in his cups, or in anger, which is a short fit of madness, hath uttered the rashest expressions, who had no such savage disposition in general ; so that there is but little weight in expressions uttered at a kitchen fire before a maid and a coachman, where he might think himself at liberty to talk as much like a bully, a fool, and a madman as he pleased, and that no evil would come of it. Strictly speaking, he might mean no more than this, that he would not miss an opportunity of firing on the inhabitants, if he was attacked by them in such a manner as to justify it ; soldiers have sometimes avoided opportunities of firing, when they would have been justified, if they had fired. I would recommend to them to be tender by all means, nay, let them be cautious at their peril ; but still what he said amounts in strictness to no more than this : “ If the inhabitants make an attack on me, I will not bear from them what I have done already ; ” or, “ I will bear no more than what I am obliged by law to bear.” No doubt it was under the fret of his spirits, the indignation, mortification, grief and shame, that he had suffered a defeat at the ropewalks ; it was just after an account of an affray was published here, betwixt the soldiers and inhabitants at New York. There was a little before the 5th of March, much noise in this town, and a pompous account in the newspapers, of a victory obtained by the inhabitants there over the soldiers ; which doubtless excited the resentment of the soldiers here, as well as exultations among some sorts of the inhabitants : and the ringing of the bells here, was probably copied from New York, a wretched example in this, and in two other instances at least ; the defeat of the soldiers at the ropewalks, was about the same time too, and if he did, after that, use such expressions, it ought not to weigh too much in this case. It can scarcely amount to proof that he harbored any settled malice

against the people in general. Other witnesses are introduced to show that Killroy had besides his general ill will against every body, particular malice against Mr. Gray, whom he killed, as Langford swears.

Some of the witnesses have sworn that Gray was active in the battle at the ropewalks, and that Killroy was once there, from whence the counsel for the crown would infer, that Killroy, in King street, on the 5th of March in the night, knew Gray whom he had seen at the ropewalks before, and took that opportunity to gratify his preconceived malice; but if this is all true, it will not take away from him his justification, excuse or extenuation, if he had any. The rule of the law is, if there has been malice between two, and at a distant time afterwards they meet, and one of them assaults the other's life, or only assaults him, and he kills in consequence of it, the law presumes the killing was in self-defense, or upon the provocation, not on account of the antecedent malice. If therefore the assault upon Killroy was so violent as to endanger his life, he had as good a right to defend himself, as much as if he never had before conceived any malice against the people in general, or Mr. Gray in particular. If the assault upon him was such as to amount only to a provocation, not to a justification, his crime will be manslaughter only. However, it does not appear, that he knew Mr. Gray; none of the witnesses pretend to say he knew him, or that he ever saw him. It is true they were both at the ropewalks at one time, but there were so many combatants on each side, that it is not even probable that Killroy should know them all, and no witness says there was any rencounter there between the two. Indeed to return to Mr. Langford's testimony, he says he did not perceive Killroy to aim at Gray, more than at him, but he says expressly, he did not aim at Gray. Langford says, "Gray had no stick, was standing with his arms folded up." This witness is, however, most probably mistaken in this matter, and confounds one time with another, a mistake which has been made by many witnesses, in this case, and considering the confusion and terror of the scene, is not to be wondered at.

Witnesses have sworn to the condition of Killroy's bayonet, that it was bloody the morning after the 5th of March. The blood they saw, if any, might be occasioned by a wound given by some of the bayonets in the affray, possibly in Mr. Fosdick's arm or it might happen, in the manner, mentioned by my brother before. One bayonet at least was struck off and it might fall where the blood of

some person slain afterwards flowed. It would be doing violence to every rule of law and evidence, as well as to common sense and the feelings of humanity, to infer from the blood on the bayonet, that it had been stabbed into the brains of Mr. Gray after he was dead, and that by Killroy himself who had killed him. Young Mr. Davis swears, that he saw Gray that evening a little before the firing, that he had a stick under his arm, and said he would go to the riot, "I am glad of it (that is, that there was a rumpus) I will go and have a slap at them, if I lose my life." And when he was upon the spot, some witnesses swear, he did not act that peaceable inoffensive part which Langford thinks he did. They swear, they thought him in liquor — that he ran about clapping several people on the shoulders saying, "Don't run away," they dare not fire." Langford goes on "I saw twenty or five and twenty boys about the sentinel and I spoke to him, and bade him not to be afraid. How came this watchman, Langford, to tell him not to be afraid. Does not this circumstance prove, that he thought there was danger, or at least that the sentinel in fact was terrified and did think himself in danger? Langford goes on "I saw about twenty or five and twenty boys, that is young shavers." We have been entertained with a great variety of phrases, to avoid calling this sort of people a mob. Some call them shavers, some call them geniuses. The plain English is, gentlemen, most probably a motley rabble of saucy boys, negroes and mulattoes, Irish teagues and outlandish jack tars; and why we should scruple to call such a set of people a mob, I can't conceive, unless the name is too respectable for them; the sun is not about to stand still or go out, nor the rivers to dry up because there was a mob in Boston on the 5th of March that attacked a party of soldiers. Such things are not new in the world, nor in the British dominions, though they are comparatively rarities and novelties in this town. Carr, a native of Ireland, had often been concerned in such attacks, and indeed, from the nature of things, soldiers quartered in a populous town, will always occasion two mobs, where they prevent one. They are wretched conservators of the peace!

Langford "heard the rattling against the guns, but saw nothing thrown." This rattling must have been very remarkable, as so many witnesses heard it, who were not in a situation to see what caused it. These things which hit the guns made a noise, those which hit the soldier's persons did not; but when so many things were thrown, and so many hit their guns, to suppose that none struck their persons is incredible. Langford goes on, "Gray struck

me on the shoulder and asked me what is to pay? I answered I don't know, but I believe something will come of it, by and bye." Whence could this apprehension of mischief arise, if Langford did not think the assault, the squabble, the affray was such as would provoke the soldiers to fire? "a bayonet went through my great coat and jacket," yet the soldier did not step out of his place. This looks as if Langford was nearer to the party than became a watchman. Forty or fifty people round the soldiers, and more coming from Quaker lane, as well as the other lanes. The soldiers heard all the bells ringing and saw people coming from every point of the compass to the assistance of those who were insulting, assaulting, beating and abusing them; what had they to expect but destruction, if they had not thus early taken measures to defend themselves? Brewer saw Killroy, etc., saw Dr. Young, etc., "he said the people had better go home." It was an excellent advice, happy for some of them had they followed it; but it seems all advice was lost on these persons, they would hearken to none that was given them in Dock square, Royal exchange lane or King street, they were bent on making this assault, and on their own destruction.

The next witness that knows anything was James Bailey, he saw Carrol, Montgomery and White, he saw some round the sentry, heaving pieces of ice, large and hard enough to hurt any man, as big as your fist; one question is whether the sentinel was attacked or not. If you want evidence of an attack upon him there is enough of it, here is a witness, an inhabitant of the town, surely no friend to the soldiers, for he was engaged against them at the ropewalks; he says he saw twenty or thirty round the sentry, pelting with cakes of ice as big as one's fist; certainly cakes of ice of this size may kill a man, if they happen to hit some part of the head. So that here was an attack on the sentinel, the consequence of which he had reason to dread, and it was prudent in him to call for the main-guard: he retreated as far as he could, he attempted to get into the Custom-house, but could not; then he called to the guard, and he had a good right to call for their assistance: he did not know, he told the witness what was the matter, but he was afraid there would be mischief by and bye: and well he might with so many shavers and geniuses round him capable of throwing such dangerous things. Bailey swears, Montgomery fired the first gun, and that he stood at the right, "the next man to me, I stood behind him, etc." This witness certainly is not prejudiced in favor of the soldiers, he swears

he saw a man come up to Montgomery with a club, and knock him down before he fired, and that he not only fell himself, but his gun flew out of his hand, and as soon as he rose he took it up and fired.

If he was knocked down on his station, had he not reason to think his life in danger, or did it not raise his passions and put him off his guard ; so that it cannot be more than manslaughter ? When the multitude was shouting and huzzaing, and threatening life, the bells ringing, the mob whistling, screaming and rending like an Indian yell, the people from all quarters throwing every species of rubbish they could pick up in the street, and some who were quite on the other side of the street throwing clubs at the whole party, Montgomery in particular smote with a club and knocked down, and as soon as he could rise and take up his firelock, another club from afar struck his breast or shoulder, what could he do ? Do you expect he should behave like a stoic philosopher lost in apathy ? Patient as Epictetus while his master was breaking his legs with a cudgel ? It is impossible you should find him guilty of murder. You must suppose him divested of all human passions, if you don't think him at the least provoked, thrown off his guard, and into the furor brevis, by such treatment as this.

Bailey "saw the mulatto seven or eight minutes before the firing, at the head of twenty or thirty sailors in Cornhill, and he had a large cord-wood stick." So that this Attucks, by this testimony of Bailey compared with that of Andrew and some others, appears to have undertaken to be the hero of the night ; and to lead this army with banners, to form them in the first place in Dock square, and march them up to King street with their clubs ; they passed through the main street up to the main-guard, in order to make the attack. If this was not an unlawful assembly, there never was one in the world. Attucks with his myrmidons comes round Jackson's corner, and down to the party by the sentry box ; when the soldiers pushed the people off, this man with his party cried, do not be afraid of them, they dare not fire, kill them ! kill them ! knock them over ! and he tried to knock their brains out. It is plain the soldiers did not leave their station, but cried to the people, stand off ; now to have this reinforcement coming down under the command of a stout mulatto fellow, whose very looks was enough to terrify any person, what had not the soldiers then to fear ? He had hardiness enough to fall in upon them, and with one hand took hold of a bayonet, and with the other knocked the man down : this was the behavior

of Attacks : to whose mad behavior, in all probability, the dreadful carnage of that night is chiefly to be ascribed. And it is in this manner, this town has been often treated ; a Carr from Ireland, and an Attacks from Framingham, happening to be here, shall sally out upon their thoughtless enterprises, at the head of such a rabble of negroes, &c., as they can collect together, and then there are not wanting persons to ascribe all their doings to the good people of the town.

[Mr. Adams proceeded to a minute consideration of every witness produced on the crown side ; and endeavored to show, from the evidence on that side, which could not be contested by the counsel for the crown, that the assault upon the party was sufficiently dangerous to justify the prisoners ; at least, that it was sufficiently provoking to reduce to manslaughter the crime, even of the two who were supposed to be proved to have killed. But it would swell this publication too much, to insert his observations at large, and there is the less necessity for it, as they will probably occur to every man who reads the evidence with attention. He then proceeded to consider the testimonies of the witnesses for the prisoners, which must also be omitted ; and concluded :] I will enlarge no more on the evidence, but submit it to you. Facts are stubborn things ; and whatever may be our wishes, our inclinations, or the dictates of our passions, they cannot alter the state of facts and evidence ; nor is the law less stable than the fact ; if an assault was made to endanger their lives, the law is clear, they had a right to kill in their own defence ; if it was not so severe as to endanger their lives, yet if they were assaulted at all, struck and abused by blows of any sort, by snow balls, oyster shells, cinders, clubs, or sticks, of any kind ; this was a provocation, for which the law reduces the offence of killing, down to manslaughter, in consideration of those passions in our nature, which cannot be eradicated. To your candor and justice I submit the prisoners and their cause. The law, in all vicissitudes of government, fluctuations of the passions, or flights of enthusiasm, will preserve a steady, undeviating course ; it will not bend to the uncertain wishes, imaginations and wanton tempers of men. To use the words of a great and worthy man, a patriot, and an hero, an enlightened friend of mankind, and a martyr to liberty ; I mean Algernon Sidney, who from his earliest infancy sought a tranquil retirement under the shadow of the tree of liberty, with his tongue, his pen, and his sword, "The law" (says he, "no passion can disturb. 'Tis void of desire and fear, lust and anger. 'Tis mens sine affectu ;

written reason ; retaining some measure of the divine perfection. It does not enjoin that which places a weak, frail man, but without any regard to persons, commands that which is good and punishes evil in all, whether rich or poor, high or low. 'Tis deaf, inexorable, inflexible." On the one hand it is inexorable to the cries and lamentations of the prisoners ; on the other it is deaf, deaf as an adder to the clamors of the populace.

[The cause was then closed by Robert Treat Paine, Esq., on the part of the crown. In his argument, he endeavored to settle the principal facts, by comparing the evidence as well on the part of the crown as of the prisoners ; and also to show, that the many undeniable rules of law, which had been produced, did not apply to the cause at bar. And further, that even upon a supposition, the party had a right to go to the relief of the sentry, in the manner testified by the witnesses ; yet from their conduct in going down to the sentry, and behavior while there, the law would consider them as an unlawful assembly. But as the person who wrote the trial in short hand was so fatigued, that he could not take down what Mr. Paine said, we are not able to insert his argument in this publication.]

[Tuesday, half past five o'clock, P. M. the court adjourned. Wednesday morning, eight o'clock, the court met according to adjournment, when Mr. Paine finished closing, and the court proceeded to sum up the cause to the jury.

Justice Trowbridge. Gentlemen of the jury : William Wemms, James Hartegan, William M'Cauley, Hugh White, Matthew Killroy, William Warren, John Carrol, and Hugh Montgomery, prisoners at the bar, are charged by the grand jurors for the body of this county, with having feloniously and of their malice aforethought, shot and thereby killed and murdered Samuel Maverick, Samuel Gray, James Caldwell, Patrick Carr, and Crispus Attucks, against the peace, crown and dignity of our sovereign lord the king. Although it is laid in each indictment that some one of the prisoners in particular gave the mortal wound, yet as all the rest of them are charged with being present, aiding and abetting him to do it, they are all charged as principals in the murder ; and therefore if upon consideration of the evidence given in this case, it should appear to you that all the prisoners gave the mortal wound, or that any one of them did it, and that the rest were present aiding and abetting him to do it, the indictment will be well maintained against all the prisoners, so far as respects the killing, because in such case, the stroke of one is, in consideration of law, the stroke of all. (1

Hale, 437, 463. 2 Hale, 344, 345. Foster, 351. Salk., 334, 5). And as the crime whereof the prisoners are accused is of such a nature as that it might have been committed by any one of them, though the indictments purport a joint charge, yet the law looks on the charge as several against each of the prisoners. (2 Haw. 25, § 69. To this charge they have severally pleaded not guilty, and thereby thrown the burden of proof upon the crown.

Considering how much time has already been taken up in this case, and the multiplicity of evidence that has been given in it, I shall not spend any time in recapitulating what each witness has testified, especially as your foreman has taken it in writing from the mouths of the witnesses, but shall endeavor to point out the manner in which the various testimonies are to be considered, and how the evidence given is to be applied, still leaving it with you to determine how far that which has been testified by each witness is to be believed. But before I do this it may not be improper, considering what has in the course of this year been advanced, published, and industriously propagated among the people, to observe to you that none of the indictments against the prisoners are founded on the act of this province, or the law given to the Jews, but that all of them are indictments at common law. The prisoners are charged with having offended against the common law and that only; by that law therefore they are to be judged, and by that law condemned, or else they must be acquitted. This seems to make it highly proper for me to say something to you upon the common law, upon homicide and the several kinds and degrees of it, and the rules for trial of homicide as settled and established by the common law. The laws of England are of two kinds, the unwritten or common law, and the written or statute law. The general customs or immemorial usage of the English nation, is properly the common law. And the evidence thereof are the records of the several courts of justice, the books of reports and judicial decisions, and the treatises of the sages of the law, handed down to us from the times of the highest antiquity (1 Black, 63, 64). The common law is the law by which the proceedings and determinations in the king's ordinary courts of justice, are guided and directed; this law is the birth right of every Englishman; the first settlers of this country brought it from England with them; it was in force here when the act of this province against murder was made. (Pro. Act. 9 W. 3). Murder here was then felony by common law, and excluded clergy by 23 H. 8, c. i, and 1 Edw. 6, c. xii. So that, that province act

created no new felony; it was in affirmance of the common law; if murder by that act had been made a new felony, a murderer would now be entitled to the benefit of clergy by force of 25 E. 3, c. iv, because it is not taken away by that province act or any other made since (2 Haw. 33, § 24; 2 Hale, 330, 334, 335). Homicide is of three kinds; justifiable, excusable and felonious; the first has no share of guilt at all; the second very little; but the third is the highest crime against the law of nature (4 Black., 177, 8). There are also degrees of guilt in felonious homicide, which divide the offence into manslaughter and murder (4 Black., 190). I shall give some instances under each head, proper to be considered in this case, and known at this day. And first of justifiable homicide: Killing him who attempts to rob or murder me, to break open my dwelling house in the night, or to burn it, or by force to commit any other felony on me, my wife, child, servant, friend or even a stranger, if it cannot be otherwise prevented, is justifiable (24 H. 8, c. 5; 1 Hale, 488; 4 Black., 180; Foster, 273, 4). By common law it was and still is, the duty of peace officers, such as justices of the peace, sheriffs, under-sheriffs, and constables, to suppress riots, routs, and unlawful assemblies. The Stat. 13, H. 4, c. viii, subjected justices of the peace, sheriffs, and under-sheriffs, to the penalty of £100, if they neglected their duty therein. And as the common law obliges the peace officers to suppress riots, etc., so it empowers them to raise a sufficient force to enable them to do it. A justice of the peace, sheriff or under-sheriff, may raise the power of the county, and the constable of a town, the people of that town, to aid and assist him in suppressing a riot and apprehending the rioters, and if they stand in their defense, resist the officer, and continue their riotous proceeding in pulling down a house, assaulting and beating, or abusing any person or persons, such rioters may lawfully be killed, if they cannot otherwise be prevented (1 Haw., 28, § 14, 65, § 11; 1 Hale, 53, 293, 4, 495, 596; 4 Black., 147). It is the duty of all persons (except women, decrepid persons, and infants under fifteen), to aid and assist the peace officers to suppress the riots, etc., when called upon to do it. They may take with them such weapons as are necessary to enable them effectually to do it, and may justify the beating, wounding and even killing, such rioters as resist, or refuse to surrender, if the riot cannot otherwise be suppressed, or the rioters apprehended (1 Haw., 63, § 10, 65, § 20, 21; 4 Black., 147, 179, 180). So in case of a sudden affray, if a private person interposing to part the combatants, and giving notice of his

friendly design, is assaulted by them, or either of them, and in the struggle happens to kill, he may justify it, because it is the duty of every man to interpose in such cases to preserve the public peace (Foster, 272; 1 Haw., 63, § 11, 13). A fortiori private persons may interpose to suppress a riot (Kely, 76; 1 Haw., 65, § 11).

Homicide excusable in self-defence is where one engaged in a sudden affray, quits the combat before a mortal wound is given, retreats as far as he safely can, and then urged by mere necessity, kills his adversary in the defence of his own life (1 Hale, 479. Foster, 277). This differs from justifiable self-defence, because he was to blame for engaging in the affray, and therefore must retreat as far as he can safely; whereas in the other case aforementioned neither the peace officers, nor his assistants, nor the private person is obliged to retreat, but may stand and repel force by force (Foster, 273).

Manslaughter is the unlawful killing another without malice express or implied: As voluntarily upon a sudden heat, or involuntarily in doing an unlawful act (4 Black., 191). Manslaughter on a sudden provocation, differs from excusable homicide in self-defence, in this: that in one case there is an apparent necessity for self-preservation to kill the aggressor, in the other there is no necessity at all, it being a sudden act of revenge (4 Black, 192). As where one is taken in the act of adultery, and instantly killed by the husband, in the first transport of passion (Kely, 137; Ray, 212; Foster, 298). So if one, on angry words assaults another by wringing his nose, and he thereupon immediately draws his sword and kills the assailant, it is but manslaughter, because the peace is broken with an indignity to him that received the assault, and he being so affronted, might reasonably apprehend the other had some further design on him (Kely, 135). Where one happens to kill another in a contention for the wall, it is but manslaughter (1 Haw., 31, § 36; 1 Hale, 455, 6). So where H and A came into Buckner's lodging, A takes down a sword in the scabbard that hung there, stood at the chamber door with the sword undrawn, to prevent Buckner from going out before they could bring a bailiff to arrest him for a debt he owed H; and upon some discourse between Buckner and H, Buckner takes a dagger out of his pocket, stabs and kills H with it. This was adjudged only manslaughter at common law, and not to come within the statute of 1 Ja. 1, against stabbing, because Buckner was unlawfully imprisoned (Style's, 467). So where an officer abruptly and violently pushed into a gentleman's chamber, early in

the morning to arrest him, without telling him his business, or using words of arrest, and the gentleman not knowing him to be an officer, in his first surprise, took down a sword and stabbed him. This also was ruled to be but manslaughter at common law, because the gentleman might reasonably conclude from the officer's behavior, that he came to rob or murder him (Foster, 298, 9 ; 1 Hale, 370 ; Kely, 136). So where Marshall and some other bailiffs, came to Cook's dwelling house about eight o'clock in the morning, called upon him to open his doors and let them enter, because they had a warrant, on such and such writs, at the suit of such persons, to arrest him, and required him to obey them, but he told them they should not enter, and bid them depart, and thereupon they broke a window, and then came to the door of the house, and in attempting to force it open, broke one of the hinges, whereupon Cook shot Marshall and killed him ; it was adjudged not to be murder, because though Marshall was an officer, yet he was not in the due execution of his office, but was doing an unlawful act in attempting to break open the house to execute such a civil process ; and every one has a right to defend his house in such cases ; but to be manslaughter, because Cook saw Marshall, knew him, shot and killed him voluntarily, when he might have resisted him without killing him (Cro. Car., 537, 8, Cook's case). Though no words of reproach nor actions, or gestures expressive of reproach or contempt, without an assault, will by common law free the party killing from the guilt of murder (Foster, 290), yet words of menace of bodily harm, may amount to such a provocation, as to make the offence to be but manslaughter (1 Hale, 456).

If these determinations appear new and extraordinary to you, it is not to be wondered at, considering the doctrines that of late have been advanced and propagated among you. In the course of this year you doubtless have heard much of the law given to the Jews, respecting homicide, as well as of the precept given to Noah, that " Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." Whence it has been inferred, that whoever voluntarily kills another, whatever the inducement, or provocation may be, is a murderer, and as such ought to be put to death. But surely not only the avenger of blood, and he who killed a thief breaking up a house in the night, were exceptions to that general precept, but also he who killed another in his own defence. Even the Jewish doctors allowed this (1 Hale, 4), and that justly : because the right of self-defence is founded in the law of nature. The Jews indeed, supposed their

law equally subjected to death, him who killed another, whether of malice aforethought, or on a sudden falling out : but it seems the early Christian divines did not, for the clergy in the reign of Canute, the beginning of the eleventh century, so construed the Mosaic law as to deem him a murderer, who in time past had conceived hatred against his neighbor and lain in wait for him and killed him, and him guilty of manslaughter only who killed another on sudden provocation ; and it is ordained by one of the laws of this Canute, that if any person shall with premeditation kill another he shall be openly delivered up to the kindred of the slain, but if the killing be not with premeditation the bishop shall take cognizance of it (Ca. Eq., 270, 1). And as homicides have since happened, and been tried in the king's courts, the judges have from time to time, determined them to be either justifiable, excusable, or felonious ; and if felonious, to be murder or manslaughter, according to the particular circumstances that attended the killing. These determinations of the king's courts, for so many ages past, show, not only what the common law in cases of this kind is, but that these rules of the common law are the result of the wisdom and experience of many ages. However, it is not material in the present case, whether the common law is agreeable to, or variant from the law given to the Jews, because it is certain, the prisoners are not in this court to be tried by that law, but by the common law, that is according to the settled and established rules, and ancient customs of the nation, approved for successions of ages.

Murder, by the common law, is the unlawful killing a reasonable creature, under the king's peace, of malice aforethought, by a person of sound mind and discretion (Inst. 47 ; 4 Black., 195). Malice is the grand criterion that distinguishes murder from all other homicide. Malice aforethought is not confined to an old grudge, or fixed, settled anger against a particular person, but it extends to a disposition to do evil (4 Black. 199). It is the dictate of a wicked, depraved, and malignant spirit (Fost. 256). As when one with a sedate, deliberate mind, and formed design kills another (4 Black. 199). Not where the killing is owing to a sudden transport of passion, occasioned by any considerable provocation. For the law pays such regard to human frailty, as not to put an hasty act and a deliberate one upon the same footing with regard to guilt (4 Black. 191). In the case of duelling, when two, upon a sudden quarrel, instantly draw their swords and fight, and one kills the other, it is manslaughter ; but if on such a quarrel in the morning, they agree

to fight in the afternoon, or so long after as that there is sufficient time for the blood to cool, the passion to subside, and reason to interpose, and they meet and fight accordingly, if one kills the other it is murder (1 Hawk. 31, § 129; Keyl. 27, 130; Fost. 296; Ld. Raym. 1494, 5). So if a man resolves to kill the next man he meets, and does it, it is murder, although he knew him not, for this shows the malignity of his heart, and his universal malice (4 Black. 200). So where one maliciously strikes or shoots at another, but misses him and kills a third person, whom he did not intend to hurt, it is nevertheless murder, because he is answerable for all the consequences of his malicious act (1 Hale. 442; Fost. 261, 2); but if the blow intended against A, and lighting on B, arose from a sudden transport of passion, which in case A had died by it, would have reduced the offence to manslaughter, the fact will admit of the same alleviation if B should happen to fall by it (Fost. 262). If two or more come together to do an unlawful act against the king's peace, of which the probable consequence might be bloodshed, as to beat a man or commit a riot, and in the prosecution of that design, one of them kills a man, it is murder in them all (1 Haw. 31, § 46; 4 Black. 200). So where one kills another willfully without a considerable provocation, it is murder, because no one unless of an abandoned heart, would be guilty of such an act upon a slight or no apparent cause (4 Black. 200). So if one kills an officer of justice, either civil or criminal, in the execution of his duty, or any of his assistants endeavoring to conserve the peace, or any private person endeavoring to suppress an affray, or apprehend a felon, knowing his authority, or the intention with which he interposes, it is murder (1 Hale, 457; Fost. 270, 308; 1 Hawk., 31, § 44; 4 Black. 200, 1). As to the rules settled and established by common law, for the trial of homicide, it is observable, that no person can by common law, be held to answer for any kind of homicide, at the suit of the king only, unless he be first accused thereof by a jury of the county where the fact was done (4 Black. 343, 300, 1); that he who is so accused, may on the plea of not guilty, not only put the counsel for the king upon the proof of the fact, but when it is proved may give any special matter in evidence to justify or excuse it, or to alleviate the offence (4 Black. 332, 3; 1 Inst. 283); that the facts are to be settled by another jury of the same county (2 Hawk. 40, § 1; 4 Black. 301), who are supposed to be best knowing of the witnesses and their credibility, and their verdict must be founded

on the evidence given them in court (1 Hale, 635; Fortescue de Laud. Leg. Ang. c. 28); that if any of the jurors are knowing of the facts, they ought to inform the court of it, be sworn as witnesses, and give their testimonies in court, to the end it may be legal evidence to their fellows, and the court may know on what evidence the jury's verdict is founded (3 Black. 374, 5); that the court are to determine the law arising on the facts, because they are supposed to know it (2 Hawk. 22, § 21; Ld. Raym. 1494; Fost. 255, 6, 280); that the jury, under the direction of the court in point of law, matters of fact being still left to them, may give a general verdict conformable to such direction; but in cases of doubt, and real difficulty, the jury ought to state the facts and circumstances in a special verdict, that the court upon farther consideration thereof, may determine what the law is thereon (Fost. 255, 6); that although malice is to be collected from all circumstances, yet the court, and not the jury, are the proper judges thereof; as also, if the quarrel was sudden, whether there was time for the passions to cool, or whether the act was deliberate or not (Fost. 257; Ld. Raym. 1493, 4. 5). The judge ought to recommend to the jury to find the facts specially, or direct them hypothetically, as, if you believe such and such witnesses, who have sworn so and so, the killing was malicious, and then you ought to find the prisoners guilty of murder; but if you do not believe these witnesses, then you ought to find them guilty of manslaughter only. And according to the nature of the case, if you on the evidence given, believe the facts to be so, then the act was deliberate, or if you believe them to be so, then it was not deliberate, and according as you believe, so you ought to find one or the other (Fost. 256; Ld. Raym. 1494; Vaugh. 144). To what has been said under this head I must add, that in the trial of this case, both the court and jury are as much obliged to observe these rules, as a court and jury in England would be in the trial of a like case there; the law in these respects is the same here as there. A juror's oath in this case is also the same here as there (2 Hale, 293). Therefore as by law you are to settle the facts in this upon the evidence given you in court, you must be sensible, that in doing it you ought not to have any manner of regard to what you have read or heard of the case out of court. And as it is the proper business of the court, to determine the law arising upon the facts, you must also be sensible, that you are to take the law from the court, and not collect it from what has been said by people out of court, or published in the newspapers or delivered from the pulpits.

Having premised these things, I shall observe to you the several questions that arise in this case, and point out to you the manner in which I think they may be best considered and determined. The principal questions are these, viz: I. Whether the five persons said to be murdered, were in fact killed? And if so: II. Whether they, or either of them were killed by the prisoners, or either of them? And if they were, then: III. Whether such killing was justifiable, excusable or felonious? And if the latter: IV. Whether it was manslaughter or murder? As to the first, you have not only the coroner's inquest, but the testimony of so many witnesses, that the five persons were shot and thereby mortally wounded in the night of the fifth of March, last, and that some of them died instantly, and the rest in a few days after, that you doubtless will be satisfied they were all killed. And the same evidence must, I think, also convince you that they were all killed by the party of soldiers that were at the Custom-house that night, or by some of them. Whether the prisoners were there, will therefore be your next inquiry; for if either of them was not, he must be acquitted. You have the testimony of Bridgham and Simpson as to Wemms; of Danbrooke and Simpson as to Hartegan; of Austin as to M'Cauley; of Simpson, Langford, Bailey and Clark as to White; of Archibald, Langford and Brewer as to Killroy; of Dodge and Simpson as to Warren; and of Bailey, Bass, Palmes, Danbrook and Wilkinson as to Montgomery's being at the Custom-house that night, and of the party of soldiers that was there; and this is not contested with any opposite proof. The law doth not in this case make the testimony of two witnesses necessary for the jury to settle a fact upon; if one swears it, and upon his testimony you believe it, that is sufficient evidence for you to find the fact. But if you are satisfied upon the evidence, that all the prisoners were there, yet as each prisoner is severally charged with having killed these five persons, and by his plea has denied the charge, you must be fully satisfied upon the evidence given you, with regard to each prisoner, that he in particular, did in fact, or in consideration of law kill one or more of these persons that were slain, or he must be acquitted.

The way therefore to determine this, will be for you to name some one of the prisoners, and then consider whether it appears upon the evidence in the case, that he did in fact kill Maverick? And then, whether upon the evidence it appears, he in fact killed Gray? And so inquire in the same manner, whether he did in fact kill either of the other three persons? And having noted how

it appears upon the evidence with regard to him, you must then proceed in like manner with each of the other prisoners ; and if upon a full consideration of the evidence in the case, you should be in doubt, as to any one of the prisoners having in fact killed either of the persons that were slain, you must consider whether he did it in consideration of law ? Now all that are present, aiding and abetting one person in killing another, do, in judgment of law, kill him. The stroke of one is, in consideration of law, the stroke of all. When a number of persons assemble together to do an unlawful act, and in the prosecution of that design one of them kills a man, all the rest of the company are in law considered as abetting him to do it (1 Hale, 440, 1 ; Fost. 351). You must therefore inquire how and for what purpose the prisoners came together at the Custom-house, and what they did there before these persons were killed ?

The counsel for the prisoners say, that if they were at the Custom-house, that night, they went there by order of the captain of the main-guard, to support and protect the sentry, who was insulted, assaulted and abused by a considerable number of people assembled for that purpose ; but as this is denied by the counsel for the crown, it will be proper to consider whether a sentry was duly placed at the Custom-house ? And if so, whether he was attacked ? And if so, whether the prisoners went by order of the captain to support and protect him ? That a sentry was in fact then placed at the Custom-house, by order of Colonel Dalrymple, the commanding officer, as also that one had been placed there for a long time before, is testified by Captains O'Hara, and Mason, and indeed the right to place sentries, it being in time of peace, is the only thing that has been questioned. Upon this, therefore, I would observe, that as the main design of society is the protection of individuals by the united strength of the whole community ; so for the sake of unanimity, strength and dispatch, the supreme executive power is by the British constitution vested in a single person, the king or queen. This single person has sole power of raising fleets or armies ; and the statute of 13 Car. 2, c. 6, declares, that within all his majesty's realms and dominions, the sole supreme government, command and disposition of the militia, and of all forces by sea and land, and all forts and places of strength is, and by the law of England ever was the undoubted right of his majesty and his royal predecessors, kings and queens of England, and as Charles the Second had this right as king of England, it of course comes to his successors, and our present sovereign lord the king now hath it. Indeed the bill

of rights declares among other things, that the raising or keeping a standing army within the kingdom in a time of peace unless with the consent of parliament, is against law. And it is said, that upon the same principles whereon that declaration was founded, it is alike unlawful to be done in any other part of the king's dominions. But be that as it may, the mutiny acts annually made show the consent of parliament, that the king in time of peace should keep up a standing army not only in the kingdom but in America also. They not only ascertain the number of troops that shall be kept up, but provide for the regulation of such of the king's troops as are in America. And therefore as by these acts the king is empowered to keep up these troops, and he, by common law, has the command and disposition of all forces by sea and land within his dominions, and is the principal conservator of the peace, he doubtless, well might send such part of those troops to this part of his dominions, in order to restore the public peace, or to aid and assist the civil magistrate in preserving of it, as he judged necessary for the purpose; and if you should think there was no occasion for sending any troops here, for either of those purposes that will not alter the case because the king, being the proper judge in that matter, the validity of his order will not depend upon the truth of the representations whereon it is founded. The acts not only fix the number of troops to be kept up, but also establish a law martial for their government. Among other things, the acts subject every officer or soldier that sleeps on his post, or leaves it before he is relieved, or disobeys the lawful command of his superior officer, to such punishment as a court-martial shall inflict, though it extend to death itself. These troops are, and ever since they came here, have been under this martial law, and subject to as strict regulation as in time of war. Placing sentries is a necessary part of the regulation of an army; accordingly a sentry hath in fact been kept at the Custom-house ever since the troops have been here; and it is sworn by the captains, O'Hara and Mason, that it was done by order of the commanding officer. If so, you have no reason to doubt but that it was legally done.

Your next inquiry then will be, whether the sentry so placed at the Custom-house was attacked? Many witnesses have sworn that he was. But the counsel for the crown say, the contrary appears by the testimony of Col. Marshal and others. It is with you to determine this matter upon the whole of the evidence given you. In doing it you ought to reconcile the several testimonies, if by any

reasonable construction of the words it may be done. Where some witnesses swear they saw such a thing done, and others swear they were present and did not see it; if the thing said to be done be such as it may reasonably be supposed some might see and others not, by reason of their want of observation, or particular attention to other matters there, as both may be true, you ought to suppose them to be so, rather than presume that any of the witnesses swear falsely. But if witnesses contradict each other, so that their testimonies cannot be reconciled, you must then consider the number of the witnesses on each side, their ability, integrity, indifference as to the point in question, and the probability or improbability arising from the nature of the thing in question, and upon the whole settle the fact as you verily believe it to be. If you find the sentry was attacked, the next thing to be considered is whether the prisoners went to protect him, and if so whether it was lawful for them so to do. There is a great difference between a common affray, and attacking the king's forces. I think the law in that regard ought to be more generally known here than it seems to be. If upon a sudden quarrel from some affront given or taken, the neighborhood rise and drive the king's forces out of their quarters, it is a great misdemeanor, and if death ensues it may be felony in the assailants, but it is not treason, because there was no intention against the king's person or government: But attacking the king's forces in opposition to his authority, upon a march or in quarters, is levying war against the king (Foster, 219). And resisting the king's forces, if sent to keep the peace, may amount to an overtact of high treason (4 Black., 147). Though it may be attended with great inconveniences for private persons, without a peace officer, to make use of arms for suppressing an ordinary riot, yet if the riot be such an one as savors of rebellion, it doubtless may lawfully be done (Hawk., 65, § 11). You have heard what the witnesses deposed respecting the resolution taken to drive the soldiers out of town, "because they had no business here." You have also heard what has been testified of the proposals to attack the main-guard; of the assembling of the people, especially in Dock square, of the huzzaing for the main-guard and King street; and of the attacking the sentry. Now if this was done in pursuance of a resolution taken "to drive the soldiers out of the town because they had no business here." I will not now determine whether it was treason or not; but it certainly was a riot that savored of rebellion; for the suppressing whereof, private persons might not only arm themselves, but make use of

their arms, if they could not otherwise suppress it (1 Hawk., 65, § 11). Much more might the captain of the main-guard take part of the guard, armed as usual, and go with them to protect the sentry. By what Cruckshanks, Benjamin Davis, Whittington and others have sworn, it seems the sentry not only called to the main-guard for assistance, but two men went and told them they must send assistance directly or the sentry would be murdered. Whereupon the captain gave orders that a party should go to the assistance of the sentry, and they were drawn out accordingly, led down to the Custom-house by a corporal, and followed by the captain. Now as this party did not assemble or go there of their own accord, but were sent by their captain to protect the sentry, it must be supposed that was their design in going until the contrary appears. And although upon the evidence you should not be satisfied that the sentry was attacked in pursuance of a resolution taken to drive the soldiers out of town, because they had no business here, yet considering the notice given by the two men to the captain, of the danger the sentry was in, and that the captain himself might then see and observe of the attack upon the sentry (if any regard is to be had to what a great number of the witnesses have sworn), he well might order out such a party, and go with them to protect the sentry. And it seems to be agreed that if the prisoners were at the Custom-house that night, all of them, except the sentry, were of that party. It has been said that this party of soldiers, when on their march, pushed Fosdick with a bayonet while he was standing peaceably in the street, and struck Brewer as soon as they got to the Custom-house, which showed their design was to disturb the peace and not to preserve it. But as Fosdick himself says, that, upon his refusing to move out of his place, they parted and went by him, you will consider whether it is not more reasonable to suppose, that what he calls a push was an accidental touch owing to the numbers in the street, rather than any thing purposely done to hurt him; and so with regard to the blow said to be given to Brewer. But supposing the push purposely given by one of the party, and the blow by him or another of them, it will by no means be sufficient to prove a design in the whole party, to disturb the peace, nor will all of them be involved in the guilt of one or more of them that broke the peace, unless they actually aided or abetted him or them that did it; because they were assembled and sent forth for a different purpose and a lawful one (Fost., 354; 2 Hawk., 29, § 9). But if they were a lawful assembly when they got to the Custom-house, yet

if afterwards they all agreed to do an unlawful act to the disturbance of the peace, and in prosecution of that design Maverick and the rest were killed, all that party will by law be chargeable with each mortal stroke given by either of them, as though they all had in fact given it.

And it is said, that while they were at the Custom-house, before they fired, some of them attempted with their bayonets to stab every one they could come at without any reason at all for so doing. Such conduct to be sure can neither be justified nor excused. But as the time was so very short and some of the witnesses declare the people were crowding upon the soldiers and that they were moving their guns backwards and forwards crying stand off, stand off, without moving from their station, you will consider whether this may not be what other witnesses call an attempt to stab the people. But, be that as it may, if the party was a lawful assembly before this not being the act of the whole would not make it unlawful. The counsel for the crown insist, that the firing upon the people was an unlawful act, in disturbance of the peace, and as the party fired son ear together it must be supposed they previously agreed to do it; that agreement made them an unlawful assembly if they were not so before and being so when they fired, all are chargeable with the killing by any one or more of them. However just this reasoning may be, where there is no apparent cause for their firing, yet it will not hold good where there is. If each of the party had been at the same instant so assaulted as that it would have justified his killing the assailant in defence of his own life, and thereupon each of them had at that same instant fired upon and killed the person that assaulted him, surely it would not have been evidence of a previous agreement to fire, or prove them to be an unlawful assembly; nor would it have been evidence of such agreement if the attack was not such as would justify the firing and killing, though it was such an assault as would alleviate the offence and reduce it to manslaughter, since there would be as apparent a cause of the firing in one case as in the other, and though not so good a cause, yet such an one as the law in condescension to human frailty greatly regards. You will therefore carefully consider what the several witnesses have sworn with regard to the assault made upon the party of soldiers at the Custom-house, and if you thereupon believe they were before and at the time of their firing attacked by such numbers, and in such a violent manner as many of the witnesses have positively sworn, you will be able to assign a cause for their firing so near to-

gether as they did without supposing a previous agreement so to do. But it is said that if their firing as they did, don't prove a previous agreement to do it yet it is good evidence of an actual abetment to fire, as one by firing encourages the others to do the like. As neither of the soldiers fired more than once, it is evident that he who fired last could not thereby in fact abet or encourage the firing of any of those who fired before him, and so it cannot be evidence of such abetment. And if he who fired first and killed, can justify it because it was lawful for him so to do, surely that same lawful act cannot be evidence of an unlawful abetment. And though he who first fired and killed may not be able to justify the doing it, yet if it appears he had such a cause for the killing as will reduce it to manslaughter, it would be strange indeed if that same act should be evidence of his abetting another who killed without provocation, so as to make him who fired first guilty of murder. The same may be said as to all the intermediate firings; and as the evidence stands I don't think it necessary to say how it would be in case the first person fired with little or no provocation. If therefore this party of soldiers when at the Custom-house were a lawful assembly and continued so until they fired, and their firing was not an actual unlawful abetment of each other to fire, nor evidence of it, they cannot be said to have in consideration of law killed those five persons or either of them, but it must rest on the evidence of the actual killing; and if so neither of the prisoners can be found guilty thereof, unless it appears not only that he was of the party, but that he in particular in fact did kill one or more of the persons slain. That the five persons were killed by the party of soldiers or some of them seems clear upon the evidence and indeed is not disputed.

Some witnesses have been produced to prove that Montgomery killed Attucks; and Langford swears Killroy killed Gray, but none of the witnesses undertake to say that either of the other prisoners in particular killed either of the other three persons, or that all of them did it. On the contrary it seems that one of the six did not fire, and that another of them fired at a boy as he was running down the street, but missed him (if he had killed him, as the evidence stands, it would have been murder) but the witnesses are not agreed as to the person who fired at the boy, or as to him who did not fire at all. It is highly probable from the places where the five persons killed fell and their wounds, that they were killed by the discharge of five several guns only. If you are upon the evidence satisfied of

that, and also that Montgomery killed Attucks, and Killroy, Gray, it will thence follow that the other three were killed, not by the other six prisoners, but by three of them only; and therefore they cannot all be found guilty of it. And as the evidence does not show which three killed the three, nor that either of the six in particular killed either of the three, you cannot find either of the six guilty of killing them or either them (1 Hale, 442.) If you are satisfied, upon the evidence given you, that Montgomery killed Attucks, you will proceed to inquire whether it was justifiable, excusable, or felonious homicide, and if the latter whether it was maliciously done or not. As he is charged with murder, if the fact of killing be proved, all the circumstances of necessity or infirmity are to be satisfactorily proved by him, unless they arise out of the evidence produced against him, for the law presumeth the fact to have been founded in malice until the contrary appears (Foster, 255). You will, therefore, carefully consider and weigh the whole of the evidence given you respecting the attack, made upon the party of soldiers in general, and upon Montgomery in particular. In doing it, you will observe the rules I have before mentioned and not forget the part that some of the witnesses took in this unhappy affair, and if upon the whole it appears to you that Montgomery was attacked in such a violent manner as that his life was in immediate danger, or that he had sufficient reason to think it was and he thereupon fired and killed Attucks for the preservation of his own life it was justifiable homicide, and he ought to be acquitted. If you do not believe that was the case but upon the evidence are satisfied, that he was by that assembly assaulted with clubs and other weapons, and thereupon fired at the rioters and killed Attucks; then you ought to find him guilty of manslaughter only. But if upon the evidence you believe that Montgomery without being previously assaulted, fired, and killed Attucks; then you will find him guilty of murder. But you must know that if this party of soldiers in general were pelted with snow balls, pieces of ice and sticks, in anger, this without more amounts to an assault, not only upon those that were in fact struck but upon the whole party; and is such an assault as will reduce the killing to manslaughter. And if you believe, what some of the witnesses have sworn, that the people around the soldiers and many of them armed with clubs crowded upon the soldiers, and with the cry of, "Rush on, kill them, kill them, knock them over," did in fact rush on, strike at them with their clubs, and give Montgomery such a blow, as to knock him down, as some of the witnesses say, or

to make him sally, or stagger, as others say, it will be sufficient to show, that his life was in immediate danger, or that he had sufficient reason to think so.

It seems a doctrine has of late been advanced, "that soldiers while on duty may upon no occasion whatever fire upon their fellow subjects, without the order of a civil magistrate." This may possibly account for some of those who attacked the soldiers, saying to them, "You dare not fire, we know you dare not fire." But it ought to be known that the law doth not countenance such an absurd doctrine. A man by becoming a soldier doth not thereby lose the right of self-defence which is founded in the law of nature. Where any one is, without his own default, reduced to such circumstances as that the laws of society cannot avail him, the law considers him "as still in that instance under the protection of the law of nature." (Foster, 274, 5). This rule extends to soldiers as well as others; nay, while soldiers are in the immediate service of the king, and the regular discharge of their duty, they rather come within the reason of civil officers and their assistants, and so are alike under the peculiar protection of the law. If you are satisfied upon the evidence, that Killroy killed Gray, you will then inquire, whether it was justifiable, excusable or felonious homicide, and if the latter, whether it was with or without malice. If the attack was upon the party of soldiers in general, and in the manner I have just mentioned, as some of the witnesses say it was, it is equally an assault upon all, whether all were in fact struck or not, and makes no material difference, as to their respective right of firing; for a man is not obliged to wait until he is killed, or struck, before he makes use of the necessary means of self-defence. If the blows with clubs were, by an enraged multitude, aimed at the party in general, each one might reasonably think his own life in danger; for though he escaped the first blow, he might reasonably expect more would follow, and could have no assurance that he should be so fortunate as to escape all of them. And therefore I do not see but that Killroy is upon the same footing with Montgomery; and your verdict must be the same as to both, unless what Hemmingway swears Killroy said, or the affray at the ropewalks, or both, materially vary the case. Hemmingway swears, that he and Killroy were talking about the town's people and the soldiers, and that Killroy said, "He never would miss an opportunity, when he had one, to fire on the inhabitants, and that he had wanted to have an opportunity, ever since he landed." But he says, he cannot remember what words

immediately preceded or followed, or at what particular time the words were uttered, nor does he know whether Killroy was jocular or not. If the witness is not mistaken as to the words, the speech was, at least, very imprudent and foolish. However, if Killroy, either in jest or in earnest, uttered those words, yet if the assault upon him was such, as would justify his firing and killing, or alleviate it so as to make it but manslaughter, that will not enhance the killing to murder. And though it has been sworn that Killroy and other soldiers, had a quarrel with Gray and others, at the ropewalks, a few days before the 5th of March, yet it is not certain that Killroy then knew Gray, or aimed at him in particular. But if Gray encouraged the assault by clapping the assailants on their backs, as Hinkley swears he did, and Killroy saw this and knew him to be one of those that were concerned in the affray at the ropewalks, this very circumstance would have a natural tendency to raise Killroy's passions, and throw him off his guard, much more than if the same things had been done by another person. In the tumult of passion the voice of reason is not heard, and it is owing to the allowance the law makes for human frailty, that all unlawful voluntary homicide is not deemed murder. If there be "malice between A and B, and they meet casually, A assaults B, and drives him to the wall, B in his own defence kills A, this is *se defendendo* and shall not be heightened by the former malice, into murder or homicide at large, for it was not a killing upon the account of the former malice, but upon a necessity imposed upon him by the assault of A" (1 Hale, 479). So upon the same principle where the assault is such as would make the killing but manslaughter, if there had been no previous quarrel, the killing ought to be attributed to the assault, unless the evidence clearly shows the contrary; an assault being known and allowed by law to be a provocation to kill, that will free the party from the guilt of murder; whereas neither words of reproach, nor actions expressive of contempt, "are a provocation to use such violence" (Kely., 131; Foster, 290), that is, the law doth not allow them to be, without an assault, such a provocation as will excuse the killing, or make it any thing less than murder. Upon the same principle, where the assault is such, as makes the killing manslaughter, the killing ought to be attributed to the assault, unless the evidence clearly shows the contrary. This meeting of Killroy and Gray was casual upon the part of Killroy at least; he was lawfully ordered to the place where he was and had no right to quit his station without the leave of Capt. Preston, nor were any

of the party obliged to retreat and give way to the rioters, but might lawfully stand and repel force by force. It is needless for me to say what you ought to do with regard to the other six prisoners, in case they had gone to the Custom-house, not to protect the sentry but to disturb the peace, or after they got there and before the firing had agreed so to do ; or in case they had actually unlawfully abetted the killing ; because none of these things have been testified, nor can any of them be deduced from any thing which has been given to you in evidence. Having already said much more upon this occasion, than I should have thought necessary in a like case, at any other time, I shall add no more.

Justice Oliver. Gentlemen of the jury : This is the most solemn trial I ever set in judgment upon. It is of great importance to the community in general, and of the last importance to the prisoners at the bar. I have noticed your patience and attention during the course of the trial, which have been highly commendable and seem to have been adequate to the importance of the cause. The occasion of this trial is the loss of five of our fellow subjects, who were killed on the evening of the 5th of March last ; whether the prisoners at the bar are chargeable with their death or not, it is nevertheless our part to adore the divine conduct of this unhappy catastrophe, and justify the ways of God to man. Here are eight prisoners at the bar who are charged with the murder of those five persons, and whose lives or deaths depend upon your verdict. They are soldiers, but you are to remember that they are fellow subjects also. Soldiers, when they act properly in their department, are an useful set of men in society, and indeed, in some cases, they are more useful than any other members of society, as we happily experienced in the late war, by the reduction of Canada, whereby our liberties and properties have been happily secured to us ; and soldiers, gentlemen, are under the protection of the same laws equally with any other of his majesty's subjects. There have been attempts to prejudice the minds of the good people of this province against the prisoners at the bar, and I cannot help taking notice of one in particular (which included also an insult on this court), published in one of the weekly papers the day before this trial was to have come on. I think I never saw greater malignity of heart expressed in any one piece ; a malignity blacker than ever was expressed by the savages of the wilderness, for they are in the untutored state of nature, and are their own avengers of wrongs done to them ; but we are under the laws of society, which laws are the avengers of

wrongs done to us ; I am sorry I am obliged to say it, but there are persons among us who have endeavored to bring this supreme court of law into contempt, and even to destroy the law itself ; there may come a time when these persons themselves may want the protection of the law and of this court, which they now endeavor to destroy, and which, if they succeed in their attempts, it may be too late for them to repair to for justice ; but I trust that the ancient virtue and spirit of this people will return and the law be established on a firm basis. If you, gentlemen, have seen or read any of the libels which have been published, and have imbibed prejudices of any sort, I do now charge you, in that sacred name which you have in the most solemn manner invoked for the faithful discharge of your present trust, to divest your minds of every thing that may tend to bias them in this cause ; it is your duty to fix your eyes solely on the scales of justice, and as the law and evidence in either scale may preponderate, so you are to determine by your verdict.

Gentlemen, the prisoners at the bar are indicted, with others, for the murder of five different persons ; viz : Carroll for the murder of James Caldwell ; Killroy, for the murder of Samuel Maverick ; White, for the murder of Patrick Carr ; Hartegan, for the murder of Samuel Gray ; Warren for the murder of Crispus Attucks. Observe that the five prisoners I have now named, are severally charged as principals in the different supposed murders, and the others as aiding and abetting, which in the sense of the law makes the latter principals in the second degree. I should have given to you the definitions of the different species of homicide, but as my brother hath spoken so largely upon this subject, and hath produced so many and so indisputable authorities relative thereto, I would not exhaust your patience which hath so remarkably held out during this long trial. But I would add one authority to the numbers which have been produced, not that it immediately relates to this case, but I the rather do it, because I see a mixed audience, and many from the country whom it more directly concerns : it is cited from the celebrated Lord Chief Justice Hale by the great and upright Judge Foster, viz : “ If a person drives his cart carelessly, and it runs over a child in the street ; if he have seen the child and yet drives on upon him, it is murder, because willfully done ; here is the heart regardless of social duty ; but if he saw not the child, it is manslaughter ; but if the child had run across the way and the cart went over the child before it was possible for the carter to make a stop, it is by misadventure. The law that was given to

Noah after the deluge, viz : Whosoever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed, hath lately been urged in the most public manner very indiscriminately, without any of the softenings of humanity. Moses, in his code of laws, mentions the same, though in different words, viz : He that killeth a man, he shall be put to death : but be pleased to remember, gentlemen, that Moses was the best commentator on his own laws, and he hath published certain restrictions of this law, as, if one thrust another of hatred that he die, the slayer shall surely be put to death ; but if he thrust him suddenly without enmity, or cast a stone upon him, not seeing him, so that he die, in those cases there were cities of refuge appointed for the manslayer to flee to, that his life might be safe : so that to construe that law to Noah strictly, is only to gratify a bloodthirsty revenge, without any of those allowances for human frailties which the law of nature and the English law also make.

I would recommend to you, gentlemen, in order to your forming a just verdict in this cause, to satisfy yourselves in the first place, whether or not the prisoners at the bar were an unlawful assembly when they were at the Custom-house, for on that much depends their guilt or innocence. That they were nigh the Custom-house when the five persons mentioned in the indictments were killed you can have no doubt, for it is conceded. Inquire then how they came there. Now, two officers, viz : Capt. Mason and Capt. O'Hara have sworn that a sentinel was placed at the Custom-house, by orders of the commanding officer to protect the king's moneys, and that it is at his peril if he stirs from his duty ; it appears by divers witnesses that this sentinel was attacked and called for aid ; upon which a party, consisting of the prisoners at the bar with an officer at their head, went down to protect him ; they were under obligation by act of parliament to obey their commanding officer ; and thus far, being at their post constituted them a lawful assembly. Consider next, whether those who were collected around the prisoners at the bar, were a lawful or unlawful assembly ; and in order to satisfy yourselves, weigh the evidence that hath been offered impartially. But I cannot help taking notice in this place, that some delicacy hath been used at the bar, in calling those people a mob. Mob is only a contraction of a Latin word which signifies a tumultuous crowd gathered, but I shall use the legal phrase and call such a crowd a riotous assembly, if the sound is more agreeable than mob. As my brother Trowbridge has been very full in his remarks upon the evidence, and as you Mr. Foreman have wrote down from the

have you here, we'll get rid of you, or drive you away; and that then about two-thirds of them went off and said, let's go to the main-guard, huzza for the main-guard. Dr. Jeffries says, that about eight o'clock he saw the passage to Murray's barracks filled with inhabitants, who with ill language dared the soldiers to fight; he imagines there were seventy or eighty people, and but three soldiers, and that when the officers were endeavoring to appease the people, snow balls were thrown at them; and that when they told the people that the soldiers were secured in their barracks and could not come out, somebody replied, you mean they dare not come out, you dare not let them. Some then said home, others said, no we shall find some in King street; others said, we'll go to the main-guard. Dr. Jeffries hath been so distinct and particular, that you cannot but remember his testimony.

As to the pains which have been taken to exculpate this town from being concerned in the fatal action of that night, they seem to me to have been unnecessary. It is true there hath been, in times past, no place more remarkable for order and good government than this town; but as it is a seaport town and of great trade, it is not to be wondered at, that the inhabitants of it should be infected with disorder as well as other populous places. James Selkrig, with three others, say, that before the bells rang they saw, not far from Murray's barracks, a large number armed with different weapons; some of them say nigh two hundred; that some of the people had been repulsed from the barracks, and after that, a tall man with a red cloak and white wig talked to the people, who listened to him and then huzzaed for the main-guard. I cannot but make this observation on the tall man with a red cloak and white wig, that whoever he was, if the huzzaing for the main-guard and then attacking the soldiers, was the consequence of his speech to the people, that tall man is guilty in the sight of God, of the murder of the five persons mentioned in the indictment, and although he may never be brought to a court of justice here, yet, unless he speedily flies to the city of refuge, the Supreme Avenger of innocent blood will surely overtake him. John Gridley hath told you, that he heard numbers before the Town-house say, God damn the rascals; some said this will never do, the readiest way to get rid of those people is to attack the main-guard, strike at the root, this is the nest; others replied, damn you, that's right. All this was before the soldiers had formed.

It would be too tedious to recite the numbers of testimonies to prove a design to attack the soldiers: I have selected a few, which

seem to prove the intent, for there are no less than thirty-eight witnesses to this fact, six of whom the counsel for the king have produced. Compare them, gentlemen, and then determine whether or not there is any room to doubt of the numbers collected around the soldiers at the Custom-House, being a riotous assembly. I will return now to the soldiers and view their behavior whilst they were going upon duty at the Custom-house, and whilst they were there. As they were going from the main-guard to their post, to support the sentry, who by the way behaved with a good temper of mind, in endeavoring to avoid a dispute, by attempting to get into the Custom-house, which he was by no means obliged to do, I say, as they were going down, Nathaniel Fosdick says, they bid him make way, but he refused; instead of forcing him to give way, he says, they gave way to him, and passed to their post; when they got there, they loaded; and John Gridley says, that whilst they were loading, he passed between the files and they put up their guns to let him pass. I cannot find, upon examining the testimonies, that any one soldier stirred from his post, and indeed it might have been fatal to him to have broken his orders; but on the contrary, it hath been said, that had they stepped forward they might have killed the people, but that they only pushed their bayonets as they stood to keep off the people who were pressing on them, at the same time bidding them keep off. Now consider whether the prisoners had any just provocation to fire upon the inhabitants, for that some of them did fire, you can be in no doubt. There are twenty-five witnesses who have sworn to ice, snow balls, sticks, &c., being thrown at the prisoners, ten of whom are witnesses for the crown. There are nigh thirty witnesses who have sworn to words of provocation uttered against the prisoners, as daring them to fire, and threatening to kill them; but you must remember that words only are no provocation in law to justify the killing of a person; but if threatening expressions are attended with an attempt on the life of a man, in such a case a killing may be justified; and if any such facts appear in this trial, you must consider them thoroughly. And here, I would take notice of the testimonies of some of the witnesses, viz.: that although they were close to the soldiers, they saw nothing of any kind thrown at them, nor heard any huzza or any threatening; nay, one witness is so distinct, as to tell, in a cloud of smoke, which guns killed the different persons, I know not how to account for such testimonies, unless by the witnesses being affrighted, which

some of them say they were not; they themselves perhaps may satisfy their own minds.

Dr. Jeffries relates an account which he had from Patrick Carr, one of the deceased, who on his death bed repeatedly told him and confirmed it but a few hours before he died, that he went with a design against the soldiers, that the soldiers were pelted as they were going to their post, that he thought they were abused and that they would really have fired before, for he heard many voices cry out, kill them, and that he thought they fired to defend themselves; that he forgave, and did not blame the man, whoever he was, that shot him; that he blamed himself for going to the riot, and might have known better, for he had seen soldiers called to quell riots, but never saw any bear half so much before. This Carr was not upon oath, it is true, but you will determine whether a man, just stepping into eternity, is not to be believed; especially in favor of a set of men by whom he had lost his life. Ye have one difficulty to solve, gentlemen, and that is, that there were five persons killed, and here are eight soldiers charged with murdering them. Now one witness says that the corporal did not fire; and Thomas Wilkinson says, that the gun of the third or fourth man from the eighth flashed, so that there are two guns of eight not discharged, and yet it is said seven were fired. This evinces the uncertainty of some of the testimonies. My brother Trowbridge hath explained the difficulty of charging any one prisoner with killing any one particular person, and hath adduced an authority from Lord Chief Justice Hale, to support him; so that this maxim of law cannot be more justly applied than in this case, viz.: that it is better that ten guilty persons escape than one innocent person suffer; indeed as to two of the prisoners, there is no great doubt of their firing, namely, Montgomery and Killroy. As to Montgomery, it seems to be agreed that he was on the right, and Richard Palmes says, that a piece of ice or a stick struck his gun before he fired: and Andrew, Mr. Wendell's negro man, of whom his master gives a particular and good character, is very distinct in his account; and he says that a stout man struck the grenadier on the right, first on his gun and then on his head, and also kept his bayonet in his left hand; and then a cry of kill the dogs, knock them over; upon which he soon fired; here take the words and the blows together, and then say whether this firing was not justifiable. As to Killroy, there have been stronger attempts to prove him guilty of murder than any other. Two witnesses have sworn, that his bayonet was bloody next morning; but nothing hath

been offered in evidence to prove how it came so ; I have only one way to account for it ; if it was bloody, viz : that by pushing to keep off Nathaniel Fosdick it might become so by wounding him in the breast and arm. Nicholas Ferreter, who the week before beat one of the soldiers at the ropewalks, says further, that Killroy was then at the ropewalks ; but at the same time he says, that, Killroy uttered no threatenings but only daring the ropemakers to come out. But Samuel Hemmingway says, that some time before the 5th March he heard Killroy say, that he would not miss an opportunity of firing on the inhabitants. How the conversation was had, whether it was maliciously spoken or was jocose talk doth not so fully appear, but it would be extremely hard to connect such discourse with this transaction ; especially, as his being at the Custom-house was not voluntary but by order of his officer.

Thus, gentlemen, I have as concisely as I could, without doing injustice to the cause, summed up the evidence to you : I was afraid of being tedious, otherwise I should have more minutely considered it. If upon the whole, by comparing the evidence, ye should find that the prisoners were a lawful assembly at the Custom-house, which ye can be in no doubt of if you believe the witnesses, and also that they behaved properly in their own department whilst there, and did not fire till there was a necessity to do it in their own defence, which I think there is a violent presumption of : and if, on the other hand, ye should find that the people who were collected around the soldiers, were an unlawful assembly, and had a design to endanger, if not to take away their lives, as seems to be evident from blows succeeding threatenings : ye must, in such case acquit the prisoners ; or if upon the whole, ye are in any reasonable doubt of their guilt, ye must then, agreeable to the rule of law, declare them innocent. As I said at first, this cause is of the last importance to the prisoners, their lives or deaths depend upon your verdict ; and may you be conducted by the Supreme Wisdom to return such an one, as that your hearts may not reproach you so long as you live, and as shall acquit you at that tribunal, where the inmost recesses of the human mind shall be fully disclosed.

Each of the other justices also summed up the evidence to the jury very particularly, and gave their opinions of the construction of law upon the evidence, but as they differed in no material point from the two justices (who according to the custom of the court) spoke first, they thought it unnecessary to make public what was severally

delivered by them. The jury withdrew for about two hours and half, and then returned to the court.

VERDICT. William Wemms, James Hartegan, William M'Cauley, Hugh White, William Warren, and John Carrol—not guilty. Matthew Killroy, and Hugh Montgomery, not guilty of murder, but guilty of manslaughter.

Wemms, Hartegan, M'Cauley, White, Warren and Carrol were immediately discharged; Killroy and Montgomery prayed the benefit of the clergy, which was allowed them, and thereupon they were each of them burnt in the hand, in open court, and discharged.

It may be proper here to observe, that Edward Manwaring, John Munro, Hammond Green, and Thomas Greenwood, who were charged by the grand jury, with being present, aiding, abetting, assisting, &c. William Warren in the murder of Crispus Attucks, as is at large set forth in the indictments, were tried on the 12th December following, and all acquitted by the jury, without going from their seats.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The following items relative to the events, have been thought worthy of notice, in order more fully to elucidate the matter :

ORATIONS.

In 1785 a small volume was published by Peter Edes, with the following title : "Orations delivered at the request of the Inhabitants of the Town of Boston, to commemorate the evening of the 5th of March, 1770 — when a number of Citizens were killed by a party of British Troops, quartered among them in a time of peace."

The first oration, April 2, 1771, was by James Lovell, A. M. ; the second, March 5, 1772, by Dr. Joseph Warren ; the third, March 5, 1773, by Dr. Benjamin Church ; the fourth, March 5, 1774, by the Hon. John Hancock, Esq. ; the fifth, March 6, 1775, by Dr. Joseph Warren ;¹ the sixth was delivered at Watertown, March 5, 1776, by Peter Thacher, M. A. Boston was at this time garrisoned by British troops, and the inhabitants were in the country, which occasioned this oration to be delivered at Watertown ; the seventh was delivered at Boston, March 5, 1777, by Benjamin Hichborn, Esq. ; the eighth, March 5, 1778, by Jonathan W. Austin, Esq. ; the ninth, March 5, 1779, by William Tudor, Esq. ; the tenth, March 6, 1780, by Mr. Jonathan Mason, Jr. ; the eleventh, March 5, 1781, by Thomas Dawes, Jr. ; the twelfth, March 5, 1782, by George Richards Minot ; the thirteenth and last of the series, March 5, 1783, by Dr. Thomas Welsh. Then follows "An Oration delivered at King's-

¹ The original manuscript of this oration was exhibited November 4, 1857, by J. S. Loring, Esq., at a meeting of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. See *Historical Magazine*, vol. i, p. 363. It is written on white post paper, but it is now much discolored by age ; the ink retains its original blackness to a remarkable degree, the hand-writing is firm and legible.

Chapel in Boston, April 8, 1776, on the reinterment of the remains of the late M. W. Grand Master Joseph Warren, Esq., President of the late Congress of this Colony, and Major General of the Massachusetts forces, who was slain at the Battle of Bunker's Hill, June 17, 1775; by Perez Morton, M. M., "and the volume closes with a poem, "a masterly piece of original composition, from the pen of James Allen, Esq., of Boston, on the inhuman murders of our countrymen, in the streets of that town, March 5, 1770."

VICTIMS.

It may be well to give a detail of the killed and wounded on this occasion. The following is the list of the *Victims of the Boston Massacre*, March 5, 1770: Samuel Gray, killed on the spot; the ball entering his head and beating off a large portion of his skull.

A mulatto Indian man, named Crispus Attucks, who was born in Framingham, but lately belonged to New Providence, and was here in order to go to North Carolina, also killed instantly; two balls entering his breast, one of them in special goring the right lobe of the lungs and a great part of the liver most horribly.

James Caldwell, mate of Capt. Morton's vessel, in like manner by two balls entering his breast.

Samuel Maverick, a promising youth of seventeen years of age, son of widow Maverick, and an apprentice to Mr. Greenwood, joiner, mortally wounded; a ball went through his belly and was cut out at his back. He died next morning.

Patrick Carr was an Irishman, and lingered till Wednesday, 14th, when he died. His funeral was attended on the Saturday after by a large number of people, and his remains buried in the same grave with the four other victims. No stone has been erected to mark the spot; but it is near the Checkley tomb, where the remains of the patriot Samuel Adams repose.

THE WOUNDED.

A lad named Christopher Monk, about seventeen years of age, an apprentice to Mr. Walker, shipwright, wounded. A ball entered his back about four inches above the left kidney, near the spine, and was cut out of the breast on the same side.

A lad named John Clark, about seventeen years of age, whose parents lived in Medford opposite to Capt. Sam Howard of this town, wounded. A ball entered just above the groin and came out at his hip, on the opposite side.

Mr. Edward Payne of this town, merchant, standing at his entry door (directly opposite the soldiers), received a ball in his arm, which shattered some of the bones.

Mr. John Green, tailor, received a ball just under his hip, and lodged in the under part of his thigh, which was extracted.

Mr. Robert Patterson, a seafaring man, who was the person that had his trowsers shot through in Richardson's affair, wounded; a ball went through his right arm.

A lad named David Parker, apprentice to Mr. Eddy, the wheelwright, wounded; a ball entered his thigh.

CAPT. PRESTON.

It was stated by the late Caleb Bates, Esq., of Hingham, on the authority of Miss Troutbeck, the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Troutbeck, an Episcopal clergyman, who left Boston, and went in the same ship to Halifax, and afterwards resided there in the same house with Captain Preston, that he often stated in conversation that he did not give the order to fire on the people as had been alleged; he always expressed himself as having been harshly dealt with by the people of Boston. Miss Troutbeck resided a number of years afterwards, at Hingham, where Mr. Bates became acquainted with her.

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